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History of Cass County,
Indiana

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HISTORY
OF
CASS COUNTY,
INDIANA.

FROM THE EARLIEST TIME TO THE PRESENT, EDITED BY

THOMAS B. HELM.

WITH BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES, NOTES, ETC., TOGETHER WITH AN
EXTENDED HISTORY OF THE NORTHWEST, THE INDIANA
TERRITORY, AND THE STATE OF INDIANA.

ILLUSTRATED.

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. PART I.

HISTORY OF INDIANA.



PREFACE.

THE History of Cass County, as it is now issued, has been under preparation for several months, and no legitimate sources of information have been knowingly neglected by those engaged in the work. All but two chapters of the county and township history have been prepared, ready for the press, by actual residents of the county. We believe their knowledge of and familiarity with the subjects they have treated have enabled them to produce a work that will withstand the test of unbiased criticism. The difficulties to be surmounted in the compilation of matter of this kind are many, and sometimes almost disheartening. It is seldom that two persons who are conversant with facts that go to make up a history, agree in regard to them; and from the various conflicting statements the compiler is called upon to decide which are most deserving of credibility. Yet we believe this volume is more than up to the standard of our promises. At the outset we placed the work under the editorial control of that venerable and scholarly resident of Logansport, Mr. Thomas B. Helm, and it is useless for us to add that he has pursued it with all the faithfulness and energy that his waning years would permit. This fact alone is almost sufficient guaranty of the excellence of the book's contents. The spelling of proper names is so arbitrary a matter that great difficulty is always experienced in the Biographical department. Instances are frequent where brothers differ in the spelling of their name, and in all cases, our only guide was the individual desire, if that could be ascertained. Yet we do not claim perfection for the book, as it doubtless contains some errors. We believe, however, that we have produced as much as could be reasonably expected. The volume, in its make-up and mechanical execution, is, perhaps, superior to any of its kind that has been issued in the State, and we believe that it will be favorably received and highly appreciated by those for whom it was prepared. Our thanks are due to those who have rendered us assistance and to our patrons.

THE PUBLISHERS.

CHICAGO, ILL., October, 1886.



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HISTORY OF INDIANA:

FORMER OCCUPANTS.

PREHISTORIC RACES.

Scientists have ascribed to the Mound Builders varied origins, and though their divergence of opinion may for a time seem incompatible with a thorough investigation of the subject, and tend to a confusion of ideas, no doubt whatever can exist as to the comparative accuracy of conclusions arrived at by some of them. Like the vexed question of the Pillar Towers of Ireland, it has caused much speculation, and elicited the opinions of so many learned antiquarians, ethnologists and travelers, that it will not be found beyond the range of possibility to make deductions that may suffice to solve the problem who were the prehistoric settlers of America. To achieve this it will not be necessary to go beyond the period over which Scripture history extends, or to indulge in those airy flights of imagination so sadly identified with occasional writers of even the Christian school, and all the accepted literary exponents of modern paganism.

That this continent is co-existent with the world of the ancients cannot be questioned. Every investigation, instituted under the auspices of modern civilization, confirms the fact and leaves no channel open through which the skeptic can escape the thorough refutation of his opinions. China, with its numerous living testimonials of antiquity, with its ancient, though limited literature and its Babelish superstitions, claims a continuous history from antediluvian times; but although its continuity may be denied with every just reason, there is nothing to prevent the transmission of a hieroglyphic record of its history prior to 1656 *anno mundi*, since many traces of its early settlement survived the Deluge, and became sacred objects of the first historical epoch. This very survival of a record, such as that of which the Chinese boast, is not at variance with the designs of a God who made and ruled the universe; but that an antediluvian people inhabited this continent,

will not be claimed; because it is not probable, though it may be possible, that a settlement in a land which may be considered a portion of the Asiatic continent, was effected by the immediate followers of the first progenitors of the human race. Therefore, on entering the study of the ancient people who raised these tumulus monuments over large tracts of the country, it will be just sufficient to wander back to that time when the flood-gates of heaven were swung open to hurl destruction on a wicked world; and in doing so the inquiry must be based on legendary, or rather upon many circumstantial evidences; for, so far as written narrative extends, there is nothing to show that a movement of people too far east resulted in a Western settlement.

THE FIRST IMMIGRATION.

The first and most probable sources in which the origin of the Builders must be sought, are those countries lying along the eastern coast of Asia, which doubtless at that time stretched far beyond its present limits, and presented a continuous shore from Lopatka to Point Cambodia, holding a population comparatively civilized, and all professing some elementary form of the Boodhism of later days. Those peoples, like the Chinese of the present, were bound to live at home, and probably observed that law until after the confusion of languages and the dispersion of the builders of Babel in 1757, A. M.; but subsequently, within the following century, the old Mongolians, like the new, crossed the great ocean in the very paths taken by the present representatives of the race, arrived on the same shores, which now extend a very questionable hospitality to them, and entered at once upon the colonization of the country south and east, while the Caucasian race engaged in a similar movement of exploration and colonization over what may be justly termed the western extension of Asia, and both peoples growing stalwart under the change, attained a moral and physical eminence to which they never could lay claim under the tropical sun which shed its beams upon the cradle of the human race.

That mysterious people who, like the Brahmins of to-day, worshiped some transitory deity, and in after years, evidently embraced the idealization of Boodhism, as preached in Mongolia early in the 35th century of the world, together with acquiring the learning of the Confucian and Pythagorean schools of the same period, spread all over the land, and in their numerous settlements erected these *raths*, or mounds, and sacrificial altars whereon they received their

periodical visiting gods, surrendered their bodies to natural absorption or annihilation, and watched for the return of some transmigrated soul, the while adoring the universe, which with all beings they believed would be eternally existent. They possessed religious orders corresponding in external show at least with the Essenes or Therapeutæ of the pre-Christian and Christian epochs, and to the reformed Therapeutæ or monks of the present. Every memento of their coming and their stay which has descended to us is an evidence of their civilized condition. The free copper found within the tumuli; the open veins of the Superior and Iron Mountain copper-mines, with all the *modus operandi* of ancient mining, such as ladders, levers, chisels, and hammer-heads, discovered by the French explorers of the Northwest and the Mississippi, are conclusive proofs that those prehistoric people were highly civilized, and that many flourishing colonies were spread throughout the Mississippi valley, while yet the mammoth, the mastodon, and a hundred other animals, now only known by their gigantic fossil remains, guarded the eastern shore of the continent as it were against supposed invasions of the Tower Builders who went west from Babel; while yet the beautiful isles of the Antilles formed an integral portion of this continent, long years before the European Northman dreamed of setting forth to the discovery of Greenland and the northern isles, and certainly at a time when all that portion of America north of latitude 45° was an ice-incumbered waste.

Within the last few years great advances have been made toward the discovery of antiquities whether pertaining to remains of organic or inorganic nature. Together with many small, but telling relics of the early inhabitants of the country, the fossils of prehistoric animals have been unearthed from end to end of the land, and in districts, too, long pronounced by geologists of some repute to be without even a vestige of vertebrate fossils. Among the collected souvenirs of an age about which so very little is known, are twenty-five vertebræ averaging thirteen inches in diameter, and three vertebræ ossified together measure nine cubical feet; a thigh-bone five feet long by twenty-eight, by twelve inches in diameter, and the shaft fourteen by eight inches thick, the entire lot weighing 600 lbs. These fossils are presumed to belong to the cretaceous period, when the Dinosaur roamed over the country from East to West, desolating the villages of the people. This animal is said to have been sixty feet long, and when feeding in cypress and palm forests, to extend himself eighty-five feet, so that he may

devour the budding tops of those great trees. Other efforts in this direction may lead to great results, and culminate probably in the discovery of a tablet engraved by some learned Mound Builder, describing in the ancient hieroglyphics of China all these men and beasts whose history excites so much speculation. The identity of the Mound Builders with the Mongolians might lead us to hope for such a consummation; nor is it beyond the range of probability, particularly in this practical age, to find the future labors of some industrious antiquarian requited by the upheaval of a tablet, written in the Tartar characters of 1700 years ago, bearing on a subject which can now be treated only on a purely circumstantial basis.

THE SECOND IMMIGRATION

may have begun a few centuries prior to the Christian era, and unlike the former expedition or expeditions, to have traversed north-eastern Asia to its Arctic confines, and then east to the narrow channel now known as Behring's Straits, which they crossed, and sailing up the unchanging Yukon, settled under the shadow of Mount St. Elias for many years, and pushing South commingled with their countrymen, soon acquiring the characteristics of the descendants of the first colonists. Chinese chronicles tell of such a people, who went North and were never heard of more. Circumstances conspire to render that particular colony the carriers of a new religious faith and of an alphabetic system of a representative character to the old colonists, and they, doubtless, exercised a most beneficial influence in other respects; because the influx of immigrants of such culture as were the Chinese, even of that remote period, must necessarily bear very favorable results, not only in bringing in reports of their travels, but also accounts from the fatherland bearing on the latest events.

With the idea of a second and important exodus there are many theorists united, one of whom says: "It is now the generally received opinion that the first inhabitants of America passed over from Asia through these straits. The number of small islands lying between both continents renders this opinion still more probable; and it is yet further confirmed by some remarkable traces of similarity in the physical conformation of the northern natives of both continents. The Esquimaux of North America, the Samoieds of Asia, and the Laplanders of Europe, are supposed to be of the same family; and this supposition is strengthened by the affinity which exists in their languages. The researches of Hum-

boldt have traced the Mexicans to the vicinity of Behring's Straits; whence it is conjectured that they, as well as the Peruvians and other tribes, came originally from Asia, and were the Hiongnuos, who are, in the Chinese annals, said to have emigrated under Puno, and to have been lost in the North of Siberia."

Since this theory is accepted by most antiquaries, there is every reason to believe that from the discovery of what may be called an overland route to what was then considered an eastern extension of that country which is now known as the "Celestial Empire," many caravans of emigrants passed to their new homes in the land of illimitable possibilities until the way became a well-marked trail over which the Asiatic might travel forward, and having once entered the Elysian fields never entertained an idea of returning. Thus from generation to generation the tide of immigration poured in until the slopes of the Pacific and the banks of the great inland rivers became hives of busy industry. Magnificent cities and monuments were raised at the bidding of the tribal leaders and populous settlements centered with happy villages sprung up everywhere in manifestation of the power and wealth and knowledge of the people. The colonizing Caucasian of the historic period walked over this great country on the very ruins of a civilization which a thousand years before eclipsed all that of which he could boast. He walked through the wilderness of the West over buried treasures hidden under the accumulated growth of nature, nor rested until he saw, with great surprise, the remains of ancient pyramids and temples and cities, larger and evidently more beautiful than ancient Egypt could bring forth after its long years of uninterrupted history. The pyramids resemble those of Egypt in exterior form, and in some instances are of larger dimensions. The pyramid of Cholula is square, having each side of its base 1,335 feet in length, and its height about 172 feet. Another pyramid, situated in the north of Vera Cruz, is formed of large blocks of highly-polished porphyry, and bears upon its front hieroglyphic inscriptions and curious sculpture. Each side of its square base is 82 feet in length, and a flight of 57 steps conducts to its summit, which is 65 feet in height. The ruins of Palenque are said to extend 20 miles along the ridge of a mountain, and the remains of an Aztec city, near the banks of the river Gila, are spread over more than a square league. Their literature consisted of hieroglyphics; but their arithmetical knowledge did not extend farther than their calculations by the aid of grains of corn. Yet,

notwithstanding all their varied accomplishments, and they were evidently many, their notions of religious duty led to a most demoniac zeal at once barbarously savage and ferociously cruel. Each visiting, god instead of bringing new life to the people, brought death to thousands; and their grotesque idols, exposed to drown the senses of the beholders in fear, wrought wretchedness rather than spiritual happiness, until, as some learned and humane Montezumian said, the people never approached these idols without fear, and this fear was the great animating principle, the great religious motive power which sustained the terrible religion. Their altars were sprinkled with blood drawn from their own bodies in large quantities, and on them thousands of human victims were sacrificed in honor of the demons whom they worshiped. The head and heart of every captive taken in war were offered up as a bloody sacrifice to the god of battles, while the victorious legions feasted on the remaining portions of the dead bodies. It has been ascertained that during the ceremonies attendant on the consecration of two of their temples, the number of prisoners offered up in sacrifice was 12,210; while their own legions contributed voluntary victims to the terrible belief in large numbers. Nor did this horrible custom cease immediately after 1521, when Cortez entered the imperial city of the Montezumas; for, on being driven from it, all his troops who fell into the hands of the native soldiers were subjected to the most terrible and proiinged suffering that could be experienced in this world, and when about to yield up that spirit which is indestructible, were offered in sacrifice, their hearts and heads consecrated, and the victors allowed to feast on the yet warm flesh.

A reference is made here to the period when the Montezumas ruled over Mexico, simply to gain a better idea of the hideous idolatry which took the place of the old Boodhism of the Mound Builders, and doubtless helped in a great measure to give victory to the new comers, even as the tenets of Mahometanism urged the ignorant followers of the prophet to the conquest of great nations. It was not the faith of the people who built the mounds and the pyramids and the temples, and who, 200 years before the Christian era, built the great wall of jealous China. No: rather was it that terrible faith born of the Tartar victory, which carried the great defenses of China at the point of the javelin and hatchet, who afterward marched to the very walls of Rome, under Alaric, and

spread over the islands of Polynesia to the Pacific slopes of South America.

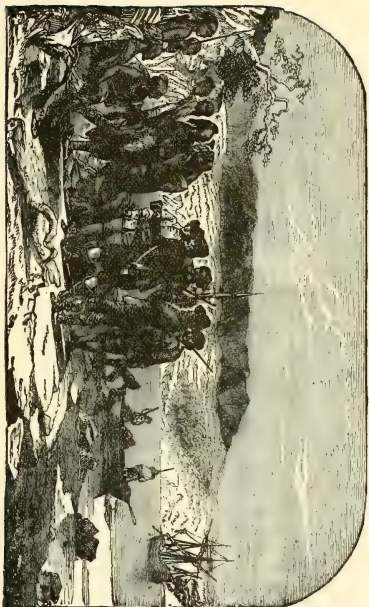
THE TARTARS

came there, and, like the pure Mongols of Mexico and the Mississippi valley, rose to a state of civilization bordering on that attained by them. Here for centuries the sons of the fierce Tartar race continued to dwell in comparative peace until the all-ruling ambition of empire took in the whole country from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and peopled the vast territory watered by the Amazon with a race that was destined to conquer all the peoples of the Orient, and only to fall before the march of the arch-civilizing Caucasian. In course of time those fierce Tartars pushed their settlements northward, and ultimately entered the territories of the Mound Builders, putting to death all who fell within their reach, and causing the survivors of the death-dealing invasion to seek a refuge from the hordes of this semi-barbarous people in the wilds and fastnesses of the North and Northwest. The beautiful country of the Mound Builders was now in the hands of savage invaders, the quiet, industrious people who raised the temples and pyramids were gone; and the wealth of intelligence and industry, accumulating for ages, passed into the possession of a rapacious horde, who could admire it only so far as it offered objects for plunder. Even in this the invaders were satisfied, and then having arrived at the height of their ambition, rested on their swords and entered upon the luxury and ease in the enjoyment of which they were found when the vanguard of European civilization appeared upon the scene. Meantime the southern countries which those adventurers abandoned after having completed their conquests in the North, were soon peopled by hundreds of people, always moving from island to island and ultimately halting amid the ruins of villages deserted by those who, as legends tell, had passed eastward but never returned; and it would scarcely be a matter for surprise if those emigrants were found to be the progenitors of that race found by the Spaniards in 1532, and identical with the Araucanians, Cuenches and Huiliches of to-day.

RELICS OF THE MOUND BUILDERS.

One of the most brilliant and impartial historians of the Republic stated that the valley of the Mississippi contained no monuments. So far as the word is entertained now, he was literally correct, but

in some hasty effort neglected to qualify his sentence by a reference to the numerous relics of antiquity to be found throughout its length and breadth, and so exposed his chapters to criticism. The valley of the Father of Waters, and indeed the country from the trap rocks of the Great Lakes southeast to the Gulf and southwest to Mexico, abound in tell-tale monuments of a race of people much farther advanced in civilization than the Montezumas of the sixteenth century. The remains of walls and fortifications found in Kentucky and Indiana, the earthworks of Vincennes and throughout the valley of the Wabash, the mounds scattered over Alabama, Florida, Georgia and Virginia, and those found in Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, are all evidences of the universality of the Chinese Mongols and of their advance toward a comparative knowledge of man and cosmology. At the mouth of Fourteen-Mile creek, in Clark county, Indiana, there stands one of these old monuments known as the "Stone Fort." It is an unmistakable heirloom of a great and ancient people, and must have formed one of their most important posts. The State Geologist's report, filed among the records of the State and furnished by Prof. Cox, says: "At the mouth of Fourteen-Mile creek, and about three miles from Charleston, the county-seat of Clark county, there is one of the most remarkable stone fortifications which has ever come under my notice. Accompanied by my assistant, Mr. Borden, and a number of citizens of Charleston, I visited the 'Stone Fort' for the purpose of making an examination of it. The locality selected for this fort presents many natural advantages for making it impregnable to the opposing forces of prehistoric times. It occupies the point of an elevated narrow ridge which faces the Ohio river on the east and is bordered by Fourteen-Mile creek on the west side. This creek empties into the Ohio a short distance below the fort. The top of the ridge is pear-shaped, with the part answering to the neck at the north end. This part is not over twenty feet wide, and is protected by precipitous natural walls of stone. It is 280 feet above the level of the Ohio river, and the slope is very gradual to the south. At the upper field it is 240 feet high and one hundred steps wide. At the lower timber it is 120 feet high. The bottom land at the foot of the south end is sixty feet above the river. Along the greater part of the Ohio river front there is an abrupt escarpment rock, entirely too steep to be scaled, and a similar natural barrier exists along a portion of the northwest side of the ridge, facing the creek. This natural wall



EARLY EXPLOREERS OF INDIANA TERRITORY.

is joined to the neck of an artificial wall, made by piling up, mason fashion but without mortar, loose stone, which had evidently been pried up from the carboniferous layers of rock. This made wall, at this point, is about 150 feet long. It is built along the slope of the hill and had an elevation of about 75 feet above its base, the upper ten feet being vertical. The inside of the wall is protected by a ditch. The remainder of the hill is protected by an artificial stone wall, built in the same manner, but not more than ten feet high. The elevation of the side wall above the creek bottom is 80 feet. Within the artificial walls is a string of mounds which rise to the height of the wall, and are protected from the washing of the hill-sides by a ditch 20 feet wide and four feet deep. The position of the artificial walls, natural cliffs of bedded stone, as well as that of the ditch and mounds, are well illustrated. The top of the enclosed ridge embraces ten or twelve acres, and there are as many as five mounds that can be recognized on the flat surface, while no doubt many others existed which have been obliterated by time, and though the agency of man in his efforts to cultivate a portion of the ground. A trench was cut into one of these mounds in search of relics. A few fragments of charcoal and decomposed bones, and a large irregular, diamond-shaped boulder, with a small circular indentation near the middle of the upper part, that was worn quite smooth by the use to which it had been put, and the small pieces of fossil coral, comprised all the articles of note which were revealed by the excavation. The earth of which the mound is made resembles that seen on the hillside, and was probably in most part taken from the ditch. The margin next to the ditch was protected by slabs of stone set on edge, and leaning at an angle corresponding to the slope of the mound. This stone shield was two and one-half feet wide and one foot high. At intervals along the great ditch there are channels formed between the mounds that probably served to carry off the surplus water through openings in the outer wall. On the top of the enclosed ridge, and near its narrowest part, there is one mound much larger than any of the others, and so situated as to command an extensive view up and down the Ohio river, as well as affording an unobstructed view east and west. This is designated as 'Look-out Mound.' There is near it a slight break in the cliff of rock, which furnished a narrow passageway to the Ohio river. Though the locality afforded many natural advantages for a fort or stronghold, one is compelled to admit that much skill was displayed and labor expended in making its defense as perfect as possible at

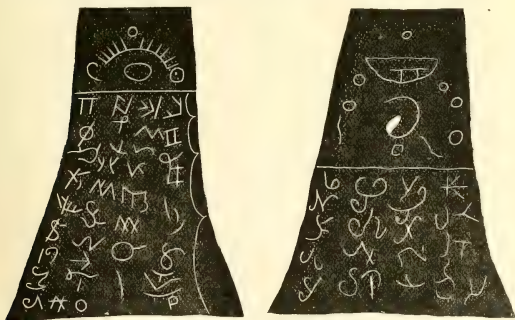
all points. Stone axes, pestles, arrow-heads, spear-points, totums, charms and flint flakes have been found in great abundance in plowing the field at the foot of the old fort."

From the "Stone Fort" the Professor turns his steps to Posey county, at a point on the Wabash, ten miles above the mouth, called "Bone Bank," on account of the number of human bones continually washed out from the river bank. "It is," he states "situated in a bend on the left bank of the river; and the ground is about ten feet above high-water mark, being the only land along this portion of the river that is not submerged in seasons of high water. The bank slopes gradually back from the river to a slough. This slough now seldom contains water, but no doubt at one time it was an arm of the Wabash river, which flowed around the Bone Bank and afforded protection to the island home of the Mound Builders. The Wabash has been changing its bed for many years, leaving a broad extent of newly made land on the right shore, and gradually making inroads on the left shore by cutting away the Bone Bank. The stages of growth of land on the right bank of the river are well defined by the cottonwood trees, which increase in size as you go back from the river. Unless there is a change in the current of the river, all trace of the Bone Bank will be obliterated. Already within the memory of the white inhabitants, the bank has been removed to the width of several hundred yards. As the bank is cut by the current of the river it loses its support, and when the water sinks it tumbles over, carrying with it the bones of the Mound Builders and the cherished articles buried with them. No locality in the country furnishes a greater number and variety of relics than this. It has proved especially rich in pottery of quaint design and skillful workmanship. I have a number of jugs and pots and a cup found at the Bone Bank. This kind of work has been very abundant, and is still found in such quantities that we are led to conclude that its manufacture formed a leading industry of the inhabitants of the Bone Bank. It is not in Europe alone that we find a well-founded claim of high antiquity for the art of making hard and durable stone by a mixture of clay, lime, sand and stone; for I am convinced that this art was possessed by a race of people who inhabited this continent at a period so remote that neither tradition nor history can furnish any account of them. They belonged to the Neolithic, or polished-stone, age. They lived in towns and built mounds for sepulture and worship and protected their homes by surrounding them with walls of earth and

stone. In some of these mounds specimens of various kinds of pottery, in a perfect state of preservation, have from time to time been found, and fragments are so common that every student of archæology can have a bountiful supply. Some of these fragments indicate vessels of very great size. At the Saline springs of Galatin I picked up fragments that indicated, by their curvature, vessels five to six feet in diameter, and it is probable they are fragments of artificial stone pans used to hold brine that was manufactured into salt by solar evaporation.

"Now, all the pottery belonging to the Mound Builders' age, which I have seen, is composed of alluvial clay and sand, or a mixture of the former with pulverized fresh-water shells. A paste made of such a mixture possesses, in high degree, the properties of hydraulic Puzzuoland and Portland cement, so that vessels formed of it hardened without being burned, as is customary with modern pottery."

The Professor deals very aptly with this industry of the aborigines, and concludes a very able disquisition on the Bone Bank in its relation to the prehistoric builders.



HIEROGLYPHICS OF THE MOUND-BUILDERS.

The great circular redoubt or earth-work found two miles west of the village of New Washington, and the "Stone Fort," on a ridge one mile west of the village of Deputy, offer a subject for the antiquarian as deeply interesting as any of the monuments of a decayed empire so far discovered.

From end to end of Indiana there are to be found many other relics of the obscure past. Some of them have been unearthed and now appear among the collected antiquities at Indianapolis. The highly finished sandstone pipe, the copper ax, stone axes, flint arrow-heads and magnetic plummets found a few years ago beneath the soil of Cut-Off Island near New Harmony, together with the pipes of rare workmanship and undoubted age, unearthed near Covington, all live as it were in testimony of their owner's and maker's excellence, and hold a share in the evidence of the partial annihilation of a race, with the complete disruption of its manners, customs and industries; and it is possible that when numbers of these relics are placed together, a key to the phonetic or rather hieroglyphic system of that remote period might be evolved.

It may be asked what these hieroglyphical characters really are. Well, they are varied in form, so much so that the pipes found in the mounds of Indians, each bearing a distinct representation of some animal, may be taken for one species, used to represent the abstract ideas of the Mound Builders. The second form consists of pure hieroglyphics or phonetic characters, in which the sound is represented instead of the object; and the third, or painted form of the first, conveys to the mind that which is desired to be represented. This form exists among the Cree Indians of the far Northwest, at present. They, when departing from their permanent villages for the distant hunting grounds, paint on the barked trees in the neighborhood the figure of a snake or eagle, or perhaps huskey dog; and this animal is supposed to guard the position until the warrior's return, or welcome any friendly tribes that may arrive there in the interim. In the case of the Mound Builders, it is unlikely that this latter extreme was resorted to, for the simple reason that the relics of their occupation are too high in the ways of art to tolerate such a barbarous science of language; but the sculptured pipes and javelins and spear-heads of the Mound Builders may be taken as a collection of graven images, each conveying a set of ideas easily understood, and perhaps sometimes or more generally used to designate the vocation, name or character of the owner. That the builders possessed an alphabet of a phonetic form, and purely hieroglyphic, can scarcely be questioned; but until one or more of the unearthed tablets, which bore all or even a portion of such characters, are raised from their centuried graves, the mystery which surrounds this people must remain, while we must dwell in a world of mere speculation.

Vigo, Jasper, Sullivan, Switzerland and Ohio counties can boast of a most liberal endowment in this relation; and when in other days the people will direct a minute inquiry, and penetrate to the very heart of the thousand cones which are scattered throughout the land, they may possibly extract the blood in the shape of metallic and porcelain works, with hieroglyphic tablets, while leaving the form of heart and body complete to entertain and delight unborn generations, who in their time will wonder much when they learn that an American people, living toward the close of the 59th century, could possibly indulge in such an anachronism as is implied in the term "New World."

THE INDIANS.

The origin of the Red Men, or American Indians, is a subject which interests as well as instructs. It is a favorite with the ethnologist, even as it is one of deep concern to the ordinary reader. A review of two works lately published on the origin of the Indians treats the matter in a peculiarly reasonable light. It says:

"Recently a German writer has put forward one theory on the subject, and an English writer has put forward another and directly opposite theory. The difference of opinion concerning our aboriginals among authors who have made a profound study of races is at once curious and interesting. Blumenbach treats them in his classifications as a distinct variety of the human family; but, in the threefold division of Dr. Latham, they are ranked among the Mongolidæ. Other writers on race regard them as a branch of the great Mongolian family, which at a distant period found its way from Asia to this continent, and remained here for centuries separate from the rest of mankind, passing, meanwhile, through divers phases of barbarism and civilization. Morton, our eminent ethnologist, and his followers, Nott and Gliddon, claim for our native Red Men an origin as distinct as the flora and fauna of this continent. Prichard, whose views are apt to differ from Morton's, finds reason to believe, on comparing the American tribes together, that they must have formed a separate department of nations from the earliest period of the world. The era of their existence as a distinct and insulated people must probably be dated back to the time which separated into nations the inhabitants of the Old World, and gave to each its individuality and primitive language. Dr. Robert Brown, the latest authority, attributes, in his "Races of Mankind," an Asiatic origin to our aboriginals. He says that the Western Indians not only personally resemble their nearest neighbors—the Northeastern Asiatics—but they resemble them in language and traditions. The Esquimaux on the American and the Tchukcheis on the Asiatic side understand one another perfectly. Modern an-

thropologists, indeed, are disposed to think that Japan, the Kuriles, and neighboring regions, may be regarded as the original home of the greater part of the native American race. It is also admitted by them that between the tribes scattered from the Arctic sea to Cape Horn there is more uniformity of physical features than is seen in any other quarter of the globe. The weight of evidence and authority is altogether in favor of the opinion that our so-called Indians are a branch of the Mongolian family, and all additional researches strengthen the opinion. The tribes of both North and South America are unquestionably homogeneous, and, in all likelihood, had their origin in Asia, though they have been altered and modified by thousands of years of total separation from the parent stock."

The conclusions arrived at by the reviewer at that time, though safe, are too general to lead the reader to form any definite idea on the subject. No doubt whatever can exist, when the American Indian is regarded as of an Asiatic origin; but there is nothing in the works or even in the review, to which these works were subjected, which might account for the vast difference in manner and form between the Red Man, as he is now known, or even as he appeared to Columbus and his successors in the field of discovery, and the comparatively civilized inhabitants of Mexico, as seen in 1521 by Cortez, and of Peru, as witnessed by Pizarro in 1532. The fact is that the pure bred Indian of the present is descended directly from the earliest inhabitants, or in other words from the survivors of that people who, on being driven from their fair possessions, retired to the wilderness in sorrow and reared up their children under the saddening influences of their unquenchable griefs, bequeathing them only the habits of the wild, cloud-roofed home of their declining years, a sullen silence, and a rude moral code. In after years these wild sons of the forest and prairie grew in numbers and in strength. Some legend told them of their present sufferings, of the station which their fathers once had known, and of the riotous race which now reveled in wealth which should be theirs. The fierce passions of the savage were aroused, and uniting their scattered bands marched in silence upon the villages of the Tartars, driving them onward to the capital of their Incas, and consigning their homes to the flames. Once in view of the great city, the hurrying bands halted in surprise; but Tartar cunning took in the situation and offered pledges of amity, which were sacredly observed. Henceforth Mexico was open to the Indians, bearing precisely the same relation to them that the Hudson's Bay Company's

villages do to the Northwestern Indians of the present; obtaining all, and bestowing very little. The subjection of the Mongolian race represented in North America by that branch of it to which the Tartars belonged, represented in the Southern portion of the continent, seems to have taken place some five centuries before the advent of the European, while it may be concluded that the war of the races which resulted in reducing the villages erected by the Tartar hordes to ruin took place between one and two hundred years later. These statements, though actually referring to events which in point of time are comparatively modern, can only be substantiated by the facts that, about the periods mentioned the dead bodies of an unknown race of men were washed ashore on the European coasts, while previous to that time there is no account whatever in European annals of even a vestige of trans-Atlantic humanity being transferred by ocean currents to the gaze of a wondering people. Towards the latter half of the 15th century two dead bodies entirely free from decomposition, and corresponding with the Red Men as they afterward appeared to Columbus, were cast on the shores of the Azores, and confirmed Columbus in his belief in the existence of a western world and western people.

Storm and flood and disease have created sad havoc in the ranks of the Indian since the occupation of the country by the white man. These natural causes have conspired to decimate the race even more than the advance of civilization, which seems not to affect it to any material extent. In its maintenance of the same number of representatives during three centuries, and its existence in the very face of a most unceremonious, and, whenever necessary, cruel conquest, the grand dispensations of the unseen Ruler of the universe is demonstrated; for, without the aborigines, savage and treacherous as they were, it is possible that the explorers of former times would have so many natural difficulties to contend with, that their work would be surrendered in despair, and the most fertile regions of the continent saved for the plowshares of generations yet unborn. It is questionable whether we owe the discovery of this continent to the unaided scientific knowledge of Columbus, or to the dead bodies of the two Indians referred to above; nor can their services to the explorers of ancient and modern times be over-estimated. Their existence is embraced in the plan of the Divinity for the government of the world, and it will not form subject for surprise to learn that the same intelligence which sent a thrill of liberty into every corner of the republic, will, in the near future,

devise some method under which the remnant of a great and ancient race may taste the sweets of public kindness, and feel that, after centuries of turmoil and tyranny, they have at last found a shelter amid a sympathizing people. Many have looked at the Indian as the pessimist does at all things; they say that he was never formidable until the white man supplied him with the weapons of modern warfare; but there is no mention made of his eviction from his retired home, and the little plot of cultivated garden which formed the nucleus of a village that, if fostered instead of being destroyed, might possibly hold an Indian population of some importance in the economy of the nation. There is no intention whatever to maintain that the occupation of this country by the favored races is wrong even in principle; for where any obstacle to advancing civilization exists, it has to fall to the ground; but it may be said, with some truth, that the white man, instead of a policy of conciliation formed upon the power of kindness, indulged in belligerency as impolitic as it was unjust. A modern writer says, when speaking of the Indian's character: "He did not exhibit that steady valor and efficient discipline of the American soldier; and to-day on the plains Sheridan's troopers would not hesitate to attack the bravest band, though outnumbered three to one." This piece of information applies to the European and African, as well as to the Indian. The American soldier, and particularly the troopers referred to, would not fear or shrink from a very legion of demons, even with odds against them. This mode of warfare seems strangely peculiar when compared with the military systems of civilized countries; yet, since the main object of armed men is to defend a country or a principle, and to destroy anything which may oppose itself to them, the mode of warfare pursued by the savage will be found admirably adapted to their requirements in this connection, and will doubtless compare favorably with the systems of the Afghans and Persians of the present, and the Caucasian people of the first historic period.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

The art of hunting not only supplied the Indian with food, but, like that of war, was a means of gratifying his love of distinction. The male children, as soon as they acquired sufficient age and strength, were furnished with a bow and arrow and taught to shoot birds and other small game. Success in killing a large quadruped required years of careful study and practice, and the art was as

sedulously inculcated in the minds of the rising generation as are the elements of reading, writing and arithmetic in the common schools of civilized communities. The mazes of the forest and the dense, tall grass of the prairies were the best fields for the exercise of the hunter's skill. No feet could be impressed in the yielding soil but that the tracks were the objects of the most searching scrutiny, and revealed at a glance the animal that made them, the direction it was pursuing, and the time that had elapsed since it had passed. In a forest country he selected the valleys, because they were most frequently the resort of game. The most easily taken, perhaps, of all the animals of the chase was the deer. It is endowed with a curiosity which prompts it to stop in its flight and look back at the approaching hunter, who always avails himself of this opportunity to let fly the fatal arrow.

Their general councils were composed of the chiefs and old men. When in council, they usually sat in concentric circles around the speaker, and each individual, notwithstanding the fiery passions that rankled within, preserved an exterior as immovable as if cast in bronze. Before commencing business a person appeared with the sacred pipe, and another with fire to kindle it. After being lighted it was first presented to heaven, secondly to the earth, thirdly to the presiding spirit, and lastly the several councilors, each of whom took a whiff. These formalities were observed with as close exactness as state etiquette in civilized courts.

The dwellings of the Indians were of the simplest and rudest character. On some pleasant spot by the bank of a river, or near an ever-running spring, they raised their groups of wigwams, constructed of the bark of trees, and easily taken down and removed to another spot. The dwelling-places of the chiefs were sometimes more spacious, and constructed with greater care, but of the same materials. Skins taken in the chase served them for repose. Though principally dependent upon hunting and fishing, the uncertain supply from those sources led them to cultivate small patches of corn. Every family did everything necessary within itself, commerce, or an interchange of articles, being almost unknown to them. In cases of dispute and dissension, each Indian relied upon himself for retaliation. Blood for blood was the rule, and the relatives of the slain man were bound to obtain bloody revenge for his death. This principle gave rise, as a matter of course, to innumerable and bitter feuds, and wars of extermination where such were possible. War, indeed, rather than peace, was the Indian's

glory and delight,—war, not conducted as civilization, but war where individual skill, endurance, gallantry and cruelty were prime requisites. For such a purpose as revenge the Indian would make great sacrifices, and display a patience and perseverance truly heroic; but when the excitement was over, he sank back into a listless, unoccupied, well-nigh useless savage. During the intervals of his more exciting pursuits, the Indian employed his time in decorating his person with all the refinement of paint and feathers, and in the manufacture of his arms and of canoes. These were constructed of bark, and so light that they could easily be carried on the shoulder from stream to stream. His amusements were the war-dance, athletic games, the narration of his exploits, and listening to the oratory of the chiefs; but during long periods of such existence he remained in a state of torpor, gazing listlessly upon the trees of the forests and the clouds that sailed above them; and this vacancy imprinted an habitual gravity, and even melancholy, upon his general deportment.

The main labor and drudgery of Indian communities fell upon the women. The planting, tending and gathering of the crops, making mats and baskets, carrying burdens,—in fact, all things of the kind were performed by them, thus making their condition but little better than that of slaves. Marriage was merely a matter of bargain and sale, the husband giving presents to the father of the bride. In general they had but few children. They were subjected to many and severe attacks of sickness, and at times famine and pestilence swept away whole tribes.

EXPLORATIONS BY THE WHITES.

EARLIEST EXPLORERS.

The State of Indiana is bounded on the east by the meridian line which forms also the western boundary of Ohio, extending due north from the mouth of the Great Miami river; on the south by the Ohio river from the mouth of the Great Miami to the mouth of the Wabash; on the west by a line drawn along the middle of the Wabash river from its mouth to a point where a due north line from the town of Vincennes would last touch the shore of said river, and thence directly north to Lake Michigan; and on the north by said lake and an east and west line ten miles north of the extreme south end of the lake, and extending to its intersection with the aforesaid meridian, the west boundary of Ohio. These boundaries include an area of 33,809 square miles, lying between $37^{\circ} 47'$ and $41^{\circ} 50'$ north latitude, and between $7^{\circ} 45'$ and $11^{\circ} 1'$ west longitude from Washington.

After the discovery of America by Columbus in 1492, more than 150 years passed away before any portion of the territory now comprised within the above limits was explored by Europeans. Colonies were established in Florida, Virginia and Nova Scotia by the principal rival governments of Europe, but not until about 1670-'2 did the first white travelers venture as far into the Northwest as Indiana or Lake Michigan. These explorers were Frenchmen by the names of Claude Allouez and Claude Dablon, who then visited what is now the eastern part of Wisconsin, the northeastern portion of Illinois and probably that portion of this State north of the Kankakee river. In the following year M. Joliet, an agent of the French Colonial government, and James Marquette, a good and simple-hearted missionary who had his station at Mackinaw, explored the country about Green Bay, and along Fox and Wisconsin rivers as far westward as the Mississippi, the banks of which they reached June 17, 1673. They descended this river to about $33^{\circ} 40'$, but returned by way of the Illinois river and the route they came in the Lake Region. At a village among the Illinois Indians, Marquette and his small band of adventurers were received

in a friendly manner and treated hospitably. They were made the honored guests at a great feast, where hominy, fish, dog meat and roast buffalo meat were spread before them in great abundance. In 1682 LaSalle explored the West, but it is not known that he entered the region now embraced within the State of Indiana. He took formal possession, however, of all the Mississippi region in the name of the King of France, in whose honor he gave all this Mississippi region, including what is now Indiana, the name "Louisiana." Spain at the same time laid claim to all the region about the Gulf of Mexico, and thus these two great nations were brought into collision. But the country was actually held and occupied by the great Miami confederacy of Indians, the Miamis proper (anciently the Twightwees) being the eastern and most powerful tribe. Their territory extended strictly from the Scioto river west to the Illinois river. Their villages were few and scattering, and their occupation was scarcely dense enough to maintain itself against invasion. Their settlements were occasionally visited by Christian missionaries, fur traders and adventurers, but no body of white men made any settlement sufficiently permanent for a title to national possession. Christian zeal animated France and England in missionary enterprise, the former in the interests of Catholicism and the latter in the interests of Protestantism. Hence their haste to preoccupy the land and proselyte the aborigines. No doubt this ugly rivalry was often seen by Indians, and they refused to be proselyted to either branch of Christianity.

The "Five Nations," farther east, comprised the Mohawks, Oneidas, Cayugas, Onondaguas and Senecas. In 1677 the number of warriors in this confederacy was 2,150. About 1711 the Tuscaroras retired from Carolina and joined the Iroquois, or Five Nations, which, after that event, became known as the "Six Nations." In 1689 hostilities broke out between the Five Nations and the colonists of Canada, and the almost constant wars in which France was engaged until the treaty of Ryswick in 1697 combined to check the grasping policy of Louis XIV., and to retard the planting of French colonies in the Mississippi valley. Missionary efforts, however, continued with more failure than success, the Jesuits allying themselves with the Indians in habits and customs, even encouraging inter-marriage between them and their white followers.

OUABACHE.

The Wabash was first named by the French, and spelled by them Ouabache. This river was known even before the Ohio, and was navigated as the Ouabache all the way to the Mississippi a long time before it was discovered that it was a tributary of the Ohio (Belle Riviere). In navigating the Mississippi they thought they passed the mouth of the Ouabache instead of the Ohio. In traveling from the Great Lakes to the south, the French always went by the way of the Ouabache or Illinois.

VINCENNES.

Francois Morgan de Vinsenne served in Canada as early as 1720 in the regiment of "De Carrignan" of the French service, and again on the lakes in the vicinity of Sault Ste. Marie in the same service under M. de Vaudriol, in 1725. It is possible that his advent to Vincennes may have taken place in 1732; and in proof of this the only record is an act of sale under the joint names of himself and Madame Vinsenne, the daughter of M. Philip Longprie, and dated Jan. 5, 1735. This document gives his military position as commandant of the post of Ouabache in the service of the French King. The will of Longprie, dated March 10, same year, bequeaths him, among other things, 408 pounds of pork, which he ordered to be kept safe until Vinsenne, who was then at Ouabache, returned to Kaskaskia.

There are many other documents connected with its early settlement by Vinsenne, among which is a receipt for the 100 pistoles granted him as his wife's marriage dowry. In 1736 this officer was ordered to Charlevoix by D'Artagette, viceroy of the King at New Orleans, and commandant of Illinois. Here M. St. Vinsenne received his mortal wounds. The event is chronicled as follows, in the words of D'Artagette: "We have just received very bad news from Louisiana, and our war with the Chickasaws. The French have been defeated. Among the slain is M. de Vinsenne, who ceased not until his last breath to exhort his men to behave worthy of their faith and fatherland."

Thus closed the career of this gallant officer, leaving a name which holds as a remembrancer the present beautiful town of Vincennes, changed from Vinsenne to its present orthography in 1749.

Post Vincennes was settled as early as 1710 or 1711. In a letter from Father Marest to Father Germon, dated at Kaskaskia, Nov. 9, 1712, occurs this passage: "*Les Francois itoient itabli un fort sur*

le fleuve Ouabache ; ils demanderent un missionnaire ; et le Pere Mermet leur fut envoye. Ce Pere crut devoir travailler a la conversion des Mascoutens qui avoient fait un village sur les bords dumeme fleuve. C'est une nation Indians qui entend la langue Illinoise." Translated: "The French have established a fort upon the river Wabash, and want a missionary; and Father Mermet has been sent to them. That Father believes he should labor for the conversion of the Mascoutens, who have built a village on the banks of the same river. They are a nation of Indians who understand the language of the Illinois."

Mermet was therefore the first preacher of Christianity in this part of the world, and his mission was to convert the Mascoutens, a branch of the Miamis. "The way I took," says he, "was to confound, in the presence of the whole tribe, one of these charlatans [medicine men], whose Manitou, or great spirit which he worshiped, was the buffalo. After leading him on insensibly to the avowal that it was not the buffalo that he worshiped, but the Manitou, or spirit, of the buffalo, which was under the earth and animated all buffaloes, which heals the sick and has all power, I asked him whether other beasts, the bear for instance, and which one of his nation worshiped, was not equally inhabited by a Manitou, which was under the earth. 'Without doubt,' said the grand medicine man. 'If this is so,' said I, 'men ought to have a Manitou who inhabits them.' 'Nothing more certain,' said he. 'Ought not that to convince you,' continued I, 'that you are not very reasonable? For if man upon the earth is the master of all animals, if he kills them, if he eats them, does it not follow that the Manitou which inhabits him must have a mastery over all other Manitous? Why then do you not invoke him instead of the Manitou of the bear and the buffalo, when you are sick?' This reasoning disconcerted the charlatan. But this was all the effect it produced."

The result of convincing these heathen by logic, as is generally the case the world over, was only a temporary logical victory, and no change whatever was produced in the professions and practices of the Indians.

But the first Christian (Catholic) missionary at this place whose name we find recorded in the Church annals, was Meurin, in 1849.

The church building used by these early missionaries at Vincennes is thus described by the "oldest inhabitants." Fronting on Water street and running back on Church street, it was a plain

building with a rough exterior, of upright posts, chinked and daubed, with a rough coat of cement on the outside; about 20 feet wide and 60 long; one story high, with a small belfry and an equally small bell. It was dedicated to St. Francis Xavier. This spot is now occupied by a splendid cathedral.

Vincennes has ever been a stronghold of Catholicism. The Church there has educated and sent out many clergymen of her faith, some of whom have become bishops, or attained other high positions in ecclesiastical authority.

Almost contemporaneous with the progress of the Church at Vincennes was a missionary work near the mouth of the Wea river, among the Ouiatenons, but the settlement there was broken up in early day.

NATIONAL POLICIES.

THE GREAT FRENCH SCHEME.

Soon after the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi by LaSalle in 1682, the government of France began to encourage the policy of establishing a line of trading posts and missionary stations extending through the West from Canada to Louisiana, and this policy was maintained, with partial success, for about 75 years. The traders persisted in importing whisky, which cancelled nearly every civilizing influence that could be brought to bear upon the Indian, and the vast distances between posts prevented that strength which can be enjoyed only by close and convenient inter-communication. Another characteristic of Indian nature was to listen attentively to all the missionary said, pretending to believe all he preached, and then offer in turn his theory of the world, of religion, etc., and because he was not listened to with the same degree of attention and pretense of belief, would go off disgusted. This was his idea of the golden rule.

The river St. Joseph of Lake Michigan was called "the river Miamis" in 1679, in which year LaSalle built a small fort on its bank, near the lake shore. The principal station of the mission for the instruction of the Miamis was established on the borders of this river. The first French post within the territory of the Miamis was at the mouth of the river Miamis, on an eminence naturally fortified on two sides by the river, and on one side by a

deep ditch made by a fall of water. It was of triangular form. The missionary Hennepin gives a good description of it, as he was one of the company who built it, in 1679. Says he: "We fell the trees that were on the top of the hill; and having cleared the same from bushes for about two musket shot, we began to build a redoubt of 80 feet long and 40 feet broad, with great square pieces of timber laid one upon another, and prepared a great number of stakes of about 25 feet long to drive into the ground, to make our fort more inaccessible on the riverside. We employed the whole month of November about that work, which was very hard, though we had no other food but the bear's flesh our savage killed. These beasts are very common in that place because of the great quantity of grapes they find there; but their flesh being too fat and luscious, our men began to be weary of it and desired leave to go a hunting to kill some wild goats. M. LaSalle denied them that liberty, which caused some murmurs among them; and it was but unwillingly that they continued their work. This, together with the approach of winter and the apprehension that M. LaSalle had that his vessel (the Griffin) was lost, made him very melancholy, though he concealed it as much as he could. We made a cabin wherein we performed divine service every Sunday, and Father Gabriel and I, who preached alternately, took care to take such texts as were suitable to our present circumstances and fit to inspire us with courage, concord and brotherly love. * * * The fort was at last perfected, and called Fort Miamis."

In the year 1711 the missionary Chardon, who was said to be very zealous and apt in the acquisition of languages, had a station on the St. Joseph about 60 miles above the mouth. Charlevoix, another distinguished missionary from France, visited a post on this river in 1721. In a letter dated at the place, Aug. 16, he says: "There is a commandant here, with a small garrison. His house, which is but a very sorry one, is called the fort, from its being surrounded with an indifferent palisado, which is pretty near the case in all the rest. We have here two villages of Indians, one of the Miamis and the other of the Pottawatomies, both of them mostly Christians; but as they have been for a long time without any pastors, the missionary who has been lately sent to them will have no small difficulty in bringing them back to the exercise of their religion." He speaks also of the main commodity for which the Indians would part with their goods, namely, spirituous liquors, which they drink and keep drunk upon as long as a supply lasted.



INDIANS ATTACKING FRONTIERSMEN.



More than a century and a half has now passed since Charlevoix penned the above, without any change whatever in this trait of Indian character.

In 1765 the Miami nation, or confederacy, was composed of four tribes, whose total number of warriors was estimated at only 1,050 men. Of these about 250 were Twightwees, or Miamis proper, 300 Weas, or Ouiatenons, 300 Piankeshaws and 200 Shockeys; and at this time the principal villages of the Twightwees were situated about the head of the Maumee river at and near the place where Fort Wayne now is. The larger Wea villages were near the banks of the Wabash river, in the vicinity of the Post Ouiatenon; and the Shockeys and Piankeshaws dwelt on the banks of the Vermillion and on the borders of the Wabash between Vincennes and Ouiatenon. Branches of the Pottawatomie, Shawnee, Delaware and Kickapoo tribes were permitted at different times to enter within the boundaries of the Miamis and reside for a while.

The wars in which France and England were engaged, from 1688 to 1697, retarded the growth of the colonies of those nations in North America, and the efforts made by France to connect Canada and the Gulf of Mexico by a chain of trading posts and colonies naturally excited the jealousy of England and gradually laid the foundation for a struggle at arms. After several stations were established elsewhere in the West, trading posts were started at the Miami villages, which stood at the head of the Maumee, at the Wea villages about Ouiatenon on the Wabash, and at the Piankeshaw villages about the present sight of Vincennes. It is probable that before the close of the year 1719, temporary trading posts were erected at the sites of Fort Wayne, Ouiatenon and Vincennes. These points were probably often visited by French fur traders prior to 1700. In the meanwhile the English people in this country commenced also to establish military posts west of the Alleghanies, and thus matters went on until they naturally culminated in a general war, which, being waged by the French and Indians combined on one side, was called "the French and Indian war." This war was terminated in 1763 by a treaty at Paris, by which France ceded to Great Britain all of North America east of the Mississippi except New Orleans and the island on which it is situated; and indeed, France had the preceding autumn, by a secret convention, ceded to Spain all the country west of that river.

PONTIAC'S WAR.

In 1762, after Canada and its dependencies had been surrendered to the English, Pontiac and his partisans secretly organized a powerful confederacy in order to crush at one blow all English power in the West. This great scheme was skillfully projected and cautiously matured.

The principal act in the programme was to gain admittance into the fort at Detroit, on pretense of a friendly visit, with shortened muskets concealed under their blankets, and on a given signal suddenly break forth upon the garrison; but an inadvertent remark of an Indian woman led to a discovery of the plot, which was consequently averted. Pontiac and his warriors afterward made many attacks upon the English, some of which were successful, but the Indians were finally defeated in the general war.

BRITISH POLICY.

In 1765 the total number of French families within the limits of the Northwestern Territory did not probably exceed 600. These were in settlements about Detroit, along the river Wabash and the neighborhood of Fort Chartres on the Mississippi. Of these families, about 80 or 90 resided at Post Vincennes, 14 at Fort Ouiatenon, on the Wabash, and nine or ten at the confluence of the St. Mary and St. Joseph rivers.

The colonial policy of the British government opposed any measures which might strengthen settlements in the interior of this country, lest they become self-supporting and independent of the mother country; hence the early and rapid settlement of the Northwestern territory was still further retarded by the short-sighted selfishness of England. That fatal policy consisted mainly in holding the land in the hands of the government and not allowing it to be subdivided and sold to settlers. But in spite of all her efforts in this direction, she constantly made just such efforts as provoked the American people to rebel, and to rebel successfully, which was within 15 years after the perfect close of the French and Indian war.

AMERICAN POLICY.

Thomas Jefferson, the shrewd statesman and wise Governor of Virginia, saw from the first that actual occupation of Western lands was the only way to keep them out of the hands of foreigners and

Indians. Therefore, directly after the conquest of Vincennes by Clark, he engaged a scientific corps to proceed under an escort to the Mississippi, and ascertain by celestial observations the point on that river intersected by latitude $36^{\circ} 30'$, the southern limit of the State, and to measure its distance to the Ohio. To Gen. Clark was entrusted the conduct of the military operations in that quarter. He was instructed to select a strong position near that point and establish there a fort and garrison; thence to extend his conquests northward to the lakes, erecting forts at different points, which might serve as monuments of actual possession, besides affording protection to that portion of the country. Fort "Jefferson" was erected and garrisoned on the Mississippi a few miles above the southern limit.

The result of these operations was the addition, to the chartered limits of Virginia, of that immense region known as the "North-western Territory." The simple fact that such and such forts were established by the Americans in this vast region convinced the British Commissioners that we had entitled ourselves to the land. But where are those "monuments" of our power now?

INDIAN SAVAGERY.

As a striking example of the inhuman treatment which the early Indians were capable of giving white people, we quote the following blood-curdling story from Mr. Cox' "Recollections of the Wabash Valley":

On the 11th of February, 1781, a wagoner named Irvin Hinton was sent from the block-house at Louisville, Ky., to Harrodsburg for a load of provisions for the fort. Two young men, Richard Rue and George Holman, aged respectively 19 and 16 years, were sent as guards to protect the wagon from the depredations of any hostile Indians who might be lurking in the cane-brakes or ravines through which they must pass. Soon after their start a severe snow-storm set in which lasted until afternoon. Lest the melting snow might dampen the powder in their rifles, the guards fired them off, intending to reload them as soon as the storm ceased. Hinton drove the horses while Rue walked a few rods ahead and Holman about the same distance behind. As they ascended a hill about eight miles from Louisville Hinton heard some one say Whoa to the horses. Supposing that something was wrong about the wagon, he stopped and asked Holman why he had called him to halt. Holman said that he had not spoken; Rue also denied it,

but said that he had heard the voice distinctly. At this time a voice cried out, "I will solve the mystery for you; it was Simon Girty that cried Whoa, and he meant what he said,"—at the same time emerging from a sink-hole a few rods from the roadside, followed by 13 Indians, who immediately surrounded the three Kentuckians and demanded them to surrender or die instantly. The little party, making a virtue of necessity, surrendered to this renegade white man and his Indian allies.

Being so near two forts, Girty made all possible speed in making fast his prisoners, selecting the lines and other parts of the harness, he prepared for an immediate flight across the Ohio. The pantaloons of the prisoners were cut off about four inches above the knees, and thus they started through the deep snow as fast as the horses could trot, leaving the wagon, containing a few empty barrels, standing in the road. They continued their march for several cold days, without fire at night, until they reached Wa-puc-canat-ta, where they compelled their prisoners to run the gauntlet as they entered the village. Hinton first ran the gauntlet and reached the council-house after receiving several severe blows upon the head and shoulders. Rue next ran between the lines, pursued by an Indian with an uplifted tomahawk. He far outstripped his pursuer and dodged most of the blows aimed at him. Holman complaining that it was too severe a test for a worn-out stripling like himself, was allowed to run between two lines of squaws and boys, and was followed by an Indian with a long switch.

The first council of the Indians did not dispose of these young men; they were waiting for the presence of other chiefs and warriors. Hinton escaped, but on the afternoon of the second day he was re-captured. Now the Indians were glad that they had an occasion to indulge in the infernal joy of burning him at once. Soon after their supper, which they shared with their victim, they drove the stake into the ground, piled up the fagots in a circle around it, stripped and blackened the prisoner, tied him to the stake, and applied the torch. It was a slow fire. The war-whoop then thrilled through the dark surrounding forest like the chorus of a band of infernal spirits escaped from pandemonium, and the scalp dance was struck up by those demons in human shape, who for hours encircled their victim, brandishing their tomahawks and war clubs, and venting their execrations upon the helpless sufferer, who died about midnight from the effects of the slow heat. As soon as he fell upon the ground, the Indian who first discovered

him in the woods that evening sprang in, sunk his tomahawk into his skull above the ear, and with his knife stripped off the scalp, which he bore back with him to the town as a trophy, and which was tauntingly thrust into the faces of Rue and Holman, with the question, "Can you smell the fire on the scalp of your red-headed friend? We cooked him and left him for the wolves to make a breakfast upon; that is the way we serve runaway prisoners."

After a march of three days more, the prisoners, Rue and Holman, had to run the gauntlets again, and barely got through with their lives. It was decided that they should both be burned at the stake that night, though this decision was far from being unanimous. The necessary preparations were made, dry sticks and brush were gathered and piled around two stakes, the faces and hands of the doomed men were blackened in the customary manner, and as the evening approached the poor wretches sat looking upon the setting sun for the last time. An unusual excitement was manifest in a number of chiefs who still lingered about the council-house. At a pause in the contention, a noble-looking Indian approached the prisoners, and after speaking a few words to the guards, took Holman by the hand, lifted him to his feet, cut the cords that bound him to his fellow prisoners, removed the black from his face and hands, put his hand kindly upon his head and said: "I adopt you as my son, to fill the place of the one I have lately buried; you are now a kinsman of Logan, the white man's friend, as he has been called, but who has lately proven himself to be a terrible avenger of the wrongs inflicted upon him by the bloody Cresap and his men." With evident reluctance, Girty interpreted this to Holman, who was thus unexpectedly freed.

But the preparations for the burning of Rue went on. Holman and Rue embraced each other most affectionately, with a sorrow too deep for description. Rue was then tied to one of the stakes; but the general contention among the Indians had not ceased. Just as the lighted fagots were about to be applied to the dry brush piled around the devoted youth, a tall, active young Shawnee, a son of the victim's captor, sprang into the ring, and cutting the cords which bound him to the stake, led him out amidst the deafening plaudits of a part of the crowd and the execrations of the rest. Regardless of threats, he caused water to be brought and the black to be washed from the face and hands of the prisoner, whose clothes were then returned to him, when the young brave said: "I take this young man to be my brother, in the place of one I lately lost;

I loved that brother well; I will love this one, too; my old mother will be glad when I tell her that I have brought her a son, in place of the dear departed one. We want no more victims. The burning of Red-head [Hinton] ought to satisfy us. These innocent young men do not merit such cruel fate; I would rather die myself than see this adopted brother burned at the stake."

A loud shout of approbation showed that the young Shawnee had triumphed, though dissension was manifest among the various tribes afterward. Some of them abandoned their trip to Detroit, others returned to Wa-puc-ca-nat-ta, a few turned toward the Mississinewa and the Wabash towns, while a portion continued to Detroit. Holman was taken back to Wa-puc-ca-nat-ta, where he remained most of the time of his captivity. Rue was taken first to the Mississinewa, then to the Wabash towns. Two years of his eventful captivity were spent in the region of the Wabash and Illinois rivers, but the last few months at Detroit; was in captivity altogether about three years and a half.

Rue effected his escape in the following manner: During one of the drunken revels of the Indians near Detroit one of them lost a purse of \$90; various tribes were suspected of feloniously keeping the treasure, and much ugly speculation was indulged in as to who was the thief. At length a prophet of a tribe that was not suspected was called to divine the mystery. He spread sand over a green deer-skin, watched it awhile and performed various manipulations, and professed to see that the money had been stolen and carried away by a tribe entirely different from any that had been suspicioned; but he was shrewd enough not to announce who the thief was or the tribe he belonged to, lest a war might arise. His decision quieted the belligerent uprisings threatened by the excited Indians.

Rue and two other prisoners saw this display of the prophet's skill and concluded to interrogate him soon concerning their families at home. The opportunity occurred in a few days, and the Indian seer actually astonished Rue with the accuracy with which he described his family, and added, "You all intend to make your escape, and you will effect it soon. You will meet with many trials and hardships in passing over so wild a district of country, inhabited by so many hostile nations of Indians. You will almost starve to death; but about the time you have given up all hope of finding game to sustain you in your famished condition, succor will come when you least expect it. The first game you will succeed in taking

will be a male of some kind; after that you will have plenty of game and return home in safety."

The prophet kept this matter a secret for the prisoners, and the latter in a few days set off upon their terrible journey, and had just such experience as the Indian prophet had foretold; they arrived home with their lives, but were pretty well worn out with the exposures and privations of a three weeks' journey.

On the return of Holman's party of Indians to Wa-puc-ca-nat-ta, much dissatisfaction existed in regard to the manner of his release from the sentence of condemnation pronounced against him by the council. Many were in favor of recalling the council and trying him again, and this was finally agreed to. The young man was again put upon trial for his life, with a strong probability of his being condemned to the stake. Both parties worked hard for victory in the final vote, which eventually proved to give a majority of one for the prisoner's acquittal.

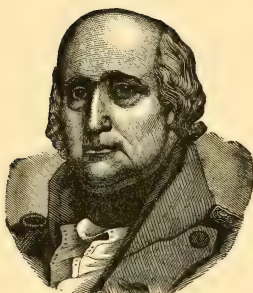
While with the Indians, Holman saw them burn at the stake a Kentuckian named Richard Hogeland, who had been taken prisoner at the defeat of Col. Crawford. They commenced burning him at nine o'clock at night, and continued roasting him until ten o'clock the next day, before he expired. During his excruciating tortures he begged for some of them to end his life and sufferings with a gun or tomahawk. Finally his cruel tormentors promised they would, and cut several deep gashes in his flesh with their tomahawks, and shoveled up hot ashes and embers and threw them into the gaping wounds. When he was dead they stripped off his scalp, cut him to pieces and burnt him to ashes, which they scattered through the town to expel the evil spirits from it.

After a captivity of about three years and a half, Holman saw an opportunity of going on a mission for the destitute Indians, namely, of going to Harrodsburg, Ky., where he had a rich uncle, from whom they could get what supplies they wanted. They let him go with a guard, but on arriving at Louisville, where Gen. Clark was in command, he was ransomed, and he reached home only three days after the arrival of Rue. Both these men lived to a good old age, terminating their lives at their home about two miles south of Richmond, Ind.

EXPEDITIONS OF COL. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK.

In the summer of 1778, Col. George Rogers Clark, a native of Albemarle county, Va., led a memorable expedition against the ancient French settlements about Kaskaskia and Post Vincennes. With respect to the magnitude of its design, the valor and perseverance with which it was carried on, and the memorable results which were produced by it, this expedition stands without a parallel in the early annals of the valley of the Mississippi. That portion of the West called Kentucky was occupied by Henderson & Co., who pretended to own the land and who held it at a high price. Col. Clark wished to test the validity of their claim and adjust the government of the country so as to encourage immigration. He accordingly called a meeting of the citizens at Harrodstown, to assemble June 6, 1776, and consider the claims of the company and consult with reference to the interest of the country. He did not at first publish the exact aim of this movement, lest parties would be formed in advance and block the enterprise; also, if the object of the meeting were not announced beforehand, the curiosity of the people to know what was to be proposed would bring out a much greater attendance.

The meeting was held on the day appointed, and delegates were elected to treat with the government of Virginia, to see whether it would be best to become a county in that State and be protected by it, etc. Various delays on account of the remoteness of the white settlers from the older communities of Virginia and the hostility of Indians in every direction, prevented a consummation of this object until some time in 1778. The government of Virginia was friendly to Clark's enterprise to a certain extent, but claimed that they had not authority to do much more than to lend a little assistance for which payment should be made at some future time, as it was not certain whether Kentucky would become a part of Virginia or not. Gov. Henry and a few gentlemen were individually so hearty in favor of Clark's benevolent undertaking that they assisted him all they could. Accordingly Mr. Clark organized his expedition, keeping every particular secret lest powerful parties would form in the West against him. He took in stores at Pitts-



GEN. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK



burg and Wheeling, proceeded down the Ohio to the "Falls," where he took possession of an island of a about seven acres, and divided it among a small number of families, for whose protection he constructed some light fortifications. At this time Post Vincennes comprised about 400 militia, and it was a daring undertaking for Col. Clark, with his small force, to go up against it and Kaskaskia, as he had planned. Indeed, some of his men, on hearing of his plan, deserted him. He conducted himself so as to gain the sympathy of the French, and through them also that of the Indians to some extent, as both these people were very bitter against the British, who had possession of the Lake Region.

From the nature of the situation Clark concluded it was best to take Kaskaskia first. The fact that the people regarded him as a savage rebel, he regarded as really a good thing in his favor; for after the first victory he would show them so much unexpected lenity that they would rally to his standard. In this policy he was indeed successful. He arrested a few men and put them in irons. The priest of the village, accompanied by five or six aged citizens, waited on Clark and said that the inhabitants expected to be separated, perhaps never to meet again, and they begged to be permitted to assemble in their church to take leave of each other. Clark mildly replied that he had nothing against their religion, that they might continue to assemble in their church, but not venture out of town, etc. Thus, by what has since been termed the "Rarey" method of taming horses, Clark showed them he had power over them but designed them no harm, and they readily took the oath of allegiance to Virginia.

After Clark's arrival at Kaskaskia it was difficult to induce the French settlers to accept the "Continental paper" introduced by him and his troops. Nor until Col. Vigo arrived there and guaranteed its redemption would they receive it. Peltries and piastres formed the only currency, and Vigo found great difficulty in explaining Clark's financial arrangements. "Their commandants never made money," was the reply to Vigo's explanation of the policy of the old Dominion. But notwithstanding the guarantees, the Continental paper fell very low in the market. Vigo had a trading establishment at Kaskaskia, where he sold coffee at one dollar a pound, and all the other necessities of life at an equally reasonable price. The unsophisticated Frenchmen were generally asked in what kind of money they would pay their little bills.

"Douleur," was the general reply; and as an authority on the subject says, "It took about twenty Continental dollars to purchase a silver dollar's worth of coffee; and as the French word "*douleur*" signifies grief or pain, perhaps no word either in the French or English languages expressed the idea more correctly than the *douleur* for a Continental dollar. At any rate it was truly *douleur* to the Colonel, for he never received a single dollar in exchange for the large amount taken from him in order to sustain Clark's credit.

Now, the post at Vincennes, defended by Fort Sackville, came next. The priest just mentioned, Mr. Gibault, was really friendly to "the American interest;" he had spiritual charge of the church at Vincennes, and he with several others were deputed to assemble the people there and authorize them to garrison their own fort like a free and independent people, etc. This plan had its desired effect, and the people took the oath of allegiance to the State of Virginia and became citizens of the United States. Their style of language and conduct changed to a better hue, and they surprised the numerous Indians in the vicinity by displaying a new flag and informing them that their old father, the King of France, was come to life again, and was mad at them for fighting the English; and they advised them to make peace with the Americans as soon as they could, otherwise they might expect to make the land very bloody, etc. The Indians concluded they would have to fall in line, and they offered no resistance. Capt. Leonard Helm, an American, was left in charge of this post, and Clark began to turn his attention to other points. But before leaving this section of the country he made treaties of peace with the Indians; this he did, however, by a different method from what had always before been followed. By indirect methods he caused them to come to him, instead of going to them. He was convinced that inviting them to treaties was considered by them in a different manner from what the whites expected, and imputed them to fear, and that giving them great presents confirmed it. He accordingly established treaties with the Piankeshaws, Ouiatenons, Kickapoos, Illinois, Kaskaskias, Peorias and branches of some other tribes that inhabited the country between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi. Upon this the General Assembly of the State of Virginia declared all the citizens settled west of the Ohio organized into a county of that State, to be known as "Illinois" county; but before the provisions of the law could be carried into effect, Henry Hamilton, the British Lieutenant-Governor of Detroit, collected an army of about

30 regulars, 50 French volunteers and 400 Indians, went down and re-took the post Vincennes in December, 1778. No attempt was made by the population to defend the town. Capt. Helm and a man named Henry were the only Americans at the fort, the only members of the garrison. Capt. Helm was taken prisoner and a number of the French inhabitants disarmed.

Col. Clark, hearing of the situation, determined to re-capture the place. He accordingly gathered together what force he could in this distant land, 170 men, and on the 5th of February, started from Kaskaskia and crossed the river of that name. The weather was very wet, and the low lands were pretty well covered with water. The march was difficult, and the Colonel had to work hard to keep his men in spirits. He suffered them to shoot game whenever they wished and eat it like Indian war-dancers, each company by turns inviting the others to their feasts, which was the case every night. Clark waded through water as much as any of them, and thus stimulated the men by his example. They reached the Little Wabash on the 13th, after suffering many and great hardships. Here a camp was formed, and without waiting to discuss plans for crossing the river, Clark ordered the men to construct a vessel, and pretended that crossing the stream would be only a piece of amusement, although inwardly he held a different opinion.

The second day afterward a reconnoitering party was sent across the river, who returned and made an encouraging report. A scaffolding was built on the opposite shore, upon which the baggage was placed as it was tediously ferried over, and the new camping ground was a nice half acre of dry land. There were many amusements, indeed, in getting across the river, which put all the men in high spirits. The succeeding two or three days they had to march through a great deal of water, having on the night of the 17th to encamp in the water, near the Big Wabash.

At daybreak on the 18th they heard the signal gun at Vincennes, and at once commenced their march. Reaching the Wabash about two o'clock, they constructed rafts to cross the river on a boat-stealing expedition, but labored all day and night to no purpose. On the 19th they began to make a canoe, in which a second attempt to steal boats was made, but this expedition returned, reporting that there were two "large fires" within a mile of them. Clark sent a canoe down the river to meet the vessel that was supposed to be on her way up with the supplies, with orders to hasten forward day and night. This was their last hope, as their provisions were entirely

gone, and starvation seemed to be hovering about them. The next day they commenced to make more canoes, when about noon the sentinel on the river brought a boat with five Frenchmen from the fort. From this party they learned that they were not as yet discovered. All the army crossed the river in two canoes the next day, and as Clark had determined to reach the town that night, he ordered his men to move forward. They plunged into the water sometimes to the neck, for over three miles.

Without food, benumbed with cold, up to their waists in water, covered with broken ice, the men at one time mutinied and refused to march. All the persuasions of Clark had no effect upon the half-starved and half-frozen soldiers. In one company was a small drummer boy, and also a sergeant who stood six feet two inches in socks, and stout and athletic. He was devoted to Clark. The General mounted the little drummer on the shoulders of the stalwart sergeant and ordered him to plunge into the water, half-frozen as it was. He did so, the little boy beating the charge from his lofty perch, while Clark, sword in hand, followed them, giving the command as he threw aside the floating ice, "Forward." Elated and amused with the scene, the men promptly obeyed, holding their rifles above their heads, and in spite of all the obstacles they reached the high land in perfect safety. But for this and the ensuing days of this campaign we quote from Clark's account:

"This last day's march through the water was far superior to anything the Frenchmen had any idea of. They were backward in speaking; said that the nearest land to us was a small league, a sugar camp on the bank of the river. A canoe was sent off and returned without finding that we could pass. I went in her myself and sounded the water and found it as deep as to my neck. I returned with a design to have the men transported on board the canoes to the sugar camp, which I knew would expend the whole day and ensuing night, as the vessels would pass slowly through the bushes. The loss of so much time to men half starved was a matter of consequence. I would have given now a great deal for a day's provision, or for one of our horses. I returned but slowly to the troops, giving myself time to think. On our arrival all ran to hear what was the report; every eye was fixed on me; I unfortunately spoke in a serious manner to one of the officers. The whole were alarmed without knowing what I said. I viewed their confusion for about one minute; I whispered to those near me to do as I did, immediately put some water in my hand, poured on powder, blackened my

face, gave the war-whoop, and marched into the water without saying a word. The party gazed and fell in, one after another without saying a word, like a flock of sheep. I ordered those near me to begin a favorite song of theirs; it soon passed through the line, and the whole went on cheerfully.

"I now intended to have them transported across the deepest part of the water; but when about waist-deep, one of the men informed me that he thought he felt a path; we examined and found it so, and concluded that it kept on the highest ground, which it did, and by taking pains to follow it, we got to the sugar camp with no difficulty, where there was about half an acre of dry ground,—at least ground not under water, and there we took up our lodging.

* * * * *

"The night had been colder than any we had had, and the ice in the morning was one-half or three-quarters of an inch thick in still water; the morning was the finest. A little after sunrise I lectured the whole; what I said to them I forget, but I concluded by informing them that passing the plain then in full view, and reaching the opposite woods would put an end to their fatigue; that in a few hours they would have a sight of their long wished-for object; and immediately stepped into the water without waiting for any reply. A huzza took place. As we generally marched through the water in a line, before the third man entered, I called to Major Bowman, ordering him to fall in the rear of the 25 men, and put to death any man who refused to march. This met with a cry of approbation, and on we went. Getting about the middle of the plain, the water about mid-deep, I found myself sensibly failing; and as there were no trees nor bushes for the men to support themselves by, I feared that many of the weak would be drowned. I ordered the canoes to make the land, discharge their loading, and play backward and forward with all diligence and pick up the men; and to encourage the party, sent some of the strongest men forward, with orders when they got to a certain distance, to pass the word back that the water was getting shallow, and when getting near the woods, to cry out land. This stratagem had its desired effect; the men exerted themselves almost beyond their abilities, the weak holding by the stronger. The water, however, did not become shallower, but continued deepening. Getting to the woods where the men expected land, the water was up to my shoulders; but gaining the woods was of great consequence; all the low men and weakly hung to the trees and floated on the old logs until they were

taken off by the canoes; the strong and tall got ashore and built fires. Many would reach the shore and fall with their bodies half in the water, not being able to support themselves without it.

"This was a dry and delightful spot of ground of about ten acres. Fortunately, as if designed by Providence, a canoe of Indian squaws and children was coming up to town, and took through this part of the plain as a nigh way; it was discovered by our canoe-men as they were out after the other men. They gave chase and took the Indian canoe, on board of which was nearly half a quarter of buffalo, some corn, tallow, kettles, etc. This was an invaluable prize. Broth was immediately made and served out, especially to the weakly; nearly all of us got a little; but a great many gave their part to the weakly, saying something cheering to their comrades. By the afternoon, this refreshment and fine weather had greatly invigorated the whole party.

"Crossing a narrow and deep lake in the canoes, and marching some distance, we came to a copse of timber called 'Warrior's Island.' We were now in full view of the fort and town; it was about two miles distant, with not a shrub intervening. Every man now feasted his eyes and forgot that he had suffered anything, saying that all which had passed was owing to good policy, and nothing but what a man could bear, and that a soldier had no right to think, passing from one extreme to the other,—which is common in such cases. And now stratagem was necessary. The plain between us and the town was not a perfect level; the sunken grounds were covered with water full of ducks. We observed several men within a half a mile of us shooting ducks, and sent out some of our active young Frenchmen to take one of these men prisoners without alarming the rest, which they did. The information we got from this person was similar to that which we got from those taken on the river, except that of the British having that evening completed the wall of the fort, and that there were a great many Indians in town.

"Our situation was now critical. No possibility of retreat in case of defeat, and in full view of a town containing at this time more than 600 men, troops, inhabitants and Indians. The crew of the galley, though not 50 men, would have been now a re-enforcement of immense magnitude to our little army, if I may so call it, but we would not think of them. We were now in the situation that I had labored to get ourselves in. The idea of being made prisoner was foreign to almost every man, as they expected nothing but torture from the savages if they fell into their hands. Our fate was

now to be determined, probably in a few hours; we knew that nothing but the most daring conduct would insure success; I knew also that a number of the inhabitants wished us well. This was a favorable circumstance; and as there was but little probability of our remaining until dark undiscovered, I determined to begin operations immediately, and therefore wrote the following placard to the inhabitants:

To the Inhabitants of Post Vincennes:

Gentlemen:—Being now within two miles of your village with my army, determined to take your fort this night, and not being willing to surprise you, I take this method to request such of you as are true citizens and willing to enjoy the liberty I bring you, to remain still in your houses; and those, if any there be, that are friends to the king, will instantly repair to the fort and join the hair-buyer general and fight like men; and if any such as do not go to the fort shall be discovered afterward, they may depend on severe punishment. On the contrary, those who are true friends to liberty may depend on being well treated; and I once more request them to keep out of the streets; for every one I find in arms on my arrival I shall treat as an enemy.

[Signed]

G. R. CLARK.

“I had various ideas on the results of this letter. I knew it could do us no damage, but that it would cause the lukewarm to be decided, and encourage our friends and astonish our enemies. We anxiously viewed this messenger until he entered the town, and in a few minutes we discovered by our glasses some stir in every street we could penetrate, and great numbers running or riding out into the commons, we supposed to view us, which was the case. But what surprised us was that nothing had yet happened that had the appearance of the garrison being alarmed,—neither gun nor drum. We began to suppose that the information we got from our prisoners was false, and that the enemy had already knew of us and were prepared. A little before sunset we displayed ourselves in full view of the town,—crowds gazing at us. We were plunging ourselves into certain destruction or success; there was no midway thought of. We had but little to say to our men, except inculcating an idea of the necessity of obedience, etc. We moved on slowly in full view of the town; but as it was a point of some consequence to us to make ourselves appear formidable, we, in leaving the covert we were in, marched and counter-marched in such a manner that we appeared numerous. Our colors were displayed to the best advantage; and as the low plain we marched through was

not a perfect level, but had frequent risings in it, of 7 or 8 higher than the common level, which was covered with water; and as these risings generally run in an oblique direction to the town, we took the advantage of one of them, marching through the water by it, which completely prevented our being numbered. We gained the heights back of the town. As there were as yet no hostile appearance, we were impatient to have the cause unriddled. Lieut. Bayley was ordered with 14 men to march and fire on the fort; the main body moved in a different direction and took possession of the strongest part of the town."

Clark then sent a written order to Hamilton commanding him to surrender immediately or he would be treated as a murderer; Hamilton replied that he and his garrison were not disposed to be awed into any action unworthy of British subjects. After one hour more of fighting, Hamilton proposed a truce of three days for conference, on condition that each side cease all defensive work; Clark rejoined that he would "not agree to any terms other than Mr. Hamilton surrendering himself and garrison prisoners at discretion," and added that if he, Hamilton, wished to talk with him he could meet him immediately at the church with Capt. Helm. In less than an hour Clark dictated the terms of surrender, Feb. 24, 1779. Hamilton agreed to the total surrender because, as he there claimed in writing, he was too far from aid from his own government, and because of the "unanimity" of his officers in the surrender, and his "confidence in a generous enemy."

"Of this expedition, of its results, of its importance, of the merits of those engaged in it, of their bravery, their skill, of their prudence, of their success, a volume would not more than suffice for the details. Suffice it to say that in my opinion, and I have accurately and critically weighed and examined all the results produced by the contests in which we were engaged during the Revolutionary war, that for bravery, for hardships endured, for skill and consummate tact and prudence on the part of the commander, obedience, discipline and love of country on the part of his followers, for the immense benefits acquired, and signal advantages obtained by it for the whole union, it was second to no enterprise undertaken during that struggle. I might add, second to no undertaking in ancient or modern warfare. The whole credit of this conquest belongs to two men; Gen. George Rogers Clark and Col. Francis Vigo. And when we consider that by it the whole territory now

covered by the three great states of Indiana, Illinois and Michigan was added to the union, and so admitted to be by the British commissioners at the preliminaries to the treaty of peace in 1783; (and but for this very conquest, the boundaries of our territories west would have been the Ohio instead of the Mississippi, and so acknowledged by both our commissioners and the British at that conference;) a territory embracing upward of 2,000,000 people, the human mind is lost in the contemplation of its effects; and we can but wonder that a force of 170 men, the whole number of Clark's troops, should by this single action have produced such important results." [John Law.

The next day Clark sent a detachment of 60 men up the river Wabash to intercept some boats which were laden with provisions and goods from Detroit. This force was placed under command of Capt. Helm, Major Bosseron and Major Legras, and they proceeded up the river, in three armed boats, about 120 miles, when the British boats, about seven in number, were surprised and captured without firing a gun. These boats, which had on board about \$50,000 worth of goods and provisions, were manned by about 40 men, among whom was Philip Dejean, a magistrate of Detroit. The provisions were taken for the public, and distributed among the soldiery.

Having organized a military government at Vincennes and appointed Capt. Helm commandant of the town, Col. Clark returned in the vessel to Kaskaskia, where he was joined by reinforcements from Kentucky under Capt. George. Meanwhile, a party of traders who were going to the falls, were killed and plundered by the Delawares of White River; the news of this disaster having reached Clark, he sent a dispatch to Capt. Helm ordering him to make war on the Delawares and use every means in his power to destroy them; to show no mercy to the men, but to save the women and children. This order was executed without delay. Their camps were attacked in every quarter where they could be found. Many fell, and others were carried to Post Vincennes and put to death. The surviving Delawares at once pleaded for mercy and appeared anxious to make some atonement for their bad conduct. To these overtures Capt. Helm replied that Col. Clark, the "Big Knife," had ordered the war, and that he had no power to lay down the hatchet, but that he would suspend hostilities until a messenger could be sent to Kaskaskia. This was done, and the crafty Colonel, well understanding the Indian character, sent a

message to the Delawares, telling them that he would not accept their friendship or treat with them for peace; but that if they could get some of the neighboring tribes to become responsible for their future conduct, he would discontinue the war and spare their lives; otherwise they must all perish.

Accordingly a council was called of all the Indians in the neighborhood, and Clark's answer was read to the assembly. After due deliberation the Piankeshaws took on themselves to answer for the future good conduct of the Delawares, and the "Grand Door" in a long speech denounced their base conduct. This ended the war with the Delawares and secured the respect of the neighboring tribes.

Clark's attention was next turned to the British post at Detroit, but being unable to obtain sufficient troops he abandoned the enterprise.

CLARK'S INGENIOUS RUSE AGAINST THE INDIANS.

Tradition says that when Clark captured Hamilton and his garrison at Fort Sackville, he took possession of the fort and kept the British flag flying, dressed his sentinels with the uniform of the British soldiery, and let everything about the premises remain as they were, so that when the Indians sympathizing with the British arrived they would walk right into the citadel, into the jaws of death. His success was perfect. Sullen and silent, with the scalplock of his victims hanging at his girdle, and in full expectation of his reward from Hamilton, the unwary savage, unconscious of danger and wholly ignorant of the change that had just been effected in his absence, passed the supposed British sentry at the gate of the fort unmolested and unchallenged; but as soon as in, a volley from the rifles of a platoon of Clark's men, drawn up and awaiting his coming, pierced their hearts and sent the unconscious savage, reeking with murder, to that tribunal to which he had so frequently, by order of the hair-buyer general, sent his American captives, from the infant in the cradle to the grandfather of the family, tottering with age and infirmity. It was a just retribution, and few men but Clark would have planned such a ruse or carried it out successfully. It is reported that fifty Indians met this fate within the fort; and probably Hamilton, a prisoner there, witnessed it all.

SUBSEQUENT CAREER OF HAMILTON.

Henry Hamilton, who had acted as Lieutenant and Governor of the British possessions under Sir George Carleton, was sent for-

ward, with two other prisoners of war, Dejean and LaMothe, to Williamsburg, Va., early in June following, 1779. Proclamations, in his own handwriting, were found, in which he had offered a specific sum for every American scalp brought into the camp, either by his own troops or his allies, the Indians; and from this he was denominated the "hair-buyer General." This and much other testimony of living witnesses at the time, all showed what a savage he was. Thomas Jefferson, then Governor of Virginia, being made aware of the inhumanity of this wretch, concluded to resort to a little retaliation by way of closer confinement. Accordingly he ordered that these three prisoners be put in irons, confined in a dungeon, deprived of the use of pen, ink and paper, and be excluded from all conversation except with their keeper. Major General Phillips, a British officer out on parole in the vicinity of Charlottesville, where the prisoners now were, in closer confinement, remonstrated, and President Washington, while approving of Jefferson's course, requested a mitigation of the severe order, lest the British be goaded to desperate measures. .

Soon afterward Hamilton was released on parole, and he subsequently appeared in Canada, still acting as if he had jurisdiction in the United States.

GIBAULT.

The faithful, self-sacrificing and patriotic services of Father Pierre Gibault in behalf of the Americans require a special notice of him in this connection. He was the parish priest at Vincennes, as well as at Kaskaskia. He was, at an early period, a Jesuit missionary to the Illinois. Had it not been for the influence of this man, Clark could not have obtained the influence of the citizens at either place. He gave all his property, to the value of 1,500 Spanish milled dollars, to the support of Col. Clark's troops, and never received a single dollar in return. So far as the records inform us, he was given 1,500 Continental paper dollars, which proved in the end entirely valueless. He modestly petitioned from the Government a small allowance of land at Cahokia, but we find no account of his ever receiving it. He was dependent upon the public in his older days, and in 1790 Winthrop Sargent "conceded" to him a lot of about "14 toises, one side to Mr. Millet, another to Mr. Vaudrey, and to two streets,"—a vague description of land.

VIGO.

Col. Francis Vigo was born in Mondovi, in the kingdom of Sardinia, in 1747. He left his parents and guardians at a very early age, and enlisted in a Spanish regiment as a soldier. The regiment was ordered to Havana, and a detachment of it subsequently to New Orleans, then a Spanish post; Col. Vigo accompanied this detachment. But he left the army and engaged in trading with the Indians on the Arkansas and its tributaries. Next he settled at St. Louis, also a Spanish post, where he became closely connected, both in friendship and business, with the Governor of Upper Louisiana, then residing at the same place. This friendship he enjoyed, though he could only write his name; and we have many circumstantial evidences that he was a man of high intelligence, honor, purity of heart, and ability. Here he was living when Clark captured Kaskaskia, and was extensively engaged in trading up the Missouri.

A Spaniard by birth and allegiance, he was under no obligation to assist the Americans. Spain was at peace with Great Britain, and any interference by her citizens was a breach of neutrality, and subjected an individual, especially one of the high character and standing of Col. Vigo, to all the contumely, loss and vengeance which British power could inflict. But Col. Vigo did not falter. With an innate love of liberty, an attachment to Republican principles, and an ardent sympathy for an oppressed people struggling for their rights, he overlooked all personal consequences, and as soon as he learned of Clark's arrival at Kaskaskia, he crossed the line and went to Clark and tendered him his means and influence, both of which were joyfully accepted.

Knowing Col. Vigo's influence with the ancient inhabitants of the country, and desirous of obtaining some information from Vincennes, from which he had not heard for several months, Col. Clark proposed to him that he might go to that place and learn the actual state of affairs. Vigo went without hesitation, but on the Embarrass river he was seized by a party of Indians, plundered of all he possessed, and brought a prisoner before Hamilton, then in possession of the post, which he had a short time previously captured, holding Capt. Helm a prisoner of war. Being a Spanish subject, and consequently a non-combatant, Gov. Hamilton, although he strongly suspected the motives of the visit, dared not confine him, but admitted him to parole, on the single condition that he should daily report himself at the fort. But Hamilton was embar-

assed by his detention, being besieged by the inhabitants of the town, who loved Vigo and threatened to withdraw their support from the garrison if he would not release him. Father Gibault was the chief pleader for Vigo's release. Hamilton finally yielded, on condition that he, Vigo, would do no injury to the British interests on his way to St. Louis. He went to St. Louis, sure enough, doing no injury to British interests, but immediately returned to Kaskaskia and reported to Clark in detail all he had learned at Vincennes, without which knowledge Clark would have been unable to accomplish his famous expedition to that post with final triumph. The redemption of this country from the British is due as much, probably, to Col. Vigo as Col. Clark.

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST.

Col. John Todd, Lieutenant for the county of Illinois, in the spring of 1779 visited the old settlements at Vincennes and Kaskaskia, and organized temporary civil governments in nearly all the settlements west of the Ohio. Previous to this, however, Clark had established a military government at Kaskaskia and Vincennes, appointed commandants in both places and taken up his headquarters at the falls of the Ohio, where he could watch the operations of the enemy and save the frontier settlements from the depredations of Indian warfare. On reaching the settlements, Col. Todd issued a proclamation regulating the settlement of unoccupied lands and requiring the presentation of all claims to the lands settled, as the number of adventurers who would shortly overrun the country would be serious. He also organized a Court of civil and criminal jurisdiction at Vincennes, in the month of June, 1779. This Court was composed of several magistrates and presided over by Col. J. M. P. Legras, who had been appointed commandant at Vincennes. Acting from the precedents established by the early French commandants in the West, this Court began to grant tracts of land to the French and American inhabitants; and to the year 1783, it had granted to different parties about 26,000 acres of land; 22,000 more was granted in this manner by 1787, when the practice was prohibited by Gen. Harmer. These tracts varied in size from a house lot to 500 acres. Besides this loose business, the Court entered into a stupendous speculation, one not altogether creditable to its honor and dignity. The commandant and the magistrates under him suddenly adopted the opinion that they were invested

with the authority to dispose of the whole of that large region which in 1842 had been granted by the Piankeshaws to the French inhabitants of Vincennes. Accordingly a very convenient arrangement was entered into by which the whole tract of country mentioned was to be divided between the members of the honorable Court. A record was made to that effect, and in order to gloss over the steal, each member took pains to be absent from Court on the day that the order was made in his favor.

In the fall of 1780 La Balme, a Frenchman, made an attempt to capture the British garrison of Detroit by leading an expedition against it from Kaskaskia. At the head of 30 men he marched to Vincennes, where his force was slightly increased. From this place he proceeded to the British trading post at the head of the Maumee, where Fort Wayne now stands, plundered the British traders and Indians and then retired. While encamped on the bank of a small stream on his retreat, he was attacked by a band of Miamis, a number of his men were killed, and his expedition against Detroit was ruined.

In this manner border war continued between Americans and their enemies, with varying victory, until 1783, when the treaty of Paris was concluded, resulting in the establishment of the independence of the United States. Up to this time the territory now included in Indiana belonged by conquest to the State of Virginia; but in January, 1783, the General Assembly of that State resolved to cede to the Congress of the United States all the territory northwest of the Ohio. The conditions offered by Virginia were accepted by Congress Dec. 20, that year, and early in 1784 the transfer was completed. In 1783 Virginia had platted the town of Clarksville, at the falls of the Ohio. The deed of cession provided that the territory should be laid out into States, containing a suitable extent of territory not less than 100 nor more than 150 miles square, or as near thereto as circumstances would permit; and that the States so formed shall be distinct Republican States and admitted members of the Federal Union, having the same rights of sovereignty, freedom and independence as the other States. The other conditions of the deed were as follows: That the necessary and reasonable expenses incurred by Virginia in subduing any British posts, or in maintaining forts and garrisons within and for the defense, or in acquiring any part of the territory so ceded or relinquished, shall be fully reimbursed by the United States; that the French and Canadian inhabitants and other settlers of the Kas-

kaskia, Post Vincennes and the neighboring villages who have professed themselves citizens of Virginia, shall have their titles and possessions confirmed to them, and be protected in the enjoyment of their rights and privileges; that a quantity not exceeding 150,000 acres of land, promised by Virginia, shall be allowed and granted to the then Colonel, now General, George Rogers Clark, and to the officers and soldiers of his regiment, who marched with him when the posts and of Kaskaskia and Vincennes were reduced, and to the officers and soldiers that have been since incorporated into the said regiment, to be laid off in one tract, the length of which not to exceed double the breadth, in such a place on the northwest side of the Ohio as a majority of the officers shall choose, and to be afterward divided among the officers and soldiers in due proportion according to the laws of Virginia; that in case the quantity of good lands on the southeast side of the Ohio, upon the waters of Cumberland river, and between Green river and Tennessee river, which have been reserved by law for the Virginia troops upon Continental establishment, should, from the North Carolina line, bearing in further upon the Cumberland lands than was expected, prove insufficient for their legal bounties, the deficiency shall be made up to the said troops in good lands to be laid off between the rivers Scioto and Little Miami, on the northwest side of the river Ohio, in such proportions as have been engaged to them by the laws of Virginia; that all the lands within the territory so ceded to the United States, and not reserved for or appropriated to any of the before-mentioned purposes, or disposed of in bounties to the officers and soldiers of the American army, shall be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as have become, or shall become, members of the confederation or federal alliance of the said States, Virginia included, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully and *bona fide* disposed of for that purpose and for no other use or purpose whatever.

After the above deed of cession had been accepted by Congress, in the spring of 1784, the matter of the future government of the territory was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Jefferson of Virginia, Chase of Maryland and Howell of Rhode Island, which committee reported an ordinance for its government, providing, among other things, that slavery should not exist in said territory after 1800, except as punishment of criminals; but this article of the ordinance was rejected, and an ordinance for the temporary

government of the county was adopted. In 1785 laws were passed by Congress for the disposition of lands in the territory and prohibiting the settlement of unappropriated lands by reckless speculators. But human passion is ever strong enough to evade the law to some extent, and large associations, representing considerable means, were formed for the purpose of monopolizing the land business. Millions of acres were sold at one time by Congress to associations on the installment plan, and so far as the Indian titles could be extinguished, the work of settling and improving the lands was pushed rapidly forward.

ORDINANCE OF 1787.

This ordinance has a marvelous and interesting history. Considerable controversy has been indulged in as to who is entitled to the credit for framing it. This belongs, undoubtedly, to Nathan Dane; and to Rufus King and Timothy Pickering belong the credit for suggesting the proviso contained in it against slavery, and also for aids to religion and knowledge, and for assuring forever the common use, without charge, of the great national highways of the Mississippi, the St. Lawrence and their tributaries to all the citizens of the United States. To Thomas Jefferson is also due much credit, as some features of this ordinance were embraced in his ordinance of 1784. But the part taken by each in the long, laborious and eventful struggle which had so glorious a consummation in the ordinance, consecrating forever, by one imprescriptible and unchangeable monument, the very heart of our country to Freedom, Knowledge, and Union, will forever honor the names of those illustrious statesmen.

Mr. Jefferson had vainly tried to secure a system of government for the Northwestern territory. He was an emancipationist and favored the exclusion of slavery from the territory, but the South voted him down every time he proposed a measure of this nature. In 1787, as late as July 10, an organizing act without the anti-slavery clause was pending. This concession to the South was expected to carry it. Congress was in session in New York. On July 5, Rev. Manasseh Cutler, of Massachusetts, came into New York to lobby on the Northwestern territory. Everything seemed to fall into his hands. Events were ripe. The state of the public credit, the growing of Southern prejudice, the basis of his mission, his personal character, all combined to complete one of those sudden

and marvelous revolutions of public sentiment that once in five or ten centuries are seen to sweep over a country like the breath of the Almighty.

Cutler was a graduate of Yale. He had studied and taken degrees in the three learned professions, medicine, law, and divinity. He had published a scientific examination of the plants of New England. As a scientist in America his name stood second only to that of Franklin. He was a courtly gentleman of the old style, a man of commanding presence and of inviting face. The Southern members said they had never seen such a gentleman in the North. He came representing a Massachusetts company that desired to purchase a tract of land, now included in Ohio, for the purpose of planting a colony. It was a speculation. Government money was worth eighteen cents on the dollar. This company had collected enough to purchase 1,500,000 acres of land. Other speculators in New York made Dr. Cutler their agent, which enabled him to represent a demand for 5,500,000 acres. As this would reduce the national debt, and Jefferson's policy was to provide for the public credit, it presented a good opportunity to do something.

Massachusetts then owned the territory of Maine, which she was crowding on the market. She was opposed to opening the Northwestern region. This fired the zeal of Virginia. The South caught the inspiration, and all exalted Dr. Cutler. The entire South rallied around him. Massachusetts could not vote against him, because many of the constituents of her members were interested personally in the Western speculation. Thus Cutler, making friends in the South, and doubtless using all the arts of the lobby, was enabled to command the situation. True to deeper convictions, he dictated one of the most compact and finished documents of wise statesmanship that has ever adorned any human law book. He borrowed from Jefferson the term "Articles of Compact," which, preceding the federal constitution, rose into the most sacred character. He then followed very closely the constitution of Massachusetts, adopted three years before. Its most prominent points were:

1. The exclusion of slavery from the territory forever.
2. Provision for public schools, giving one township for a seminary and every section numbered 16 in each township; that is, one thirty-sixth of all the land for public schools.
3. A provision prohibiting the adoption of any constitution or the enactment of any law that should nullify pre-existing contracts.

Be it forever remembered that this compact declared that "religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall always be encouraged." Dr. Cutler planted himself on this platform and would not yield. Giving his unqualified declaration that it was that or nothing,—that unless they could make the land desirable they did not want it,—he took his horse and buggy and started for the constitutional convention at Philadelphia. On July 13, 1787, the bill was put upon its passage, and was unanimously adopted. Thus the great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, a vast empire, were consecrated to freedom, intelligence, and morality. Thus the great heart of the nation was prepared to save the union of States, for it was this act that was the salvation of the republic and the destruction of slavery. Soon the South saw their great blunder and tried to have the compact repealed. In 1803 Congress referred it to a committee, of which John Randolph was chairman. He reported that this ordinance was a compact and opposed repeal. Thus it stood, a rock in the way of the on-rushing sea of slavery.

The "Northwestern Territory" included of course what is now the State of Indiana; and Oct 3, 1787, Maj. Gen. Arthur St. Clair was elected by Congress Governor of this territory. Upon commencing the duties of his office he was instructed to ascertain the real temper of the Indians and do all in his power to remove the causes for controversy between them and the United States, and to effect the extinguishment of Indian titles to all the land possible. The Governor took up quarters in the new settlement of Marietta, Ohio, where he immediately began the organization of the government of the territory. The first session of the General Court of the new territory was held at that place in 1788, the Judges being Samuel H. Parsons, James M. Varnum and John C. Symmes, but under the ordinance Gov. St. Clair was President of the Court. After the first session, and after the necessary laws for government were adopted, Gov. St. Clair, accompanied by the Judges, visited Kaskaskia for the purpose of organizing a civil government there. Full instructions had been sent to Maj. Hamtramck, commandant at Vincennes, to ascertain the exact feeling and temper of the Indian tribes of the Wabash. These instructions were accompanied by speeches to each of the tribes. A Frenchman named Antoine Gamelin was dispatched with these messages April 5, 1790, who visited nearly all the tribes on the Wabash, St. Joseph and St.

Mary's rivers, but was coldly received; most of the chiefs being dissatisfied with the policy of the Americans toward them, and prejudiced through English misrepresentation. Full accounts of his adventures among the tribes reached Gov. St. Clair at Kaskaskia in June, 1790. Being satisfied that there was no prospect of effecting a general peace with the Indians of Indiana, he resolved to visit Gen. Harmar at his headquarters at Fort Washington and consult with him on the means of carrying an expedition against the hostile Indians; but before leaving he intrusted Winthrop Sargent, the Secretary of the Territory, with the execution of the resolutions of Congress regarding the lands and settlers on the Wabash. He directed that officer to proceed to Vincennes, lay out a county there, establish the militia and appoint the necessary civil and military officers. Accordingly Mr. Sargent went to Vincennes and organized Camp Knox, appointed the officers, and notified the inhabitants to present their claims to lands. In establishing these claims the settlers found great difficulty, and concerning this matter the Secretary in his report to the President wrote as follows:

“Although the lands and lots which were awarded to the inhabitants appeared from very good oral testimony to belong to those persons to whom they were awarded, either by original grants, purchase or inheritance, yet there was scarcely one case in twenty where the title was complete, owing to the desultory manner in which public business had been transacted and some other unfortunate causes. The original concessions by the French and British commandants were generally made upon a small scrap of paper, which it has been customary to lodge in the notary's office, who has seldom kept any book of record, but committed the most important land concerns to loose sheets, which in process of time have come into possession of persons that have fraudulently destroyed them; or, unacquainted with their consequence, innocently lost or trifled them away. By French usage they are considered family inheritances, and often descend to women and children. In one instance, and during the government of St. Ange here, a royal notary ran off with all the public papers in his possession, as by a certificate produced to me. And I am very sorry further to observe that in the office of Mr. Le Grand, which continued from 1777 to 1787, and where should have been the vouchers for important land transactions, the records have been so falsified, and there is such gross fraud and forgery, as to invalidate all evidence and information which I might have otherwise acquired from his papers.”

Mr. Sargent says there were about 150 French families at Vincennes in 1790. The heads of all these families had been at some time vested with certain titles to a portion of the soil; and while the Secretary was busy in straightening out these claims, he received a petition signed by 80 Americans, asking for the confirmation of grants of land ceded by the Court organized by Col. John Todd under the authority of Virginia. With reference to this cause, Congress, March 3, 1791, empowered the Territorial Governor, in cases where land had been actually improved and cultivated under a supposed grant for the same, to confirm to the persons who made such improvements the lands supposed to have been granted, not, however, exceeding the quantity of 400 acres to any one person.

LIQUOR AND GAMING LAWS.

The General Court in the summer of 1790, Acting Governor Sargent presiding, passed the following laws with reference to vending liquor among the Indians and others, and with reference to games of chance:

1. An act to prohibit the giving or selling intoxicating liquors to Indians residing in or coming into the Territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, and for preventing foreigners from trading with Indians therein.

2. An act prohibiting the sale of spirituous or other intoxicating liquors to soldiers in the service of the United States, being within ten miles of any military post in the territory; and to prevent the selling or pawning of arms, ammunition, clothing or accoutrements.

3. An act prohibiting every species of gaming for money or property, and for making void contracts and payments made in consequence thereof, and for restraining the disorderly practice of discharging arms at certain hours and places.

Winthrop Sargent's administration was highly eulogized by the citizens at Vincennes, in a testimonial drawn up and signed by a committee of officers. He had conducted the investigation and settlement of land claims to the entire satisfaction of the residents, had upheld the principles of free government in keeping with the animus of the American Revolution, and had established in good order the machinery of a good and wise government. In the same address Major Hamtramck also received a fair share of praise for his judicious management of affairs.

MILITARY HISTORY 1790-1800.

EXPEDITIONS OF HARMAR, SCOTT AND WILKINSON.

Gov. St. Clair, on his arrival at Fort Washington from Kaskaskia, had a long conversation with Gen. Harmar, and concluded to send a powerful force to chastise the savages about the headwaters of the Wabash. He had been empowered by the President to call on Virginia for 1,000 troops and on Pennsylvania for 500, and he immediately availed himself of this resource, ordering 300 of the Virginia militia to muster at Fort Steuben and march with the garrison of that fort to Vincennes, and join Maj. Hamtramck, who had orders to call for aid from the militia of Vincennes, march up the Wabash, and attack any of the Indian villages which he might think he could overcome. The remaining 1,200 of the militia were ordered to rendezvous at Fort Washington, and to join the regular troops at that post under command of Gen. Harmar. At this time the United States troops in the West were estimated by Gen. Harmar at 400 effective men. These, with the militia, gave him a force of 1,450 men. With this army Gen. Harmar marched from Fort Washington Sept. 30, and arrived at the Maumee Oct. 17. They commenced the work of punishing the Indians, but were not very successful. The savages, it is true, received a severe scourging, but the militia behaved so badly as to be of little or no service. A detachment of 340 militia and 60 regulars, under the command of Col. Hardin, were sorely defeated on the Maumee Oct. 22. The next day the army took up the line of march for Fort Washington, which place they reached Nov. 4, having lost in the expedition 183 killed and 31 wounded; the Indians lost about as many. During the progress of this expedition Maj. Hamtramck marched up the Wabash from Vincennes, as far as the Vermillion river, and destroyed several deserted villages, but without finding an enemy to oppose him.

Although the savages seem to have been severely punished by these expeditions, yet they refused to sue for peace, and continued their hostilities. Thereupon the inhabitants of the frontier settlements of Virginia took alarm, and the delegates of Ohio, Monon-

gahela, Harrison, Randolph, Greenbrier, Kanawha and Montgomery counties sent a joint memorial to the Governor of Virginia, saying that the defenseless condition of the counties, forming a line of nearly 400 miles along the Ohio river, exposed to the hostile invasion of their Indian enemies, destitute of every kind of support, was truly alarming; for, notwithstanding all the regulations of the General Government in that country, they have reason to lament that they have been up to that time ineffectual for their protection; nor indeed could it be otherwise, for the garrisons kept by the Continental troops on the Ohio river, if of any use at all, must protect only the Kentucky settlements, as they immediately covered that country. They further stated in their memorial: "We beg leave to observe that we have reason to fear that the consequences of the defeat of our army by the Indians in the late expedition will be severely felt on our frontiers, as there is no doubt that the Indians will, in their turn, being flushed with victory, invade our settlements and exercise all their horrid murder upon the inhabitants thereof whenever the weather will permit them to travel. Then is it not better to support us where we are, be the expense what it may, than to oblige such a number of your brave citizens, who have so long supported, and still continue to support, a dangerous frontier (although thousands of their relatives in the flesh have in the prosecution thereof fallen a sacrifice to savage inventions) to quit the country, after all they have done and suffered, when you know that a frontier must be supported somewhere?"

This memorial caused the Legislature of Virginia to authorize the Governor of that State to make any defensive operations necessary for the temporary defense of the frontiers, until the general Government could adopt and carry out measures to suppress the hostile Indians. The Governor at once called upon the military commanding officers in the western counties of Virginia to raise by the first of March, 1791, several small companies of rangers for this purpose. At the same time Charles Scott was appointed Brigadier-General of the Kentucky militia, with authority to raise 226 volunteers, to protect the most exposed portions of that district. A full report of the proceedings of the Virginia Legislature being transmitted to Congress, that body constituted a local Board of War for the district of Kentucky, consisting of five men. March 9, 1791, Gen. Henry Knox, Secretary of War, sent a letter of instructions to Gen. Scott, recommending an expedition of mounted men not exceeding 750, against the Wea towns on the Wabash. With

this force Gen. Scott accordingly crossed the Ohio, May 23, 1791, and reached the Wabash in about ten days. Many of the Indians, having discovered his approach, fled, but he succeeded in destroying all the villages around Ouiatenon, together with several Kickapoo towns, killing 32 warriors and taking 58 prisoners. He released a few of the most infirm prisoners, giving them a "talk," which they carried to the towns farther up the Wabash, and which the wretched condition of his horses prevented him from reaching.

March 3, 1791, Congress provided for raising and equipping a regiment for the protection of the frontiers, and Gov. St. Clair was invested with the chief command of about 3,000 troops, to be raised and employed against the hostile Indians in the territory over which his jurisdiction extended. He was instructed by the Secretary of War to march to the Miami village and establish a strong and permanent military post there; also such posts elsewhere along the Ohio as would be in communication with Fort Washington. The post at Miami village was intended to keep the savages in that vicinity in check, and was ordered to be strong enough in its garrison to afford a detachment of 500 or 600 men in case of emergency, either to chastise any of the Wabash or other hostile Indians or capture convoys of the enemy's provisions. The Secretary of War also urged Gov. St. Clair to establish that post as the first and most important part of the campaign. In case of a previous treaty the Indians were to be conciliated upon this point if possible; and he presumed good arguments might be offered to induce their acquiescence. Said he: "Having commenced your march upon the main expedition, and the Indians continuing hostile, you will use every possible exertion to make them feel the effects of your superiority; and, after having arrived at the Miami village and put your works in a defensible state, you will seek the enemy with the whole of your remaining force, and endeavor by all possible means to strike them with great severity. * * *

In order to avoid future wars, it might be proper to make the Wabash and thence over to the Maumee, and down the same to its mouth, at Lake Erie, the boundary between the people of the United States and the Indians (excepting so far as the same should relate to the Wyandots and Delawares), on the supposition of their continuing faithful to the treaties; but if they should join in the war against the United States, and your army be victorious, the said tribes ought to be removed without the boundary mentioned."

Previous to marching a strong force to the Miami town, Gov. St.

Clair, June 25, 1791, authorized Gen Wilkinson to conduct a second expedition, not exceeding 500 mounted men, against the Indian villages on the Wabash. Accordingly Gen. Wilkinson mustered his forces and was ready July 20, to march with 525 mounted volunteers, well armed, and provided with 30 days' provisions, and with this force he reached the Ke-na-pa-com-a-quā village on the north bank of Eel river about six miles above its mouth, Aug. 7, where he killed six warriors and took 34 prisoners. This town, which was scattered along the river for three miles, was totally destroyed. Wilkinson encamped on the ruins of the town that night, and the next day he commenced his march for the Kickapoo town on the prairie, which he was unable to reach owing to the impassable condition of the route which he adopted and the failing condition of his horses. He reported the estimated results of the expedition as follows: "I have destroyed the chief town of the Ouiate-non nation, and have made prisoners of the sons and sisters of the king. I have burned a respectable Kickapoo village, and cut down at least 400 acres of corn, chiefly in the milk."

EXPEDITIONS OF ST. CLAIR AND WAYNE.

The Indians were greatly damaged by the expeditions of Harmar, Scott and Wilkinson, but were far from being subdued. They regarded the policy of the United States as calculated to exterminate them from the land; and, goaded on by the English of Detroit, enemies of the Americans, they were excited to desperation. At this time the British Government still supported garrisons at Niagara, Detroit and Michilimackinac, although it was declared by the second article of the definitive treaty of peace of 1783, that the king of Great Britain would, "with all convenient speed, and without causing any destruction or carrying away any negroes or property of the American inhabitants, withdraw all his forces, garrisons and fleets from the United States, and from every post, place and harbor within the same." That treaty also provided that the creditors on either side should meet with no lawful impediments to the recovery of the full value, in sterling money, of all *bona fide* debts previously contracted. The British Government claimed that the United States had broken faith in this particular understanding of the treaty, and in consequence refused to withdraw its forces from the territory. The British garrisons in the Lake Region were a source of much annoyance to the Americans, as they afforded succor to hostile Indians, encouraging them to

make raids among the Americans. This state of affairs in the Territory Northwest of the Ohio continued from the commencement of the Revolutionary war to 1796, when under a second treaty all British soldiers were withdrawn from the country.

In September, 1791, St. Clair moved from Fort Washington with about 2,000 men, and November 3, the main army, consisting of about 1,400 effective troops, moved forward to the head-waters of the Wabash, where Fort Recovery was afterward erected, and here the army encamped. About 1,200 Indians were secreted a few miles distant, awaiting a favorable opportunity to begin an attack, which they improved on the morning of Nov. 4, about half an hour before sunrise. The attack was first made upon the militia, which immediately gave way. St. Clair was defeated and he returned to Fort Washington with a broken and dispirited army, having lost 39 officers killed, and 539 men killed and missing; 22 officers and 232 men were wounded. Several pieces of artillery, and all the baggage, ammunition and provisions were left on the field of battle and fell into the hands of the victorious Indians. The stores and other public property lost in the action were valued at \$32,800. There were also 100 or more American women with the army of the whites, very few of whom escaped the cruel carnage of the savage Indians. The latter, characteristic of their brutal nature, proceeded in the flush of victory to perpetrate the most horrible acts of cruelty and brutality upon the bodies of the living and the dead Americans who fell into their hands. Believing that the whites had made war for many years merely to acquire land, the Indians crammed clay and sand into the eyes and down the throats of the dying and the dead!

GEN. WAYNE'S GREAT VICTORY.

Although no particular blame was attached to Gov. St. Clair for the loss in this expedition, yet he resigned the office of Major-General, and was succeeded by Anthony Wayne, a distinguished officer of the Revolutionary war. Early in 1792 provisions were made by the general Government for re-organizing the army, so that it should consist of an efficient degree of strength. Wayne arrived at Pittsburg in June, where the army was to rendezvous. Here he continued actively engaged in organizing and training his forces until October, 1793, when with an army of about 3,600 men he moved westward to Fort Washington.

While Wayne was preparing for an offensive campaign, every

possible means was employed to induce the hostile tribes of the Northwest to enter into a general treaty of peace with the American Government; speeches were sent among them, and agents to make treaties were also sent, but little was accomplished. Major Hamtramck, who still remained at Vincennes, succeeded in concluding a general peace with the Wabash and Illinois Indians; but the tribes more immediately under the influence of the British refused to hear the sentiments of friendship that were sent among them, and tomahawked several of the messengers. Their courage had been aroused by St. Clair's defeat, as well as by the unsuccessful expeditions which had preceded it, and they now felt quite prepared to meet a superior force under Gen. Wayne. The Indians insisted on the Ohio river as the boundary line between their lands and the lands of the United States, and felt certain that they could maintain that boundary.

Maj. Gen. Scott, with about 1,600 mounted volunteers from Kentucky, joined the regular troops under Gen. Wayne July 26, 1794, and on the 28th the united forces began their march for the Indian towns on the Maumee river. Arriving at the mouth of the Auglaize, they erected Fort Defiance, and Aug. 15 the army advanced toward the British fort at the foot of the rapids of the Maumee, where, on the 20th, almost within reach of the British, the American army gained a decisive victory over the combined forces of the hostile Indians and a considerable number of the Detroit militia. The number of the enemy was estimated at 2,000, against about 900 American troops actually engaged. This horde of savages, as soon as the action began, abandoned themselves to flight and dispersed with terror and dismay, leaving Wayne's victorious army in full and quiet possession of the field. The Americans lost 33 killed and 100 wounded; loss of the enemy more than double this number.

The army remained three days and nights on the banks of the Maumee, in front of the field of battle, during which time all the houses and cornfields were consumed and destroyed for a considerable distance both above and below Fort Miami, as well as within pistol shot of the British garrison, who were compelled to remain idle spectators to this general devastation and conflagration, among which were the houses, stores and property of Col. McKee, the British Indian agent and "principal stimulator of the war then existing between the United States and savages." On the return march to Fort Defiance the villages and cornfields for about 50

miles on each side of the Maumee were destroyed, as well as those for a considerable distance around that post.

Sept. 14, 1794, the army under Gen. Wayne commenced its march toward the deserted Miami villages at the confluence of St. Joseph's and St. Mary's rivers, arriving Oct. 17, and on the following day the site of Fort Wayne was selected. The fort was completed Nov. 22, and garrisoned by a strong detachment of infantry and artillery, under the command of Col. John F. Hamtramck, who gave to the new fort the name of Fort Wayne. In 1814 a new fort was built on the site of this structure. The Kentucky volunteers returned to Fort Washington and were mustered out of service. Gen. Wayne, with the Federal troops, marched to Greenville and took up his headquarters during the winter. Here, in August, 1795, after several months of active negotiation, this gallant officer succeeded in concluding a general treaty of peace with all the hostile tribes of the Northwestern Territory. This treaty opened the way for the flood of immigration for many years, and ultimately made the States and territories now constituting the mighty Northwest.

Up to the organization of the Indiana Territory there is but little history to record aside from those events connected with military affairs. In July, 1796, as before stated, after a treaty was concluded between the United States and Spain, the British garrisons, with their arms, artillery and stores, were withdrawn from the posts within the boundaries of the United States northwest of the Ohio river, and a detachment of American troops, consisting of 65 men, under the command of Capt. Moses Porter, took possession of the evacuated post of Detroit in the same month.

In the latter part of 1796 Winthrop Sargent went to Detroit and organized the county of Wayne, forming a part of the Indiana Territory until its division in 1805, when the Territory of Michigan was organized.

TERRITORIAL HISTORY.

ORGANIZATION OF INDIANA TERRITORY.

On the final success of American arms and diplomacy in 1796, the principal town within the Territory, now the State, of Indiana was Vincennes, which at this time comprised about 50 houses, all presenting a thrifty and tidy appearance. Each house was surrounded by a garden fenced with poles, and peach and apple-trees grew in most of the enclosures. Garden vegetables of all kinds were cultivated with success, and corn, tobacco, wheat, barley and cotton grew in the fields around the village in abundance. During the last few years of the 18th century the condition of society at Vincennes improved wonderfully.

Besides Vincennes there was a small settlement near where the town of Lawrenceburg now stands, in Dearborn county, and in the course of that year a small settlement was formed at "Armstrong's Station," on the Ohio, within the present limits of Clark county. There were of course several other smaller settlements and trading posts in the present limits of Indiana, and the number of civilized inhabitants comprised within the territory was estimated at 4,875.

The Territory of Indiana was organized by Act of Congress May 7, 1800, the material parts of the ordinance of 1787 remaining in force; and the inhabitants were invested with all the rights, privileges and advantages granted and secured to the people by that ordinance. The seat of government was fixed at Vincennes. May 13, 1800, Wm. Henry Harrison, a native of Virginia, was appointed Governor of this new territory, and on the next day John Gibson, a native of Pennsylvania and a distinguished Western pioneer, (to whom the Indian chief Logan delivered his celebrated speech in 1774), was appointed Secretary of the Territory. Soon afterward Wm. Clark, Henry Vanderburgh and John Griffin were appointed territorial Judges.

Secretary Gibson arrived at Vincennes in July, and commenced, in the absence of Gov. Harrison, the administration of government. Gov. Harrison did not arrive until Jan. 10, 1801, when he immediately called together the Judges of the Territory, who proceeded

to pass such laws as they deemed necessary for the present government of the Territory. This session began March 3, 1801.

From this time to 1810 the principal subjects which attracted the attention of the people of Indiana were land speculations, the adjustment of land titles, the question of negro slavery, the purchase of Indian lands by treaties, the organization of Territorial legislatures, the extension of the right of suffrage, the division of Indiana Territory, the movements of Aaron Burr, and the hostile views and proceedings of the Shawanee chief, Tecumseh, and his brother, the Prophet.

Up to this time the sixth article of the celebrated ordinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery in the Northwestern Territory, had been somewhat neglected in the execution of the law, and many French settlers still held slaves in a manner. In some instances, according to rules prescribed by Territorial legislation, slaves agreed by indentures to remain in servitude under their masters for a certain number of years; but many slaves, with whom no such contracts were made, were removed from the Indiana Territory either to the west of the Mississippi or to some of the slaveholding States. Gov. Harrison convoked a session of delegates of the Territory, elected by a popular vote, who petitioned Congress to declare the sixth article of the ordinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery, suspended; but Congress never consented to grant that petition, and many other petitions of a similar import. Soon afterward some of the citizens began to take colored persons out of the Territory for the purpose of selling them, and Gov. Harrison, by a proclamation April 6, 1804, forbade it, and called upon the authorities of the Territory to assist him in preventing such removal of persons of color.

During the year 1804 all the country west of the Mississippi and north of 33° was attached to Indiana Territory by Congress, but in a few months was again detached and organized into a separate territory.

When it appeared from the result of a popular vote in the Territory that a majority of 138 freeholders were in favor of organizing a General Assembly, Gov. Harrison, Sept. 11, 1804, issued a proclamation declaring that the Territory had passed into the second grade of government, as contemplated by the ordinance of 1787, and fixed Thursday, Jan. 3, 1805, as the time for holding an election in the several counties of the Territory, to choose members of a House of Representatives, who should meet at Vincennes Feb. 1 and

adopt measures for the organization of a Territorial Council. These delegates were elected, and met according to the proclamation, and selected ten men from whom the President of the United States, Mr. Jefferson, should appoint five to be and constitute the Legislative Council of the Territory, but he declining, requested Mr. Harrison to make the selection, which was accordingly done. Before the first session of this Council, however, was held, Michigan Territory was set off, its south line being one drawn from the southern end of Lake Michigan directly east to Lake Erie.

FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

The first General Assembly, or Legislature, of Indiana Territory met at Vincennes July 29, 1805, in pursuance of a gubernatorial proclamation. The members of the House of Representatives were Jesse B. Thomas, of Dearborn county; Davis Floyd, of Clark county; Benjamin Parke and John Johnson, of Knox county; Shadrach Bond and William Biggs, of St. Clair county, and George Fisher, of Randolph county. July 30 the Governor delivered his first message to "the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Indiana Territory." Benjamin Parke was the first delegate elected to Congress. He had emigrated from New Jersey to Indiana in 1801.

THE "WESTERN SUN"

was the first newspaper published in the Indiana Territory, now comprising the four great States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, and the second in all that country once known as the "Northwestern Territory." It was commenced at Vincennes in 1803, by Elihu Stout, of Kentucky, and first called the *Indiana Gazette*, and July, 4, 1804, was changed to the *Western Sun*. Mr. Stout continued the paper until 1845, amid many discouragements, when he was appointed postmaster at the place, and he sold out the office.

INDIANA IN 1810.

The events which we have just been describing really constitute the initiatory steps to the great military campaign of Gen. Harrison which ended in the "battle of Tippecanoe;" but before proceeding to an account of that brilliant affair, let us take a glance at the resources and strength of Indiana Territory at this time, 1810:

Total population, 24,520; 33 grist mills; 14 saw mills; 3 horse mills; 18 tanneries; 28 distilleries; 3 powder mills; 1,256 looms;

1,350 spinning wheels; value of manufactures—woolen, cotton hempen and flaxen cloths, \$159,052; of cotton and wool spun in mills, \$150,000; of nails, 30,000 pounds, \$4,000; of leather tanned, \$9,300; of distillery products, 35,950 gallons, \$16,230; of gunpowder, 3,600 pounds, \$1,800; of wine from grapes, 96 barrels, \$6,000, and 50,000 pounds of maple sugar.

During the year 1810 a Board of Commissioners was established to straighten out the confused condition into which the land-title controversy had been carried by the various and conflicting administrations that had previously exercised jurisdiction in this regard. This work was attended with much labor on the part of the Commissioners and great dissatisfaction on the part of a few designing speculators, who thought no extreme of perjury too hazardous in their mad attempts to obtain lands fraudulently. In closing their report the Commissioners used the following expressive language: "We close this melancholy picture of human depravity by rendering our devout acknowledgment that, in the awful alternative in which we have been placed, of either admitting perjured testimony in support of the claims before us, or having it turned against our characters and lives, it has as yet pleased that divine providence which rules over the affairs of men, to preserve us, both from legal murder and private assassination."

The question of dividing the Territory of Indiana was agitated from 1806 to 1809, when Congress erected the Territory of Illinois, to comprise all that part of Indiana Territory lying west of the Wabash river and a direct line drawn from that river and Post Vincennes due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada. This occasioned some confusion in the government of Indiana, but in due time the new elections were confirmed, and the new territory started off on a journey of prosperity which this section of the United States has ever since enjoyed.

From the first settlement of Vincennes for nearly half a century there occurred nothing of importance to relate, at least so far as the records inform us. The place was too isolated to grow very fast, and we suppose there was a succession of priests and commandants, who governed the little world around them with almost infinite power and authority, from whose decisions there was no appeal, if indeed any was ever desired. The character of society in such a place would of course grow gradually different from the parent society, assimilating more or less with that of neighboring tribes. The whites lived in peace with the Indians, each under-

standing the other's peculiarities, which remained fixed long enough for both parties to study out and understand them. The government was a mixture of the military and the civil. There was little to incite to enterprise. Speculations in money and property, and their counterpart, beggary, were both unknown; the necessities of life were easily procured, and beyond these there were but few wants to be supplied; hospitality was exercised by all, as there were no taverns; there seemed to be no use for law, judges or prisons; each district had its commandant, and the proceedings of a trial were singular. The complaining party obtained a notification from the commandant to his adversary, accompanied by a command to render justice. If this had no effect he was notified to appear before the commandant on a particular day and answer; and if the last notice was neglected, a sergeant and file of men were sent to bring him,—no sheriff and no costs. The convicted party would be fined and kept in prison until he rendered justice according to the decree; when extremely refractory the cat-o'-nine-tails brought him to a sense of justice. In such a state of society there was no demand for learning and science. Few could read, and still fewer write. Their disposition was nearly always to deal honestly, at least simply. Peltries were their standard of value. A brotherly love generally prevailed. But they were devoid of public spirit, enterprise or ingenuity.



GOV. HARRISON AND THE INDIANS.

Immediately after the organization of Indiana Territory Governor Harrison's attention was directed, by necessity as well as by instructions from Congress, to settling affairs with those Indians who still held claims to lands. He entered into several treaties, by which at the close of 1805 the United States Government had obtained about 46,000 square miles of territory, including all the lands lying on the borders of the Ohio river between the mouth of the Wabash river and the State of Ohio.

The levying of a tax, especially a poll tax, by the General Assembly, created considerable dissatisfaction among many of the inhabitants. At a meeting held Sunday, August 16, 1807, a number of Frenchmen resolved to "withdraw their confidence and support forever from those men who advocated or in any manner promoted the second grade of government."

In 1807 the territorial statutes were revised and under the new code, treason, murder, arson and horse-stealing were each punishable by death. The crime of manslaughter was punishable by the common law. Burglary and robbery were punishable by whipping, fine and in some cases by imprisonment not exceeding forty years. Hog stealing was punishable by fine and whipping. Bigamy was punishable by fine, whipping and disfranchisement, etc.

In 1804 Congress established three land offices for the sale of lands in Indiana territory; one was located at Detroit, one at Vincennes and one at Kaskaskia. In 1807 a fourth one was opened at Jeffersonville, Clark county; this town was first laid out in 1802, agreeably to plans suggested by Mr. Jefferson then President of the United States.

Governor Harrison, according to his message to the Legislature in 1806, seemed to think that the peace then existing between the whites and the Indians was permanent; but in the same document he referred to a matter that might be a source of trouble, which indeed it proved to be, namely, the execution of white laws among the Indians—laws to which the latter had not been a party in their enactment. The trouble was aggravated by the partiality with which the laws seem always to have been executed; the Indian

was nearly always the sufferer. All along from 1805 to 1810 the Indians complained bitterly against the encroachments of the white people upon the lands that belonged to them. The invasion of their hunting grounds and the unjustifiable killing of many of their people were the sources of their discontent. An old chief, in laying the trouble of his people before Governor Harrison, said: "You call us children; why do you not make us as happy as our fathers, the French, did? They never took from us our lands; indeed, they were common between us. They planted where they pleased, and they cut wood where they pleased; and so did we; but now if a poor Indian attempts to take a little bark from a tree to cover him from the rain, up comes a white man and threatens to shoot him, claiming the tree as his own."

The Indian truly had grounds for his complaint, and the state of feeling existing among the tribes at this time was well calculated to develop a patriotic leader who should carry them all forward to victory at arms, if certain concessions were not made to them by the whites. But this golden opportunity was seized by an unworthy warrior. A brother of Tecumseh, a "prophet" named Law-le-was-i-kaw, but who assumed the name of Pems-quat-a-wah (Open Door), was the crafty Shawanee warrior who was enabled to work upon both the superstitions and the rational judgment of his fellow Indians. He was a good orator, somewhat peculiar in his appearance and well calculated to win the attention and respect of the savages. He began by denouncing witchcraft, the use of intoxicating liquors, the custom of Indian women marrying white men, the dress of the whites and the practice of selling Indian lands to the United States. He also told the Indians that the commands of the Great Spirit required them to punish with death those who practiced the arts of witchcraft and magic; that the Great Spirit had given him power to find out and expose such persons; that he had power to cure all diseases, to confound his enemies and to stay the arm of death in sickness and on the battle-field. His harangues aroused among some bands of Indians a high degree of superstitious excitement. An old Delaware chief named Ta-te-bock-o-she, through whose influence a treaty had been made with the Delawares in 1804, was accused of witchcraft, tried, condemned and tomahawked, and his body consumed by fire. The old chief's wife, nephew ("Billy Patterson") and an aged Indian named Joshua were next accused of witchcraft and condemned to death. The two men were burned at the stake, but the wife of Ta-te-bock-o-she was saved from



THE SHAWNEE PROPHET.

death by her brother, who suddenly approached her, took her by the hand, and, without meeting any opposition from the Indians present, led her out of the council-house. He then immediately returned and checked the growing influence of the Prophet by exclaiming in a strong, earnest voice, "The Evil Spirit has come among us and we are killing each other."—[*Dillon's History of Indiana*.

When Gov. Harrison was made acquainted with these events he sent a special messenger to the Indians, strongly entreating them to renounce the Prophet and his works. This really destroyed to some extent the Prophet's influence; but in the spring of 1808, having aroused nearly all the tribes of the Lake Region, the Prophet with a large number of followers settled near the mouth of the Tippecanoe river, at a place which afterward had the name of "Prophet's-Town." Taking advantage of his brother's influence, Tecumseh actively engaged himself in forming the various tribes into a confederacy. He announced publicly to all the Indians that the treaties by which the United States had acquired lands northwest of the Ohio were not made in fairness, and should be considered void. He also said that no single tribe was invested with power to sell lands without the consent of all the other tribes, and that he and his brother, the Prophet, would oppose and resist all future attempts which the white people might make to extend their settlements in the lands that belonged to the Indians.

Early in 1808, Gov. Harrison sent a speech to the Shawanees, in which was this sentence: "My children, this business must be stopped; I will no longer suffer it. You have called a number of men from the most distant tribes to listen to a fool, who speaks not the words of the Great Spirit but those of the devil and the British agents. My children, your conduct has much alarmed the white settlers near you. They desire that you will send away those people; and if they wish to have the impostor with them they can carry him along with them. Let him go to the lakes; he can hear the British more distinctly." This message wounded the pride of the Prophet, and he prevailed on the messenger to inform Gov. Harrison that he was not in league with the British, but was speaking truly the words of the Great Spirit.

In the latter part of the summer of 1808, the Prophet spent several weeks at Vincennes, for the purpose of holding interviews with Gov. Harrison. At one time he told the Governor that he was a Christian and endeavored to persuade his people also to become Christians, abandon the use of liquor, be united in broth-

erly love, etc., making Mr. Harrison believe at least, that he was honest; but before long it was demonstrated that the "Prophet" was designing, cunning and unreliable; that both he and Tecumseh were enemies of the United States, and friends of the English; and that in case of a war between the Americans and English, they would join the latter. The next year the Prophet again visited Vincennes, with assurances that he was not in sympathy with the English, but the Governor was not disposed to believe him; and in a letter to the Secretary of War, in July, 1809, he said that he regarded the bands of Indians at Prophet's Town as a combination which had been produced by British intrigue and influence, in anticipation of a war between them and the United States.

In direct opposition to Tecumseh and the prophet and in spite of all these difficulties, Gov. Harrison continued the work of extinguishing Indian titles to lands, with very good success. By the close of 1809, the total amount of land ceded to the United States, under treaties which had been effected by Mr. Harrison, exceeded 30,000,000 acres.

From 1805 to 1807, the movements of Aaron Burr in the Ohio valley created considerable excitement in Indiana. It seemed that he intended to collect a force of men, invade Mexico and found a republic there, comprising all the country west of the Alleghany mountains. He gathered, however, but a few men, started south, and was soon arrested by the Federal authorities. But before his arrest he had abandoned his expedition and his followers had dispersed.

HARRISON'S CAMPAIGN.

While the Indians were combining to prevent any further transfer of land to the whites, the British were using the advantage as a groundwork for a successful war upon the Americans. In the spring of 1810 the followers of the Prophet refused to receive their annuity of salt, and the officials who offered it were denounced as "American dogs," and otherwise treated in a disrespectful manner. Gov. Harrison, in July, attempted to gain the friendship of the Prophet by sending him a letter, offering to treat with him personally in the matter of his grievances, or to furnish means to send him, with three of his principal chiefs, to the President at Washington; but the messenger was coldly received, and they returned word that they would visit Vincennes in a few days and interview the Governor. Accordingly, Aug. 12, 1810, the Shawanee chief with 70 of his principal warriors, marched up to the door of the

Governor's house, and from that day until the 22d held daily interviews with His Excellency. In all of his speeches Tecumseh was haughty, and sometimes arrogant. On the 20th he delivered that celebrated speech in which he gave the Governor the alternative of returning their lands or meeting them in battle.

While the Governor was replying to this speech Tecumseh interrupted him with an angry exclamation, declaring that the United States, through Gov. Harrison, had "cheated and imposed on the Indians." When Tecumseh first rose, a number of his party also sprung to their feet, armed with clubs, tomahawks and spears, and made some threatening demonstrations. The Governor's guards, who stood a little way off, were marched up in haste, and the Indians, awed by the presence of this small armed force, abandoned what seemed to be an intention to make an open attack on the Governor and his attendants. As soon as Tecumseh's remarks were interpreted, the Governor reproached him for his conduct, and commanded him to depart instantly to his camp.

On the following day Tecumseh repented of his rash act and requested the Governor to grant him another interview, and protested against any intention of offense. The Governor consented, and the council was re-opened on the 21st, when the Shawanee chief addressed him in a respectful and dignified manner, but remained immovable in his policy. The Governor then requested Tecumseh to state plainly whether or not the surveyors who might be sent to survey the lands purchased at the treaty of Fort Wayne in 1809, would be molested by Indians. Tecumseh replied: "Brother, when you speak of annuities to me, I look at the land and pity the women and children. I am authorized to say that they will not receive them. Brother, we want to save that piece of land. We do not wish you to take it. It is small enough for our purpose. If you do take it, you must blame yourself as the cause of the trouble between us and the tribes who sold it to you. I want the present boundary line to continue. Should you cross it, I assure you it will be productive of bad consequences."

The next day the Governor, attended only by his interpreter, visited the camp of the great Shawanee, and in the course of a long interview told him that the President of the United States would not acknowledge his claims. "Well," replied the brave warrior, "as the great chief is to determine the matter, I hope the Great Spirit will put sense enough into his head to induce him to direct you to give up this land. It is true, he is so far off he will not be

injured by the war. He may sit still in his town and drink his wine, while you and I will have to fight it out."

In his message to the new territorial Legislature in 1810 Gov. Harrison called attention to the dangerous views held by Tecumseh and the Prophet, to the pernicious influence of alien enemies among the Indians, to the unsettled condition of the Indian trade and to the policy of extinguishing Indian titles to lands. The eastern settlements were separated from the western by a considerable extent of Indian lands, and the most fertile tracts within the territory were still in the hands of the Indians. Almost entirely divested of the game from which they had drawn their subsistence, it had become of little use to them; and it was the intention of the Government to substitute for the precarious and scanty supplies of the chase the more certain and plentiful support of agriculture and stock-raising. The old habit of the Indians to hunt so long as a deer could be found was so inveterate that they would not break it and resort to intelligent agriculture unless they were compelled to, and to this they would not be compelled unless they were confined to a limited extent of territory. The earnest language of the Governor's appeal was like this: "Are then those extinguishments of native title which are at once so beneficial to the Indian and the territory of the United States, to be suspended on account of the intrigues of a few individuals? Is one of the fairest portions of the globe to remain in a state of nature, the haunt of a few wretched savages, when it seems destined by the Creator to give support to a large population, and to be the seat of civilization, of science and true religion?"

In the same message the Governor also urged the establishment of a system of popular education.

Among the acts passed by this session of the Legislature, one authorized the President and Directors of the Vincennes Public Library to raise \$1,000 by lottery. Also, a petition was sent to Congress for a permanent seat of government for the Territory, and commissioners were appointed to select the site.

With the beginning of the year 1811 the British agent for Indian affairs adopted measures calculated to secure the support of the savages in the war which at this time seemed almost inevitable. Meanwhile Gov. Harrison did all in his power to destroy the influence of Tecumseh and his brother and break up the Indian confederacy which was being organized in the interests of Great Britain. Pioneer settlers and the Indians naturally grew more and more

aggressive and intolerant, committing depredations and murders, until the Governor felt compelled to send the following speech, substantially, to the two leaders of the Indian tribes: "This is the third year that all the white people in this country have been alarmed at your proceedings; you threaten us with war; you invite all the tribes north and west of you to join against us, while your warriors who have lately been here deny this. The tribes on the Mississippi have sent me word that you intended to murder me and then commence a war upon my people, and your seizing the salt I recently sent up the Wabash is also sufficient evidence of such intentions on your part. My warriors are preparing themselves, not to strike you, but to defend themselves and their women and children. You shall not surprise us, as you expect to do. Your intended act is a rash one: consider well of it. What can induce you to undertake such a thing when there is so little prospect of success? Do you really think that the handful of men you have about you are able to contend with the seventeen 'fires?' or even that the whole of the tribes united could contend against the Kentucky 'fire' alone? I am myself of the Long 'Knife fire.' As soon as they hear my voice you will see them pouring forth their swarms of hunting-shirt men as numerous as the mosquitoes on the shores of the Wabash. Take care of their stings. It is not our wish to hurt you; if we did, we certainly have power to do it.

"You have also insulted the Government of the United States, by seizing the salt that was intended for other tribes. Satisfaction must be given for that also. You talk of coming to see me, attended by all of your young men; but this must not be. If your intentions are good, you have no need to bring but a few of your young men with you. I must be plain with you. I will not suffer you to come into our settlements with such a force. My advice is that you visit the President of the United States and lay your grievances before him.

"With respect to the lands that were purchased last fall I can enter into no negotiations with you; the affair is with the President. If you wish to go and see him, I will supply you with the means.

"The person who delivers this is one of my war officers, and is a man in whom I have entire confidence; whatever he says to you, although it may not be contained in this paper, you may believe comes from me. My friend Tecumseh, the bearer is a good man and a brave warrior; I hope you will treat him well. You are

yourself a warrior, and all such should have esteem for each other."

The bearer of this speech was politely received by Tecumseh, who replied to the Governor briefly that he should visit Vincennes in a few days. Accordingly he arrived July 27, 1811, bringing with him a considerable force of Indians, which created much alarm among the inhabitants. In view of an emergency Gov. Harrison reviewed his militia—about 750 armed men—and stationed two companies and a detachment of dragoons on the borders of the town. At this interview Tecumseh held forth that he intended no war against the United States; that he would send messengers among the Indians to prevent murders and depredations on the white settlements; that the Indians, as well as the whites, who had committed murders, ought to be forgiven; that he had set the white people an example of forgiveness, which they ought to follow; that it was his wish to establish a union among all the Indian tribes; that the northern tribes were united; that he was going to visit the southern Indians, and then return to the Prophet's town. He said also that he would visit the President the next spring and settle all difficulties with him, and that he hoped no attempts would be made to make settlements on the lands which had been sold to the United States, at the treaty of Fort Wayne, because the Indians wanted to keep those grounds for hunting.

Tecumseh then, with about 20 of his followers, left for the South, to induce the tribes in that direction to join his confederacy.

By the way, a lawsuit was instituted by Gov. Harrison against a certain Wm. McIntosh, for asserting that the plaintiff had cheated the Indians out of their lands, and that by so doing he had made them enemies to the United States. The defendant was a wealthy Scotch resident of Vincennes, well educated, and a man of influence among the people opposed to Gov. Harrison's land policy. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of Harrison, assessing the damages at \$4,000. In execution of the decree of Court a large quantity of the defendant's land was sold in the absence of Gov. Harrison; but some time afterward Harrison caused about two-thirds of the land to be restored to Mr. McIntosh, and the remainder was given to some orphan children.

Harrison's first movement was to erect a new fort on the Wabash river and to break up the assemblage of hostile Indians at the Prophet's town. For this purpose he ordered Col. Boyd's regiment of infantry to move from the falls of Ohio to Vincennes. When the military expedition organized by Gov. Harrison was nearly

ready to march to the Prophet's town, several Indian chiefs arrived at Vincennes Sept. 25, 1811, and declared that the Indians would comply with the demands of the Governor and disperse; but this did not check the military proceedings. The army under command of Harrison moved from Vincennes Sept. 26, and Oct. 3, encountering no opposition from the enemy, encamped at the place where Fort Harrison was afterward built, and near where the city of Terre Haute now stands. On the night of the 11th a few hostile Indians approached the encampment and wounded one of the sentinels, which caused considerable excitement. The army was immediately drawn up in line of battle, and small detachments were sent in all directions; but the enemy could not be found. Then the Governor sent a message to Prophet's Town, requiring the Shawanees, Winnebagoes, Pottawatomies and Kickapoos at that place to return to their respective tribes; he also required the Prophet to restore all the stolen horses in his possession, or to give satisfactory proof that such persons were not there, nor had lately been, under his control. To this message the Governor received no answer, unless that answer was delivered in the battle of Tippecanoe.

The new fort on the Wabash was finished Oct. 28, and at the request of all the subordinate officers it was called "Fort Harrison," near what is now Terre Haute. This fort was garrisoned with a small number of men under Lieutenant-Colonel Miller. On the 29th the remainder of the army, consisting of 910 men, moved toward the Prophet's town; about 270 of the troops were mounted. The regular troops, 250 in number, were under the command of Col. Boyd. With this army the Governor marched to within a half mile of the Prophet's town, when a conference was opened with a distinguished chief, in high esteem with the Prophet, and he informed Harrison that the Indians were much surprised at the approach of the army, and had already dispatched a message to him by another route. Harrison replied that he would not attack them until he had satisfied himself that they would not comply with his demands; that he would continue his encampment on the Wabash, and on the following morning would have an interview with the prophet. Harrison then resumed his march, and, after some difficulty, selected a place to encamp—a spot not very desirable. It was a piece of dry oak land rising about ten feet above the marshy prairie in front toward the Indian town, and nearly twice that height above a similar prairie in the rear, through which

and near this bank ran a small stream clothed with willow and brush wood. Toward the left flank this highland widened considerably, but became gradually narrower in the opposite direction, and at the distance of 150 yards terminated in an abrupt point. The two columns of infantry occupied the front and rear of this ground, about 150 yards from each other on the left, and a little more than half that distance on the right, flank. One flank was filled by two companies of mounted riflemen, 120 men, under command of Major-General Wells, of the Kentucky militia, and one by Spencer's company of mounted riflemen, numbering 80 men. The front line was composed of one battalion of United States infantry, under command of Major Floyd, flanked on the right by two companies of militia, and on the left by one company. The rear line was composed of a battalion of United States troops, under command of Capt. Bean, acting as Major, and four companies of militia infantry under Lieutenant-Colonel Decker. The regular troops of this line joined the mounted riflemen under Gen. Wells, on the left flank, and Col. Decker's battalion formed an angle with Spencer's company on the left. Two troops of dragoons, about 60 men in all, were encamped in the rear of the left flank, and Capt. Parke's troop, which was larger than the other two, in rear of the right line. For a night attack the order of encampment was the order of battle, and each man slept opposite his post in the line. In the formation of the troops single file was adopted, in order to get as great an extension of the lines as possible.

BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE.

No attack was made by the enemy until about 4 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 7, just after the Governor had arisen. The attack was made on the left flank. Only a single gun was fired by the sentinels or by the guard in that direction, which made no resistance, abandoning their posts and fleeing into camp; and the first notice which the troops of that line had of the danger was the yell of the savages within a short distance of them. But the men were courageous and preserved good discipline. Such of them as were awake, or easily awakened, seized arms and took their stations; others, who were more tardy, had to contend with the enemy in the doors of their tents. The storm first fell upon Capt. Barton's company of the Fourth United States Regiment, and Capt. Geiger's company of mounted riflemen, which formed the left angle of the rear line. The fire from the Indians was exceedingly severe, and

men in these companies suffered considerably before relief could be brought to them. Some few Indians passed into the encampment near the angle, and one or two penetrated to some distance before they were killed. All the companies formed for action before they were fired on. The morning was dark and cloudy, and the fires of the Americans afforded only a partial light, which gave greater advantage to the enemy than to the troops, and they were therefore extinguished.

As soon as the Governor could mount his horse he rode to the angle which was attacked, where he found that Barton's company had suffered severely, and the left of Geiger's entirely broken. He immediately ordered Cook's and Wentworth's companies to march up to the center of the rear line, where were stationed a small company of U. S. riflemen and the companies of Bean, Snelling and Prescott. As the General rode up he found Maj. Daviess forming the dragoons in the rear of these companies, and having ascertained that the heaviest fire proceeded from some trees 15 or 20 paces in front of these companies, he directed the Major to dislodge them with a part of the dragoons; but unfortunately the Major's gallantry caused him to undertake the execution of the order with a smaller force than was required, which enabled the enemy to avoid him in front and attack his flanks. He was mortally wounded and his men driven back. Capt. Snelling, however, with his company immediately dislodged those Indians. Capt. Spencer and his 1st and 2nd Lieutenants were killed, and Capt. Warwick mortally wounded. The soldiery remained brave. Spencer had too much ground originally, and Harrison re-enforced him with a company of riflemen which had been driven from their position on the left flank.

Gen. Harrison's aim was to keep the lines entire, to prevent the enemy from breaking into the camp until daylight, which would enable him to make a general and effectual charge. With this view he had re-enforced every part of the line that had suffered much, and with the approach of morning he withdrew several companies from the front and rear lines and re-enforced the right and left flanks, foreseeing that at these points the enemy would make their last effort. Maj. Wells, who had commanded the left flank, charged upon the enemy and drove them at the point of the bayonet into the marsh, where they could not be followed. Meanwhile Capt. Cook and Lieut. Larrabee marched their companies to the right flank and formed under fire of the enemy, and being there joined

by the riflemen of that flank, charged upon the enemy, killing a number and putting the rest to a precipitate flight.

Thus ended the famous battle of Tippecanoe, victoriously to the whites and honorably to Gen. Harrison.

In this battle Mr. Harrison had about 700 efficient men, while the Indians had probably more than that. The loss of the Americans was 37 killed and 25 mortally wounded, and 126 wounded; the Indians lost 38 killed on the field of battle, and the number of the wounded was never known. Among the whites killed were Daviess, Spencer, Owen, Warwick, Randolph, Bean and White. Standing on an eminence near by, the Prophet encouraged his warriors to battle by singing a favorite war-song. He told them that they would gain an easy victory, and that the bullets of their enemies would be made harmless by the Great Spirit. Being informed during the engagement that some of the Indians were killed, he said that his warriors must fight on and they would soon be victorious. Immediately after their defeat the surviving Indians lost faith in their great (?) Prophet, returned to their respective tribes, and thus the confederacy was destroyed. The Prophet, with a very few followers, then took up his residence among a small band of Wyandots encamped on Wild-Cat creek. His famous town, with all its possessions, was destroyed the next day, Nov. 8.

On the 18th the American army returned to Vincennes, where most of the troops were discharged. The Territorial Legislature, being in session, adopted resolutions complimentary to Gov. Harrison and the officers and men under him, and made preparations for a reception and celebration.

Capt. Logan, the eloquent Shawanee chief who assisted our forces so materially, died in the latter part of November, 1812, from the effects of a wound received in a skirmish with a reconnoitering party of hostile Indians accompanied by a white man in the British service, Nov. 22. In that skirmish the white man was killed, and Winamac, a Pottawatomie chief of some distinction, fell by the rifle of Logan. The latter was mortally wounded, when he retreated with two warriors of his tribe, Capt. Johnny and Bright-Horn, to the camp of Gen. Winchester, where he soon afterward died. He was buried with the honors of war.

WAR OF 1812 WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The victory recently gained by the Americans at the battle of Tippecanoe insured perfect peace for a time, but only a short time as the more extensive schemes of the British had so far ripened as to compel the United States again to declare war against them. Tecumseh had fled to Malden, Canada, where, counseled by the English, he continued to excite the tribes against the Americans. As soon as this war with Great Britain was declared (June 18, 1812), the Indians, as was expected, commenced again to commit depredations. During the summer of 1812 several points along the Lake Region succumbed to the British, as Detroit, under Gen. Hull, Fort Dearborn (now Chicago), commanded by Capt. Heald under Gen. Hull, the post at Mackinac, etc.

In the early part of September, 1812, parties of hostile Indians began to assemble in considerable numbers in the vicinity of Forts Wayne and Harrison, with a view to reducing them. Capt. Rhea, at this time, had command of Fort Wayne, but his drinking propensities rather disqualified him for emergencies. For two weeks the fort was in great jeopardy. An express had been sent to Gen. Harrison for reinforcements, but many days passed without any tidings of expected assistance. At length, one day, Maj. Wm. Oliver and four friendly Indians arrived at the fort on horseback. One of the Indians was the celebrated Logan. They had come in defiance of "500 Indians," had "broken their ranks" and reached the fort in safety. Oliver reported that Harrison was aware of the situation and was raising men for a re-enforcement. Ohio was also raising volunteers; 800 were then assembled at St. Mary's, Ohio, 60 miles south of Fort Wayne, and would march to the relief of the fort in three or four days, or as soon as they were joined by re-enforcements from Kentucky.

Oliver prepared a letter, announcing to Gen. Harrison his safe arrival at the besieged fort, and giving an account of its beleaguered situation, which he dispatched by his friendly Shawanees, while he concluded to take his chances at the fort. Brave Logan and his companions started with the message, but had scarcely left the fort when they were discovered and pursued by the hostile Indians, yet passing the Indian lines in safety, they were soon out of reach. The Indians now began a furious attack upon the fort; but the little garrison, with Oliver to cheer them on, bravely met the assault, repelling the attack day after day, until the army approached to their relief. During this siege the commanding officer, whose habits of

intemperance rendered him unfit for the command, was confined in the "black hole," while the junior officer assumed charge. This course was approved by the General, on his arrival, but Capt. Rhea received very little censure, probably on account of his valuable services in the Revolutionary war.

Sept. 6, 1812, Harrison moved forward with his army to the relief of Fort Wayne; the next day he reached a point within three miles of St. Mary's river; the next day he reached the river and was joined at evening by 200 mounted volunteers, under Col. Richard M. Johnson; the next day at "Shane's Crossing" on the St. Mary's they were joined by 800 men from Ohio, under Cols. Adams and Hawkins. At this place Chief Logan and four other Indians offered their services as spies to Gen. Harrison, and were accepted. Logan was immediately disguised and sent forward. Passing through the lines of the hostile Indians, he ascertained their number to be about 1,500, and entering the fort, he encouraged the soldiers to hold out, as relief was at hand. Gen. Harrison's force at this time was about 3,500.

After an early breakfast Friday morning they were under marching orders; it had rained and the guns were damp; they were discharged and reloaded; but that day only one Indian was encountered; preparations were made at night for an expected attack by the Indians, but no attack came; the next day, Sept. 10, they expected to fight their way to Fort Wayne, but in that they were happily disappointed; and "At the first grey of the morning," as Bryce eloquently observes, "the distant halloos of the disappointed savages revealed to the anxious inmates of the fort the glorious news of the approach of the army. Great clouds of dust could be seen from the fort, rolling up in the distance, as the valiant soldiery under Gen. Harrison moved forward to the rescue of the garrison and the brave boys of Kentucky and Ohio."

This siege of Fort Wayne of course occasioned great loss to the few settlers who had gathered around the fort. At the time of its commencement quite a little village had clustered around the military works, but during the siege most of their improvements and crops were destroyed by the savages. Every building out of the reach of the guns of the fort was leveled to the ground, and thus the infant settlement was destroyed.

During this siege the garrison lost but three men, while the Indians lost 25. Gen. Harrison had all the Indian villages for 25 miles around destroyed. Fort Wayne was nothing but a military post until about 1819.

Simultaneously with the attack on Fort Wayne the Indians also besieged Fort Harrison, which was commanded by Zachary Taylor. The Indians commenced firing upon the fort about 11 o'clock one night, when the garrison was in a rather poor plight for receiving them. The enemy succeeded in firing one of the block-houses, which contained whisky, and the whites had great difficulty in preventing the burning of all the barracks. The word "fire" seemed to have thrown all the men into confusion; soldiers' and citizens' wives, who had taken shelter within the fort, were crying; Indians were yelling; many of the garrison were sick and unable to be on duty; the men despaired and gave themselves up as lost; two of the strongest and apparently most reliable men jumped the pickets in the very midst of the emergency, etc., so that Capt. Taylor was at his wit's end what to do; but he gave directions as to the many details, rallied the men by a new scheme, and after about seven hours succeeded in saving themselves. The Indians drove up the horses belonging to the citizens, and as they could not catch them very readily, shot the whole of them in the sight of their owners, and also killed a number of the hogs belonging to the whites. They drove off all of the cattle, 65 in number, as well as the public oxen.

Among many other depredations committed by the savages during this period, was the massacre of the Pigeon Roost settlement, consisting of one man, five women and 16 children; a few escaped. An unsuccessful effort was made to capture these Indians, but when the news of this massacre and the attack on Fort Harrison reached Vincennes, about 1,200 men, under the command of Col. Wm. Russell, of the 7th U. S. Infantry, marched forth for the relief of the fort and to punish the Indians. On reaching the fort the Indians had retired from the vicinity; but on the 15th of September a small detachment composed of 11 men, under Lieut. Richardson, and acting as escort of provisions sent from Vincennes to Fort Harrison, was attacked by a party of Indians within the present limits of Sullivan county. It was reported that seven of these men were killed and one wounded. The provisions of course fell into the hands of the Indians.

EXPEDITIONS AGAINST THE INDIANS.

By the middle of August, through the disgraceful surrender of Gen. Hull, at Detroit, and the evacuation of Fort Dearborn and massacre of its garrison, the British and Indians were in possession of the whole Northwest. The savages, emboldened by their suc-

cesses, penetrated deeper into the settlements, committing great depredations. The activity and success of the enemy aroused the people to a realization of the great danger their homes and families were in. Gov. Edwards collected a force of 350 men at Camp Russell, and Capt. Russell came from Vincennes with about 50 more. Being officered and equipped, they proceeded about the middle of October on horseback, carrying with them 20 day's rations, to Peoria. Capt. Craig was sent with two boats up the Illinois, with provisions and tools to build a fort. The little army proceeded to Peoria Lake, where was located a Pottawatomie village. They arrived late at night, within a few miles of the village, without their presence being known to the Indians. Four men were sent out that night to reconnoiter the position of the village. The four brave men who volunteered for this perilous service were Thomas Carlin (afterward Governor), and Robert, Stephen and Davis White-side. They proceeded to the village, and explored it and the approaches to it thoroughly, without starting an Indian or provoking the bark of a dog. The low lands between the Indian village and the troops were covered with a rank growth of tall grass, so high and dense as to readily conceal an Indian on horseback, until within a few feet of him. The ground had become still more yielding by recent rains, rendering it almost impassable by mounted men. To prevent detection the soldiers had camped without lighting the usual camp-fires. The men lay down in their cold and cheerless camp, with many misgivings. They well remembered how the skulking savages fell upon Harrison's men at Tippecanoe during the night. To add to their fears, a gun in the hands of a soldier was carelessly discharged, raising great consternation in the camp.

Through a dense fog which prevailed the following morning, the army took up its line of march for the Indian town, Capt. Judy with his corps of spies in advance. In the tall grass they came up with an Indian and his squaw, both mounted. The Indian wanted to surrender, but Judy observed that he "did not leave home to take prisoners," and instantly shot one of them. With the blood streaming from his mouth and nose, and in his agony "singing the death song," the dying Indian raised his gun, shot and mortally wounded a Mr. Wright, and in a few minutes expired! Many guns were immediately discharged at the other Indian, not then known to be a squaw, all of which missed her. Badly scared, and her husband killed by her side, the agonizing wails of the squaw were heart-rending. She was taken prisoner, and afterward restored to her nation.

On nearing the town a general charge was made, the Indians fleeing to the interior wilderness. Some of their warriors made a stand, when a sharp engagement occurred, but the Indians were routed. In their flight they left behind all their winter's store of provisions, which was taken, and their town burned. Some Indian children were found who had been left in the hurried flight, also some disabled adults, one of whom was in a starving condition, and with a voracious appetite partook of the bread given him. He is said to have been killed by a cowardly trooper straggling behind, after the main army had resumed its retrograde march, who wanted to be able to boast that he had killed an Indian.

September 19, 1812, Gen. Harrison was put in command of the Northwestern army, then estimated at 10,000 men, with these orders: "Having provided for the protection of the western frontier, you will retake Detroit; and, with a view to the conquest of upper Canada, you will penetrate that country as far as the force under your command will in your judgment justify."

Although surrounded by many difficulties, the General began immediately to execute these instructions. In calling for volunteers from Kentucky, however, more men offered than could be received. At this time there were about 2,000 mounted volunteers at Vincennes, under the command of Gen. Samuel Hopkins, of the Revolutionary war, who was under instructions to operate against the enemy along the Wabash and Illinois rivers. Accordingly, early in October, Gen. Hopkins moved from Vincennes towards the Kickapoo villages in the Illinois territory, with about 2,000 troops; but after four or five days' march the men and officers raised a mutiny which gradually succeeded in carrying all back to Vincennes. The cause of their discontent is not apparent.

About the same time Col. Russell, with two small companies of U. S. rangers, commanded by Capts. Perry and Modrell, marched from the neighborhood of Vincennes to unite with a small force of mounted militia under the command of Gov. Edwards, of Illinois, and afterward to march with the united troops from Cahokia toward Lake Peoria, for the purpose of co-operating with Gen. Hopkins against the Indian towns in that vicinity; but not finding the latter on the ground, was compelled to retire.

Immediately after the discharge of the mutinous volunteers, Gen. Hopkins began to organize another force, mainly of infantry, to reduce the Indians up the Wabash as far as the Prophet's town. These troops consisted of three regiments of Kentucky militia,

commanded by Cols. Barbour, Miller and Wilcox; a small company of regulars commanded by Capt. Zachary Taylor; a company of rangers commanded by Capt. Beckes; and a company of scouts or spies under the command of Capt. Washburn. The main body of this army arrived at Fort Harrison Nov. 5; on the 11th it proceeded up the east side of the Wabash into the heart of the Indian country, but found the villages generally deserted. Winter setting in severely, and the troops poorly clad, they had to return to Vincennes as rapidly as possible. With one exception the men behaved nobly, and did much damage to the enemy. That exception was the precipitate chase after an Indian by a detachment of men somewhat in liquor, until they found themselves surrounded by an overwhelming force of the enemy, and they had to retreat in disorder.

At the close of this campaign Gen. Hopkins resigned his command.

In the fall of 1812 Gen. Harrison assigned to Lieut. Col. John B. Campbell, of the 19th U. S. Inf., the duty of destroying the Miami villages on the Mississinewa river, with a detachment of about 600 men. Nov. 25, Lieut. Col. Campbell marched from Franklinton, according to orders, toward the scene of action, cautiously avoiding falling in with the Delawares, who had been ordered by Gen. Harrison to retire to the Shawanee establishment on the Auglaize river, and arriving on the Mississinewa Dec. 17, when they discovered an Indian town inhabited by Delawares and Miamis. This and three other villages were destroyed. Soon after this, the supplies growing short and the troops in a suffering condition, Campbell began to consider the propriety of returning to Ohio; but just as he was calling together his officers early one morning to deliberate on the proposition, an army of Indians rushed upon them with fury. The engagement lasted an hour, with a loss of eight killed and 42 wounded, besides about 150 horses killed. The whites, however, succeeded in defending themselves and taking a number of Indians prisoners, who proved to be Munsies, of Silver Heel's band. Campbell, hearing that a large force of Indians were assembled at Mississinewa village, under Tecumseh, determined to return to Greenville. The privations of his troops and the severity of the cold compelled him to send to that place for re-enforcements and supplies. Seventeen of the men had to be carried on litters. They were met by the re-enforcement about 40 miles from Greenville.

Lieut. Col. Campbell sent two messages to the Delawares, who lived on White river and who had been previously directed and requested to abandon their towns on that river and remove into Ohio. In these messages he expressed his regret at unfortunately killing some of their men, and urged them to move to the Shawanee settlement on the Auglaize river. He assured them that their people, in his power, would be compensated by the Government for their losses, if not found to be hostile; and the friends of those killed satisfied by presents, if such satisfaction would be received. This advice was heeded by the main body of the Delawares and a few Miamis. The Shawanee Prophet, and some of the principal chiefs of the Miamis, retired from the country of the Wabash, and, with their destitute and suffering bands, moved to Detroit, where they were received as the friends and allies of Great Britain.*

On the approach of Gen. Harrison with his army in September, 1813, the British evacuated Detroit, and the Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawatomies, Miamis and Kickapoos sued for peace with the United States, which was granted temporarily by Brig. Gen. McArthur, on condition of their becoming allies of the United States in case of war.

In June, 1813, an expedition composed of 137 men, under command of Col. Joseph Bartholomew, moved from Valonia toward the Delaware towns on the west fork of White river, to surprise and punish some hostile Indians who were supposed to be lurking about those villages. Most of these places they found deserted; some of them burnt. They had been but temporarily occupied for the purpose of collecting and carrying away corn. Col. Bartholomew's forces succeeded in killing one or two Indians and destroying considerable corn, and they returned to Valonia on the 21st of this month.

July 1, 1813, Col. William Russell, of the 7th U. S., organized a force of 573 effective men at Valonia and marched to the Indian villages about the mouth of the Mississinewa. His experience was much like that of Col. Bartholomew, who had just preceded him. He had rainy weather, suffered many losses, found the villages deserted, destroyed stores of corn, etc. The Colonel reported that he went to every place where he expected to find the enemy, but they nearly always seemed to have fled the country. The march from Valonia to the mouth of the Mississinewa and return was about 250 miles.

Several smaller expeditions helped to "checker" the surrounding

country, and find that the Indians were very careful to keep themselves out of sight, and thus closed this series of campaigns.

CLOSE OF THE WAR.

The war with England closed on the 24th of December, 1814, when a treaty of peace was signed at Ghent. The 9th article of the treaty required the United States to put an end to hostilities with all tribes or nations of Indians with whom they had been at war; to restore to such tribes or nations respectively all the rights and possessions to which they were entitled in 1811, before the war, on condition that such Indians should agree to desist from all hostilities against the United States. But in February, just before the treaty was sanctioned by our Government, there were signs of Indians accumulating arms and ammunition, and a cautionary order was therefore issued to have all the white forces in readiness for an attack by the Indians; but the attack was not made. During the ensuing summer and fall the United States Government acquainted the Indians with the provisions of the treaty, and entered into subordinate treaties of peace with the principal tribes.

Just before the treaty of Spring Wells (near Detroit) was signed, the Shawanee Prophet retired to Canada, but declaring his resolution to abide by any treaty which the chiefs might sign. Some time afterward he returned to the Shawanee settlement in Ohio, and lastly to the west of the Mississippi, where he died, in 1834. The British Government allowed him a pension from 1813 until his death. His brother Tecumseh was killed at the battle of the Thames, Oct. 5, 1813, by a Mr. Wheatty, as we are positively informed by Mr. A. J. James, now a resident of La Harpe township, Hancock county, Ill., whose father-in-law, John Pigman, of Coshocton county, Ohio, was an eye witness. Gen. Johnson has generally had the credit of killing Tecumseh.



TECUMSEH.



TECUMSEH.

If one should inquire who has been the greatest Indian, the most noted, the "principal Indian" in North America since its discovery by Columbus, we would be obliged to answer, Tecumseh. For all those qualities which elevate a man far above his race; for talent, tact, skill and bravery as a warrior; for high-minded, honorable and chivalrous bearing as a man; in a word, for all those elements of greatness which place him a long way above his fellows in savage life, the name and fame of Tecumseh will go down to posterity in the West as one of the most celebrated of the aborigines of this continent,—as one who had no equal among the tribes that dwelt in the country drained by the Mississippi. Born to command himself, he used all the appliances that would stimulate the courage and nerve the valor of his followers. Always in the front rank of battle, his followers blindly followed his lead, and as his war-cry rang clear above the din and noise of the battle-field, the Shawnee warriors, as they rushed on to victory or the grave, rallied around him, foemen worthy of the steel of the most gallant commander that ever entered the lists in defense of his altar or his home.

The tribe to which Tecumseh, or Tecumtha, as some write it, belonged, was the Shawnee, or Shawanee. The tradition of the nation held that they originally came from the Gulf of Mexico; that they wended their way up the Mississippi and the Ohio, and settled at or near the present site of Shawneetown, Ill., whence they removed to the upper Wabash. In the latter place, at any rate, they were found early in the 18th century, and were known as the "bravest of the brave." This tribe has uniformly been the bitter enemy of the white man, and in every contest with our people has exhibited a degree of skill and strategy that should characterize the most dangerous foe.

Tecumseh's notoriety and that of his brother, the Prophet, mutually served to establish and strengthen each other. While the Prophet had unlimited power, spiritual and temporal, he distributed his greatness in all the departments of Indian life with a kind of fanaticism that magnetically aroused the religious and superstitious passions, not only of his own followers, but also of all the tribes in

this part of the country; but Tecumseh concentrated his greatness upon the more practical and business affairs of military conquest. It is doubted whether he was really a sincere believer in the pretensions of his fanatic brother; if he did not believe in the pretentious feature of them he had the shrewdness to keep his unbelief to himself, knowing that religious fanaticism was one of the strongest impulses to reckless bravery.

During his sojourn in the Northwestern Territory, it was Tecumseh's uppermost desire of life to confederate all the Indian tribes of the country together against the whites, to maintain their choice hunting-grounds. All his public policy converged toward this single end. In his vast scheme he comprised even all the Indians in the Gulf country,—all in America west of the Alleghany mountains. He held, as a subordinate principle, that the Great Spirit had given the Indian race all these hunting-grounds to keep in common, and that no Indian or tribe could cede any portion of the land to the whites without the consent of all the tribes. Hence, in all his councils with the whites he ever maintained that the treaties were null and void.

When he met Harrison at Vincennes in council the last time, and, as he was invited by that General to take a seat with him on the platform, he hesitated; Harrison insisted, saying that it was the "wish of their Great Father, the President of the United States, that he should do so." The chief paused a moment, raised his tall and commanding form to its greatest height, surveyed the troops and crowd around him, fixed his keen eyes upon Gov. Harrison, and then turning them to the sky above, and pointing toward heaven with his sinewy arm in a manner indicative of supreme contempt for the paternity assigned him, said in clarion tones: "My father? The sun is my father, the earth is my mother, and on her bosom I will recline." He then stretched himself, with his warriors, on the green sward. The effect was electrical, and for some moments there was perfect silence.

The Governor, then, through an interpreter, told him that he understood he had some complaints to make and redress to ask, etc., and that he wished to investigate the matter and make restitution wherever it might be decided it should be done. As soon as the Governor was through with this introductory speech, the stately warrior arose, tall, athletic, manly, dignified and graceful, and with a voice at first low, but distinct and musical, commenced a reply. As he warmed up with his subject his clear tones might be heard,

as if "trumpet-tongued," to the utmost limits of the assembly. The most perfect silence prevailed, except when his warriors gave their guttural assent to some eloquent recital of the red man's wrong and the white man's injustice. Tecumseh recited the wrongs which his race had suffered from the time of the massacre of the Moravian Indians to the present; said he did not know how he could ever again be the friend of the white man; that the Great Spirit had given to the Indian all the land from the Miami to the Mississippi, and from the lakes to the Ohio, as a common property to all the tribes in these borders, and that the land could not and should not be sold without the consent of all; that all the tribes on the continent formed but one nation; that if the United States would not give up the lands they had bought of the Miamis and the other tribes, those united with him were determined to annihilate those tribes; that they were determined to have no more chiefs, but in future to be governed by their warriors; that unless the whites ceased their encroachments upon Indian lands, the fate of the Indians was sealed; they had been driven from the banks of the Delaware across the Alleghanies, and their possessions on the Wabash and the Illinois were now to be taken from them; that in a few years they would not have ground enough to bury their warriors on this side of the "Father of Waters;" that all would perish, all their possessions taken from them by fraud or force, unless they stopped the progress of the white man westward; that it must be a war of races in which one or the other must perish; that their tribes had been driven toward the setting sun like a galloping horse (ne-kat-a-kush-e ka-top-o-lin-to).

The Shawnee language, in which this most eminent Indian statesman spoke, excelled all other aboriginal tongues in its musical articulation; and the effect of Tecumseh's oratory on this occasion can be more easily imagined than described. Gov. Harrison, although as brave a soldier and General as any American, was overcome by this speech. He well knew Tecumseh's power and influence among all the tribes, knew his bravery, courage and determination, and knew that he meant what he said. When Tecumseh was done speaking there was a stillness throughout the assembly which was really painful; not a whisper was heard, and all eyes were turned from the speaker toward Gov. Harrison, who after a few moments came to himself, and recollecting many of the absurd statements of the great Indian orator, began a reply which was more logical, if not so eloquent. The Shawnees were attentive un-

til Harrison's interpreter began to translate his speech to the Miamis and Pottawatomies, when Tecumseh and his warriors sprang to their feet, brandishing their war-clubs and tomahawks. "Tell him," said Tecumseh, addressing the interpreter in Shawnee, "he lies." The interpreter undertook to convey this message to the Governor in smoother language, but Tecumseh noticed the effort and remonstrated, "No, no; tell him he lies." The warriors began to grow more excited, when Secretary Gibson ordered the American troops in arms to advance. This allayed the rising storm, and as soon as Tecumseh's "He lies" was literally interpreted to the Governor, the latter told Tecumseh through the interpreter to tell Tecumseh he would hold no further council with him.

Thus the assembly was broken up, and one can hardly imagine a more exciting scene. It would constitute the finest subject for a historical painting to adorn the rotunda of the capitol. The next day Tecumseh requested another interview with the Governor, which was granted on condition that he should make an apology to the Governor for his language the day before. This he made through the interpreter. Measures for defense and protection were taken, however, lest there should be another outbreak. Two companies of militia were ordered from the country, and the one in town added to them, while the Governor and his friends went into council fully armed and prepared for any contingency. On this occasion the conduct of Tecumseh was entirely different from that of the day before. Firm and intrepid, showing not the slightest fear or alarm, surrounded with a military force four times his own, he preserved the utmost composure and equanimity. No one would have supposed that he could have been the principal actor in the thrilling scene of the previous day. He claimed that half the Americans were in sympathy with him. He also said that whites had informed him that Gov. Harrison had purchased land from the Indians without any authority from the Government; that he, Harrison, had but two years more to remain in office, and that if he, Tecumseh, could prevail upon the Indians who sold the lands not to receive their annuities for that time, and the present Governor displaced by a good man as his successor, the latter would restore to the Indians all the lands purchased from them.

The Wyandots, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Ottawas and the Winnebagoes, through their respective spokesmen, declared their adherence to the great Shawnee warrior and statesman. Gov. Harrison then told them that he would send Tecumseh's speech to the Presi-

dent of the United States and return the answer to the Indians as soon as it was received. Tecumseh then declared that he and his allies were determined that the old boundary line should continue; and that if the whites crossed it, it would be at their peril. Gov. Harrison replied that he would be equally plain with him and state that the President would never allow that the lands on the Wabash were the property of any other tribes than those who had occupied them since the white people first came to America; and as the title to the lands lately purchased was derived from those tribes by a fair purchase, he might rest assured that the right of the United States would be supported by the sword. "So be it," was the stern and haughty reply of the Shawnee chieftan, as he and his braves took leave of the Governor and wended their way in Indian file to their camping ground.

Thus ended the last conference on earth between the chivalrous Tecumseh and the hero of the battle of Tippecanoe. The bones of the first lie bleaching on the battle-field of the Thames, and those of the last in a mausoleum on the banks of the Ohio; each struggled for the mastery of his race, and each no doubt was equally honest and patriotic in his purposes. The weak yielded to the strong, the defenseless to the powerful, and the hunting-ground of the Shawnee is all occupied by his enemy.

Tecumseh, with four of his braves, immediately embarked in a birch canoe, descended the Wabash, and went on to the South to unite the tribes of that country in a general system of self-defense against the encroachment of the whites. His emblem was a disjointed snake, with the motto, "Join or die!" In union alone was strength.

Before Tecumseh left the Prophet's town at the mouth of the Tippecanoe river, on his excursion to the South, he had a definite understanding with his brother and the chieftains of the other tribes in the Wabash country, that they should preserve perfect peace with the whites until his arrangements were completed for a confederacy of the tribes on both sides of the Ohio and on the Mississippi river; but it seems that while he was in the South engaged in his work of uniting the tribes of that country some of the Northern tribes showed signs of fight and precipitated Harrison into that campaign which ended in the battle of Tippecanoe and the total route of the Indians. Tecumseh, on his return from the South, learning what had happened, was overcome with chagrin, disappointment and anger, and accused his brother of duplicity and coward-

ice; indeed, it is said that he never forgave him to the day of his death. A short time afterward, on the breaking out of the war of Great Britain, he joined Proctor, at Malden, with a party of his warriors, and finally suffered the fate mentioned on page 108.

CIVIL MATTERS 1812-'5.

Owing to the absence of Gov. Harrison on military duty, John Gibson, the Secretary of the Territory, acted in the administration of civil affairs. In his message to the Legislature convening on the 1st of February, 1813, he said, substantially:

"Did I possess the abilities of Cicero or Demosthenes, I could not portray in more glowing colors our foreign and domestic political situation than it is already experienced within our own breasts. The United States have been compelled, by frequent acts of injustice, to declare war against England. For a detail of the causes of this war I would refer to the message of President Madison; it does honor to his head and heart. Although not an admirer of war, I am glad to see our little but inimitable navy riding triumphant on the seas, but chagrined to find that our armies by land are so little successful. The spirit of '76 appears to have fled from our continent, or, if not fled, is at least asleep, for it appears not to pervade our armies generally. At your last assemblage our political horizon seemed clear, and our infant Territory bid fair for rapid and rising grandeur; but, alas, the scene has changed; and whether this change, as respects our Territory, has been owing to an over anxiety in us to extend our dominions, or to a wish for retaliation by our foes, or to a foreign influence, I shall not say. The Indians, our former neighbors and friends, have become our most inveterate foes. Our former frontiers are now our wilds, and our inner settlements have become frontiers. Some of our best citizens, and old men worn down with age, and helpless women and innocent babes, have fallen victims to savage cruelty. I have done my duty as well as I can, and hope that the interposition of Providence will protect us."

The many complaints made about the Territorial Government Mr. Gibson said, were caused more by default of officers than of the law. Said he: "It is an old and, I believe, correct adage, that 'good officers make good soldiers.' This evil having taken root, I do not know how it can be eradicated; but it may be remedied. In place of men searching after and accepting commissions before they

are even tolerably qualified, thereby subjecting themselves to ridicule and their country to ruin, barely for the name of the thing, I think may be remedied by a previous examination."

During this session of the Legislature the seat of the Territorial Government was declared to be at Corydon, and immediately acting Governor Gibson prorogued the Legislature to meet at that place, the first Monday of December, 1813. During this year the Territory was almost defenseless; Indian outrages were of common occurrence, but no general outbreak was made. The militia-men were armed with rifles and long knives, and many of the rangers carried tomahawks.

In 1813 Thomas Posey, who was at that time a Senator in Congress from Tennessee, and who had been officer of the army of the Revolution, was appointed Governor of Indiana Territory, to succeed Gen. Harrison. He arrived in Vincennes and entered upon the discharge of his duties May 25, 1813. During this year several expeditions against the Indian settlements were set on foot.

In his first message to the Legislature the following December, at Corydon, Gov. Posey said: "The present crisis is awful, and big with great events. Our land and nation is involved in the common calamity of war; but we are under the protecting care of the beneficent Being, who has on a former occasion brought us safely through an arduous struggle and placed us on a foundation of independence, freedom and happiness. He will not suffer to be taken from us what He, in His great wisdom has thought proper to confer and bless us with, if we make a wise and virtuous use of His good gifts. * * * Although our affairs, at the commencement of the war, wore a gloomy aspect, they have brightened, and promise a certainty of success, if properly directed and conducted, of which I have no doubt, as the President and heads of departments of the general Government are men of undoubted patriotism, talents and experience, and who have grown old in the service of their country. * * * It must be obvious to every thinking man that we were forced into the war. Every measure consistent with honor, both before and since the declaration of war, has tried to be on amicable terms with our enemy. * * * You who reside in various parts of the Territory have it in your power to understand what will tend to its local and general advantage. The judiciary system would require a revisal and amendment. The militia law is very defective and requires your immediate attention. It is necessary to have

good roads and highways in as many directions through the Territory as the circumstances and situation of the inhabitants will admit; it would contribute very much to promote the settlement and improvement of the Territory. Attention to education is highly necessary. There is an appropriation made by Congress, in lands, for the purpose of establishing public schools. It comes now within your province to carry into operation the design of the appropriation."

This Legislature passed several very necessary laws for the welfare of the settlements, and the following year, as Gen. Harrison was generally successful in his military campaigns in the Northwest, the settlements in Indiana began to increase and improve. The fear of danger from Indians had in a great measure subsided, and the tide of immigration began again to flow. In January, 1814, about a thousand Miamis assembled at Fort Wayne for the purpose of obtaining food to prevent starvation. They met with ample hospitality, and their example was speedily followed by others. These, with other acts of kindness, won the lasting friendship of the Indians, many of whom had fought in the interests of Great Britain. General treaties between the United States and the Northwestern tribes were subsequently concluded, and the way was fully opened for the improvement and settlement of the lands

POPULATION IN 1815.

The population of the Territory of Indiana, as given in the official returns to the Legislature of 1815, was as follows, by counties:

COUNTIES.	White males of 21 and over.	TOTAL.
Wayne.....	1,225.....	6,407
Franklin.....	1,430.....	7,370
Dearborn.....	902.....	4,424
Switzerland.....	377.....	1,832
Jefferson.....	874.....	4,270
Clark.....	1,387.....	7,150
Washington.....	1,420.....	7,317
Harrison.....	1,056.....	6,975
Knox.....	1,391.....	8,068
Gibson.....	1,100.....	5,330
Posey.....	320.....	1,619
Warrick.....	280.....	1,415
Perry.....	350.....	1,720
Grand Totals.....	12,112.....	63,897

GENERAL VIEW.

The well-known ordinance of 1787 conferred many "rights and privileges" upon the inhabitants of the Northwestern Territory, and

consequently upon the people of Indiana Territory, but after all it came far short of conferring as many privileges as are enjoyed at the present day by our Territories. They did not have a full form of Republican government. A freehold estate in 500 acres of land was one of the necessary qualifications of each member of the legislative council of the Territory; every member of the Territorial House of Representatives was required to hold, in his own right, 200 acres of land; and the privilege of voting for members of the House of Representatives was restricted to those inhabitants who, in addition to other qualifications, owned severally at least 50 acres of land. The Governor of the the Territory was invested with the power of appointing officers of the Territorial militia, Judges of the inferior Courts, Clerks of the Courts, Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Coroners, County Treasurers and County Surveyors. He was also authorized to divide the Territory into districts; to apportion among the several counties the members of the House of Representatives; to prevent the passage of any Territorial law; and to convene and dissolve the General Assembly whenever he thought best. None of the Governors, however, ever exercised these extraordinary powers arbitrarily. Nevertheless, the people were constantly agitating the question of extending the right of suffrage. Five years after the organization of the Territory, the Legislative Council, in reply to the Governor's Message, said: "Although we are not as completely independent in our legislative capacity as we would wish to be, yet we are sensible that we must wait with patience for that period of time when our population will burst the trammels of a Territorial government, and we shall assume the character more consonant to Republicanism. * * * The confidence which our fellow citizens have uniformly had in your administration has been such that they have hitherto had no reason to be jealous of the unlimited power which you possess over our legislative proceedings. We, however, cannot help regretting that such powers have been lodged in the hands of any one, especially when it is recollected to what dangerous lengths the exercise of those powers may be extended."

After repeated petitions the people of Indiana were empowered by Congress to elect the members of the Legislative Council by popular vote. This act was passed in 1809, and defined what was known as the property qualification of voters. These qualifications were abolished by Congress in 1811, which extended the right of voting for members of the General Assembly and for a Territorial delegate

to Congress to every free white male person who had attained the age of twenty-one years, and who, having paid a county or Territorial tax, was a resident of the Territory and had resided in it for a year. In 1814 the voting qualification in Indiana was defined by Congress, "to every free white male person having a freehold in the Territory, and being a resident of the same." The House of Representatives was authorized by Congress to lay off the Territory into five districts, in each of which the qualified voters were empowered to elect a member of the Legislative Council. The division was made, one to two counties in each district.

At the session in August, 1814, the Territory was also divided into three judicial circuits, and provisions were made for holding courts in the same. The Governor was empowered to appoint a presiding Judge in each circuit, and two Associate Judges of the circuit court in each county. Their compensation was fixed at \$700 per annum.

The same year the General Assembly granted charters to two banking institutions, the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Madison and the Bank of Vincennes. The first was authorized to raise a capital of \$750,000, and the other \$500,000. On the organization of the State these banks were merged into the State Bank and its branches.

Here we close the history of the Territory of Indiana.



ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE.

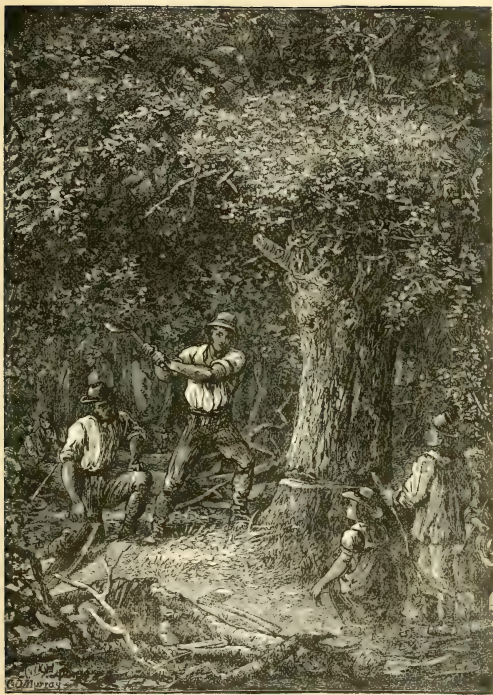
The last regular session of the Territorial Legislature was held at Corydon, convening in December, 1815. The message of Governor Posey congratulated the people of the Territory upon the general success of the settlements and the great increase of immigration, recommended light taxes and a careful attention to the promotion of education and the improvement of the State roads and highways. He also recommended a revision of the territorial laws and an amendment of the militia system. Several laws were passed preparatory to a State Government, and December 14, 1815, a memorial to Congress was adopted praying for the authority to adopt a constitution and State Government. Mr. Jennings, the Territorial delegate, laid this memorial before Congress on the 28th, and April 19, 1816, the President approved the bill creating the State of Indiana. Accordingly, May 30 following, a general election was held for a constitutional convention, which met at Corydon June 10 to 29, Johathan Jennings presiding and Wm. Hendricks acting as Secretary.

"The convention that formed the first constitution of the State of Indiana was composed mainly of clear-minded, unpretending men of common sense, whose patriotism was unquestionable and whose morals were fair. Their familiarity with the theories of the Declaration of American Independence, their Territorial experience under the provisions of the ordinance of 1787, and their knowledge of the principles of the constitution of the United States were sufficient, when combined, to lighten materially their labors in the great work of forming a constitution for a new State. With such landmarks in view, the labors of similar conventions in other States and Territories have been rendered comparatively light. In the clearness and conciseness of its style, in the comprehensive and just provisions which it made for the maintainance of civil and religious liberty, in its mandates, which were designed to protect the rights of the people collectively and individually, and to provide for the public welfare, the constitution that was formed for Indiana in 1816 was not inferior to any of the State constitutions which were in existence at that time."—*Dillon's History of Indiana.*

The first State election took place on the first Monday of August, 1816, and Jonathan Jennings was elected Governor, and Christopher Harrison, Lieut. Governor. Wm. Hendricks was elected to represent the new State in the House of Representatives of the United States.

The first General Assembly elected under the new constitution began its session at Corydon, Nov. 4, 1816. John Paul was called to the chair of the Senate pro tem., and Isaac Blackford was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Among other things in the new Governor's message were the following remarks: "The result of your deliberation will be considered as indicative of its future character as well as of the future happiness and prosperity of its citizens. In the commencement of the State government the shackles of the colonial should be forgotten in our exertions to prove, by happy experience, that a uniform adherence to the first principles of our Government and a virtuous exercise of its powers will best secure efficiency to its measures and stability to its character. Without a frequent recurrence to those principles, the administration of the Government will imperceptibly become more and more arduous, until the simplicity of our Republican institutions may eventually be lost in dangerous expedients and political design. Under every free government the happiness of the citizens must be identified with their morals; and while a constitutional exercise of their rights shall continue to have its due weight in discharge of the duties required of the constituted authorities of the State, too much attention cannot be bestowed to the encouragement and promotion of every moral virtue, and to the enactment of laws calculated to restrain the vicious, and prescribe punishment for every crime commensurate with its enormity. In measuring, however, to each crime its adequate punishment, it will be well to recollect that the certainty of punishment has generally the surest effect to prevent crime; while punishments unnecessarily severe too often produce the acquittal of the guilty and disappoint one of the greatest objects of legislation and good government. * * * The dissemination of useful knowledge will be indispensably necessary as a support to morals and as a restraint to vice; and on this subject it will only be necessary to direct your attention to the plan of education as prescribed by the constitution. * * * I recommend to your consideration the propriety of providing by law, to prevent more effectually any unlawful attempts to seize and carry into bondage



OPENING AN INDIANA FOREST.

persons of color legally entitled to their freedom; and at the same time, as far as practicable, to prevent those who rightfully owe service to the citizens of any other State or Territory from seeking within the limits of this State a refuge from the possession of their lawful owners. Such a measure will tend to secure those who are free from any unlawful attempts (to enslave them) and secures the rights of the citizens of the other States and Territories as far as ought reasonably to be expected."

This session of the Legislature elected James Noble and Waller Taylor to the Senate of the United States; Robert A. New was elected Secretary of State; W. H. Lilley, Auditor of State; and Daniel C. Lane, Treasurer of State. The session adjourned January 3, 1817.

As the history of the State of Indiana from this time forward is best given by topics, we will proceed to give them in the chronological order of their origin.

The happy close of the war with Great Britain in 1814 was followed by a great rush of immigrants to the great Territory of the Northwest, including the new States, all now recently cleared of the enemy; and by 1820 the State of Indiana had more than doubled her population, having at this time 147,178, and by 1825 nearly doubled this again, that is to say, a round quarter of a million,—a growth more rapid probably than that of any other section in this country since the days of Columbus.

The period 1825-'30 was a prosperous time for the young State. Immigration continued to be rapid, the crops were generally good and the hopes of the people raised higher than they had ever been before. Accompanying this immigration, however, were paupers and indolent people, who threatened to be so numerous as to become a serious burden. On this subject Governor Ray called for legislative action, but the Legislature scarcely knew what to do and they deferred action.

BLACK HAWK WAR.

In 1830 there still lingered within the bounds of the State two tribes of Indians, whose growing indolence, intemperate habits, dependence upon their neighbors for the bread of life, diminished prospects of living by the chase, continued perpetration of murders and other outrages of dangerous precedent, primitive ignorance and unrestrained exhibitions of savage customs before the children of the settlers, combined to make them subjects for a more rigid government. The removal of the Indians west of the Mississippi was a melancholy but necessary duty. The time having arrived for the emigration of the Pottawatomies, according to the stipulations contained in their treaty with the United States, they evinced that reluctance common among aboriginal tribes on leaving the homes of their childhood and the graves of their ancestors. Love of country is a principle planted in the bosoms of all mankind. The Laplander and the Esquimaux of the frozen north, who feed on seals, moose and the meat of the polar bear, would not exchange their country for the sunny clime of "Araby the blest." Color and shades of complexion have nothing to do with the heart's best, warmest emotions. Then we should not wonder that the Pottawatomie, on leaving his home on the Wabash, felt as sad as *Æschines* did when ostracised from his native land, laved by the waters of the classic Scamander; and the noble and eloquent *Naswaw-kay*, on leaving the encampment on Crooked creek, felt his banishment as keenly as *Cicero* when thrust from the bosom of his beloved Rome, for which he had spent the best efforts of his life, and for which he died.

On Sunday morning, May 18, 1832, the people on the west side of the Wabash were thrown into a state of great consternation, on account of a report that a large body of hostile Indians had approached within 15 miles of Lafayette and killed two men. The alarm soon spread throughout Tippecanoe, Warren, Vermillion, Fountain, Montgomery, and adjoining counties. Several brave commandants of companies on the west side of the Wabash in Tippecanoe county, raised troops to go and meet the enemy, and dispatched an express to Gen. Walker with a request that he should

make a call upon the militia of the county to equip themselves instantly and march to the aid of their bleeding countrymen. Thereupon Gen. Walker, Col. Davis, Lieut-Col. Jenners, Capt. Brown, of the artillery, and various other gallant spirits mounted their war steeds and proceeded to the army, and thence upon a scout to the Grand Prairie to discover, if possible, the number, intention and situation of the Indians. Over 300 old men, women and children flocked precipitately to Lafayette and the surrounding country east of the Wabash. A remarkable event occurred in this stampede, as follows:

A man, wife and seven children resided on the edge of the Grand Prairie, west of Lafayette, in a locality considered particularly dangerous. On hearing of this alarm he made hurried preparations to fly with his family to Lafayette for safety. Imagine his surprise and chagrin when his wife told him she would not go one step; that she did not believe in being scared at trifles, and in her opinion there was not an Indian within 100 miles of them. Importunity proved unavailing, and the disconsolate and frightened husband and father took all the children except the youngest, bade his wife and babe a long and solemn farewell, never expecting to see them again, unless perhaps he might find their mangled remains, minus their scalps. On arriving at Lafayette, his acquaintances rallied and berated him for abandoning his wife and child in that way, but he met their jibes with a stoical indifference, avowing that he should not be held responsible for their obstinacy.

As the shades of the first evening drew on, the wife felt lonely; and the chirping of the frogs and the notes of the whippoorwill only intensified her loneliness, until she half wished she had accompanied the rest of the family in their flight. She remained in the house a few hours without striking a light, and then concluded that "discretion was the better part of valor," took her babe and some bed-clothes, fastened the cabin door, and hastened to a sink-hole in the woods, in which she afterward said that she and her babe slept soundly until sunrise next morning.

Lafayette literally boiled over with people and patriotism. A meeting was held at the court-house, speeches were made by patriotic individuals, and to allay the fears of the women an armed police was immediately ordered, to be called the "Lafayette Guards." Thos. T. Benbridge was elected Captain, and John Cox, Lieutenant. Capt. Benbridge yielded the active drill of his guards to the Lieutenant, who had served two years in the war of 1812. After

the meeting adjourned, the guards were paraded on the green where Purdue's block now stands, and put through sundry evolutions by Lieut. Cox, who proved to be an expert drill officer, and whose clear, shrill voice rung out on the night air as he marched and counter-marched the troops from where the paper-mill stands to Main street ferry, and over the suburbs, generally. Every old gun and sword that could be found was brought into requisition, with a new shine on them.

Gen. Walker, Colonels Davis and Jenners, and other officers joined in a call of the people of Tippecanoe county for volunteers to march to the frontier settlements. A large meeting of the citizens assembled in the public square in the town, and over 300 volunteers mostly mounted men, left for the scene of action, with an alacrity that would have done credit to veterans.

The first night they camped nine miles west of Lafayette, near Grand Prairie. They placed sentinels for the night and retired to rest. A few of the subaltern officers very injudiciously concluded to try what effect a false alarm would have upon the sleeping soldiers, and a few of them withdrew to a neighboring thicket, and thence made a charge upon the picket guards, who, after hailing them and receiving no countersign, fired off their guns and ran for the Colonel's marquee in the center of the encampment. The aroused Colonels and staff sprang to their feet, shouting "To arms! to arms!" and the obedient, though panic-stricken soldiers seized their guns and demanded to be led against the invading foe. A wild scene of disorder ensued, and amid the din of arms and loud commands of the officers the raw militia felt that they had already got into the red jaws of battle. One of the alarm sentinels, in running to the center of the encampment, leaped over a blazing camp fire, and alighted full upon the breast and stomach of a sleeping lawyer, who was, no doubt, at that moment dreaming of vested and contingent remainders, rich clients and good fees, which in legal parlance was suddenly estopped by the hob-nails in the stogas of the scared sentinel. As soon as the counselor's vitality and consciousness sufficiently returned, he put in some strong demurrers to the conduct of the affrighted picket men, averring that he would greatly prefer being wounded by the enemy to being run over by a cowardly booby. Next morning the organizers of the ruse were severely reprimanded.

May 28, 1832, Governor Noble ordered General Walker to call out his whole command, if necessary, and supply arms, horses and

provisions, even though it be necessary to seize them. The next day four baggage wagons, loaded with camp equipments, stores, provisions and other articles, were sent to the little army, who were thus provided for a campaign of five or six weeks. The following Thursday a squad of cavalry, under Colonel Sigler, passed through Lafayette on the way to the hostile region; and on the 13th of June Colonel Russell, commandant of the 40th Regiment, Indiana Militia, passed through Lafayette with 340 mounted volunteers from the counties of Marion, Hendricks and Johnson. Also, several companies of volunteers from Montgomery, Fountain and Warren counties, hastened to the relief of the frontier settlers. The troops from Lafayette marched to Sugar creek, and after a short time, there being no probability of finding any of the enemy, were ordered to return. They all did so except about 45 horsemen, who volunteered to cross Hickory creek, where the Indians had committed their depredations. They organized a company by electing Samuel McGeorge, a soldier of the war of 1812, Captain, and Amos Allen and Andrew W. Ingraham, Lieutenants.

Crossing Hickory creek, they marched as far as O'Plein river without meeting with opposition. Finding no enemy here they concluded to return. On the first night of their march home they encamped on the open prairie, posting sentinels, as usual. About ten o'clock it began to rain, and it was with difficulty that the sentinels kept their guns dry. Capt. I. H. Cox and a man named Fox had been posted as sentinels within 15 or 20 paces of each other. Cox drew the skirt of his overcoat over his gun-lock to keep it dry; Fox, perceiving this motion, and in the darkness taking him for an Indian, fired upon him and fractured his thigh-bone. Several soldiers immediately ran toward the place where the flash of the gun had been seen; but when they cocked and leveled their guns on the figure which had fired at Cox, the wounded man caused them to desist by crying, "Don't shoot him, it was a sentinel who shot me." The next day the wounded man was left behind the company in care of four men, who, as soon as possible, removed him on a litter to Col. Moore's company of Illinois militia, then encamped on the O'Plein, where Joliet now stands.

Although the main body returned to Lafayette in eight or nine days, yet the alarm among the people was so great that they could not be induced to return to their farms for some time. The presence of the hostiles was hourly expected by the frontier settlements of Indiana, from Vincennes to La Porte. In Clinton county the

inhabitants gathered within the forts and prepared for a regular siege, while our neighbors at Crawfordsville were suddenly astounded by the arrival of a courier at full speed with the announcement that the Indians, more than a thousand in number, were then crossing the Nine-Mile prairie about twelve miles north of town, killing and scalping all. The strongest houses were immediately put in a condition of defense, and sentinels were placed at the principal points in the direction of the enemy. Scouts were sent out to reconnoitre, and messengers were dispatched in different directions to announce the danger to the farmers, and to urge them to hasten with their families into town, and to assist in fighting the momentarily expected savages. At night-fall the scouts brought in the news that the Indians had not crossed the Wabash, but were hourly expected at Lafayette. The citizens of Warren, Fountain and Vermillion counties were alike terrified by exaggerated stories of Indian massacres, and immediately prepared for defense. It turned out that the Indians were not within 100 miles of these temporary forts; but this by no means proved a want of courage in the citizens.

After some time had elapsed, a portion of the troops were marched back into Tippecanoe county and honorably discharged; but the settlers were still loth for a long time to return to their farms. Assured by published reports that the Miamis and Pottawatomies did not intend to join the hostiles, the people by degrees recovered from the panic and began to attend to their neglected crops.

During this time there was actual war in Illinois. Black Hawk and his warriors, well nigh surrounded by a well-disciplined foe, attempted to cross to the west bank of the Mississippi, but after being chased up into Wisconsin and to the Mississippi again, he was in a final battle taken captive. A few years after his liberation, about 1837 or 1838, he died, on the banks of the Des Moines river, in Iowa, in what is now the county of Davis, where his remains were deposited above ground, in the usual Indian style. His remains were afterward stolen and carried away, but they were recovered by the Governor of Iowa and placed in the museum of the Historical Society at Burlington, where they were finally destroyed by fire.

LAST EXODUS OF THE INDIANS.

In July, 1837, Col. Abel C. Pepper convened the Pottawatomie nation of Indians at Lake Ke-waw-nay for the purpose of removing them west of the Mississippi. That fall a small party of some 80 or 90 Pottawatomies was conducted west of the Mississippi river by George Proffit, Esq. Among the number were Ke-waw-nay, Nebash, Nas-waw-kay, Pash-po-ho and many other leading men of the nation. The regular emigration of these poor Indians, about 1,000 in number, took place under Col. Pepper and Gen. Tipton in the summer of 1838.

It was a sad and mournful spectacle to witness these children of the forest slowly retiring from the home of their childhood, that contained not only the graves of their revered ancestors, but also many endearing scenes to which their memories would ever recur as sunny spots along their pathway through the wilderness. They felt that they were bidding farewell to the hills, valleys and streams of their infancy; the more exciting hunting-grounds of their advanced youth, as well as the stern and bloody battle-fields where they had contended in riper manhood, on which they had received wounds, and where many of their friends and loved relatives had fallen covered with gore and with glory. All these they were leaving behind them, to be desecrated by the plowshare of the white man. As they cast mournful glances back toward these loved scenes that were rapidly fading in the distance, tears fell from the cheek of the downcast warrior, old men trembled, matrons wept, the swarthy maiden's cheek turned pale, and sighs and half-suppressed sobs escaped from the motley groups as they passed along, some on foot, some on horseback, and others in wagons,—sad as a funeral procession. Several of the aged warriors were seen to cast glances toward the sky, as if they were imploring aid from the spirits of their departed heroes, who were looking down upon them from the clouds, or from the Great Spirit, who would ultimately redress the wrongs of the red man, whose broken bow had fallen from his hand, and whose sad heart was bleeding within him. Ever and anon one of the party would start out into the brush and break back to their old encampments on Eel river and on the Tippe-

canoe, declaring that they would rather die than be banished from their country. Thus, scores of discontented emigrants returned from different points on their journey; and it was several years before they could be induced to join their countrymen west of the Mississippi.

Several years after the removal of the Pottawatomies the Miami nation was removed to their Western home, by coercive means, under an escort of United States troops. They were a proud and once powerful nation, but at the time of their removal were far inferior, in point of numbers, to the Pottawatomie guests whom they had permitted to settle and hunt upon their lands, and fish in their lakes and rivers after they had been driven southward by powerful and warlike tribes who inhabited the shores of the Northern lakes.

INDIAN TITLES.

In 1831 a joint resolution of the Legislature of Indiana, requesting an appropriation by Congress for the extinguishment of the Indian title to lands within the State, was forwarded to that body, which granted the request. The Secretary of War, by authority, appointed a committee of three citizens to carry into effect the provisions of the recent law. The Miamis were surrounded on all sides by American settlers, and were situated almost in the heart of the State on the line of the canal then being made. The chiefs were called to a council for the purpose of making a treaty; they promptly came, but peremptorily refused to go westward or sell the remainder of their land. The Pottawatomies sold about 6,000,000 acres in Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, including all their claim in this State.

In 1838 a treaty was concluded with the Miami Indians through the good offices of Col. A. C. Pepper, the Indian agent, by which a considerable of the most desirable portion of their reserve was ceded to the United States.

LAND SALES.

As an example of the manner in which land speculators were treated by the early Indianians, we cite the following instances from Cox's "Recollections of the Wabash Valley."

At Crawfordsville, Dec. 24, 1824, many parties were present from the eastern and southern portions of the State, as well as from Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and even Pennsylvania, to attend a land sale. There was but little bidding against each other. The settlers, or "squatters," as they were called by the speculators, had arranged matters among themselves to their general satisfaction. If, upon comparing numbers, it appeared that two were after the same tract of land, one would ask the other what he would take not to bid against him; if neither would consent to be bought off they would retire and cast lots, and the lucky one would enter the tract at Congress price, \$1.25 an acre, and the other would enter the second choice on his list. If a speculator made a bid, or showed a disposition to take a settler's claim from him, he soon saw the white of a score of eyes glaring at him, and he would "crawfish" out of the crowd at the first opportunity.

The settlers made it definitely known to foreign capitalists that they would enter the tracts of land they had settled upon before allowing the latter to come in with their speculations. The land was sold in tiers of townships, beginning at the southern part of the district and continuing north until all had been offered at public sale. This plan was persisted in, although it kept many on the ground for several days waiting, who desired to purchase land in the northern part of the district.

In 1827 a regular Indian scare was gotten up to keep speculators away for a short time. A man who owned a claim on Tippecanoe river, near Pretty prairie, fearing that some one of the numerous land hunters constantly scouring the country might enter the land he had settled upon before he could raise the money to buy it, and seeing one day a cavalcade of land hunters riding toward where his land lay, mounted his horse and darted off at full speed to meet them, swinging his hat and shouting at the top of his voice, "Indians! Indians! the woods are full of Indians,

murdering and scalping all before them!" They paused a moment, but as the terrified horseman still urged his jaded animal and cried, "Help! Longlois, Cicots, help!" they turned and fled like a troop of retreating cavalry, hastening to the thickest settlements and giving the alarm, which spread like fire among stubble until the whole frontier region was shocked with the startling cry. The squatter who fabricated the story and started this false alarm took a circuitous route home that evening, and while others were busy building temporary block-houses and rubbing up their guns to meet the Indians, he was quietly gathering up money and slipped down to Crawfordsville and entered his land, chuckling to himself, "There's a Yankee trick for you, done up by a Hoosier."

HARMONY COMMUNITY.

In 1814 a society of Germans under Frederick Rappe, who had originally come from Wirtemberg, Germany, and more recently from Pennsylvania, founded a settlement on the Wabash about 50 miles above its mouth. They were industrious, frugal and honest Lutherans. They purchased a large quantity of land and laid off a town, to which they gave the name of "Harmony," afterward called "New Harmony." They erected a church and a public school-house, opened farms, planted orchards and vineyards, built flouring mills, established a house of public entertainment, a public store, and carried on all the arts of peace with skill and regularity. Their property was "in common," according to the custom of ancient Christians at Jerusalem, but the governing power, both temporal and spiritual, was vested in Frederick Rappe, the elder, who was regarded as the founder of the society. By the year 1821 the society numbered about 900. Every individual of proper age contributed his proper share of labor. There were neither spendthrifts, idlers nor drunkards, and during the whole 17 years of their sojourn in America there was not a single lawsuit among them. Every controversy arising among them was settled by arbitration, explanation and compromise before sunset of the day, literally according to the injunction of the apostle of the New Testament.

About 1825 the town of Harmony and a considerable quantity of land adjoining was sold to Robert Owen, father of David Dale Owen, the State Geologist, and of Robert Dale Owen, of later notoriety. He was a radical philosopher from Scotland, who had become distinguished for his philanthropy and opposition to

Christianity. He charged the latter with teaching false notions regarding human responsibility— notions which have since been clothed in the language of physiology, mental philosophy, etc. Said he:

“That which has hitherto been called wickedness in our fellow men has proceeded from one of two distinct causes, or from some combination of those causes. They are what are termed bad or wicked,

“1. Because they are born with faculties or propensities which render them more liable, under the same circumstances, than other men, to commit such actions as are usually denominated wicked; or,

“2. Because they have been placed by birth or other events in particular countries,—have been influenced from infancy by parents, playmates and others, and have been surrounded by those circumstances which gradually and necessarily trained them in the habits and sentiments called wicked; or,

“3. They have become wicked in consequence of some particular combination of these causes.

“If it should be asked, Whence then has wickedness proceeded? I reply, Solely from the ignorance of our forefathers.

“Every society which exists at present, as well as every society which history records, has been formed and governed on a belief in the following notions, assumed as first principles:

“1. That it is in the power of every individual to form his own character. Hence the various systems called by the name of religion, codes of law, and punishments; hence, also, the angry passions entertained by individuals and nations toward each other.

“2. That the affections are at the command of the individual. Hence insincerity and degradation of character; hence the miseries of domestic life, and more than one-half of all the crimes of mankind.

“3. That it is necessary a large portion of mankind should exist in ignorance and poverty in order to secure to the remaining part such a degree of happiness as they now enjoy. Hence a system of counteraction in the pursuits of men, a general opposition among individuals to the interests of each other, and the necessary effects of such a system,—ignorance, poverty and vice.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

During the administration of Gov. Whitcomb the war with Mexico occurred, which resulted in annexing to the United States vast tracts of land in the south and west. Indiana contributed her full ratio to the troops in that war, and with a remarkable spirit of promptness and patriotism adopted all measures to sustain the general Government. These new acquisitions of territory re-opened the discussion of the slavery question, and Governor Whitcomb expressed his opposition to a further extension of the "national sin."

The causes which led to a declaration of war against Mexico in 1846, must be sought for as far back as the year 1830, when the present State of Texas formed a province of New and Independent Mexico. During the years immediately preceding 1830, Moses Austin, of Connecticut, obtained a liberal grant of lands from the established Government, and on his death his son was treated in an equally liberal manner. The glowing accounts rendered by Austin, and the vivid picture of Elysian fields drawn by visiting journalists, soon resulted in the influx of a large tide of immigrants, nor did the movement to the Southwest cease until 1830. The Mexican province held a prosperous population, comprising 10,000 American citizens. The rapacious Government of the Mexicans looked with greed and jealousy upon their eastern province, and, under the presidency of Gen. Santa Anna, enacted such measures, both unjust and oppressive, as would meet their design of goading the people of Texas on to revolution, and thus afford an opportunity for the infliction of punishment upon subjects whose only crime was industry and its accompaniment, prosperity. Precisely in keeping with the course pursued by the British toward the colonists of the Eastern States in the last century, Santa Anna's Government met the remonstrances of the colonists of Texas with threats; and they, secure in their consciousness of right quietly issued their declaration of independence, and proved its literal meaning on the field of Gonzales in 1835, having with a force of

500 men forced the Mexican army of 1,000 to fly for refuge to their strongholds. Battle after battle followed, bringing victory always to the Colonists, and ultimately resulting in the total rout of the Mexican army and the evacuation of Texas. The routed army after a short term of rest reorganized, and reappeared in the Territory, 8,000 strong. On April 21, a division of this large force under Santa Anna encountered the Texans under General Samuel Houston on the banks of the San Jacinto, and though Houston could only oppose 800 men to the Mexican legions, the latter were driven from the field, nor could they reform their scattered ranks until their General was captured next day and forced to sign the declaration of 1835. The signature of Santa Anna, though ignored by the Congress of the Mexican Republic, and consequently left unratified on the part of Mexico, was effected in so much, that after the second defeat of the army of that Republic all the hostilities of an important nature ceased, the Republic of Texas was recognized by the powers, and subsequently became an integral part of the United States, July 4, 1846. At this period General Herrera was president of Mexico. He was a man of peace, of common sense, and very patriotic; and he thus entertained, or pretended to entertain, the great neighboring Republic in high esteem. For this reason he grew unpopular with his people, and General Paredes was called to the presidential chair, which he continued to occupy until the breaking out of actual hostilities with the United States, when Gen. Santa Anna was elected thereto.

President Polk, aware of the state of feeling in Mexico, ordered Gen. Zachary Taylor, in command of the troops in the Southwest, to proceed to Texas, and post himself as near to the Mexican border as he deemed prudent. At the same time an American squadron was dispatched to the vicinity, in the Gulf of Mexico. In November, General Taylor had taken his position at Corpus Christi, a Texan settlement on a bay of the same name, with about 4,000 men. On the 13th of January, 1846, the President ordered him to advance with his forces to the Rio Grande; accordingly he proceeded, and in March stationed himself on the north bank of that river, within cannon-shot of the Mexican town of Matamoras. Here he hastily erected a fortress, called Fort Brown. The territory lying between the river Nueces and the Rio Grande river, about 120 miles in width, was claimed both by Texas and Mexico; according to the latter, therefore, General Taylor had actually invaded her Territory, and had thus committed an open

act of war. On the 26th of April, the Mexican General, Ampudia, gave notice to this effect to General Taylor, and on the same day a party of American dragoons, sixty-three in number, being on the north side of the Rio Grande, were attacked, and, after the loss of sixteen men killed and wounded, were forced to surrender. Their commander, Captain Thornton, only escaped. The Mexican forces had now crossed the river above Matamoras and were supposed to meditate an attack on Point Isabel, where Taylor had established a depot of supplies for his army. On the 1st of May, this officer left a small number of troops at Fort Brown, and marched with his chief forces, twenty-three hundred men, to the defense of Point Isabel. Having garrisoned this place, he set out on his return. On the 8th of May, about noon, he met the Mexican army, six thousand strong, drawn up in battle array, on the prairie near Palo Alto. The Americans at once advanced to the attack, and, after an action of five hours, in which their artillery was very effective, drove the enemy before them, and encamped upon the field. The Mexican loss was about one hundred killed; that of the Americans, four killed and forty wounded. Major Ringgold, of the artillery, an officer of great merit, was mortally wounded. The next day, as the Americans advanced, they again met the enemy in a strong position near Resaca de la Palma, three miles from Fort Brown. An action commenced, and was fiercely contested, the artillery on both sides being served with great vigor. At last the Mexicans gave way, and fled in confusion, General de la Vega having fallen into the hands of the Americans. They also abandoned their guns and a large quantity of ammunition to the victors. The remaining Mexican soldiers speedily crossed the Rio Grande, and the next day the Americans took up their position at Fort Brown. This little fort, in the absence of General Taylor, had gallantly sustained an almost uninterrupted attack of several days from the Mexican batteries of Matamoras.

When the news of the capture of Captain Thornton's party was spread over the United States, it produced great excitement. The President addressed a message to Congress, then in session, declaring "that war with Mexico existed by her own act;" and that body, May, 1846, placed ten millions of dollars at the President's disposal, and authorized him to accept the services of fifty thousand volunteers. A great part of the summer of 1846 was spent in preparation for the war, it being resolved to invade Mexico at several points. In pursuance of this plan, General Taylor, who had taken

possession of Matamoras, abandoned by the enemy in May, marched northward in the enemy's country in August, and on the 19th of September he appeared before Monterey, capital of the Mexican State of New Leon. His army, after having garrisoned several places along his route, amounted to six thousand men. The attack began on the 21st, and after a succession of assaults, during the period of four days, the Mexicans capitulated, leaving the town in possession of the Americans. In October, General Taylor terminated an armistice into which he had entered with the Mexican General, and again commenced offensive operations. Various towns and fortresses of the enemy now rapidly fell into our possession. In November, Saltillo, the capital of the State of Coahuila was occupied by the division of General Worth; in December, General Patterson took possession of Victoria, the capital of Tamaulipas, and nearly at the same period, Commodore Perry captured the fort of Tampico. Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico, with the whole territory of the State had been subjugated by General Harney, after a march of one thousand miles through the wilderness. Events of a startling character had taken place at still earlier dates along the Pacific coast. On the 4th of July, Captain Fremont, having repeatedly defeated superior Mexican forces with the small band under his command, declared California independent of Mexico. Other important places in this region had yielded to the American naval force, and in August, 1846, the whole of California was in the undisputed occupation of the Americans.

The year 1847 opened with still more brilliant victories on the part of our armies. By the drawing off of a large part of General Taylor's troops for a meditated attack on Vera Cruz, he was left with a comparatively small force to meet the great body of Mexican troops, now marching upon him, under command of the celebrated Santa Anna, who had again become President of Mexico.

Ascertaining the advance of this powerful army, twenty thousand strong, and consisting of the best of the Mexican soldiers, General Taylor took up his position at Buena Vista, a valley a few miles from Saltillo. His whole troops numbered only four thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine, and here, on the 23d of February, he was vigorously attacked by the Mexicans. The battle was very severe, and continued nearly the whole day, when the Mexicans fled from the field in disorder, with a loss of nearly two thousand men. Santa Anna speedily withdrew, and thus abandoned the region of

the Rio Grande to the complete occupation of our troops. This left our forces at liberty to prosecute the grand enterprise of the campaign, the capture of the strong town of Vera Cruz, with its renowned castle of San Juan d'Ulloa. On the 9th of March, 1847, General Scott landed near the city with an army of twelve thousand men, and on the 18th commenced an attack. For four days and nights an almost incessant shower of shot and shells was poured upon the devoted town, while the batteries of the castle and the city replied with terrible energy. At last, as the Americans were preparing for an assault, the Governor of the city offered to surrender, and on the 26th the American flag floated triumphantly from the walls of the castle and the city. General Scott now prepared to march upon the city of Mexico, the capital of the country, situated two hundred miles in the interior, and approached only through a series of rugged passes and mountain fastnesses, rendered still more formidable by several strong fortresses. On the 8th of April the army commenced their march. At Cerro Gordo, Santa Anna had posted himself with fifteen thousand men. On the 18th the Americans began the daring attack, and by midday every intrenchment of the enemy had been carried. The loss of the Mexicans in this remarkable battle, besides one thousand killed and wounded, was three thousand prisoners, forty-three pieces of cannon, five thousand stand of arms, and all their amunitions and materials of war. The loss of the Americans was four hundred and thirty-one in killed and wounded. The next day our forces advanced, and, capturing fortress after fortress, came on the 18th of August within ten miles of Mexico, a city of two hundred thousand inhabitants, and situated in one of the most beautiful valleys in the world. On the 20th they attacked and carried the strong batteries of Contreras, garrisoned by 7,000 men, in an impetuous assault, which lasted but seventeen minutes. On the same day an attack was made by the Americans on the fortified post of Churubusco, four miles northeast of Contreras. Here nearly the entire Mexican army—more than 20,000 in number—were posted; but they were defeated at every point, and obliged to seek a retreat in the city, or the still remaining fortress of Chapultepec. While preparations were being made on the 21st by General Scott, to level his batteries against the city, prior to summoning it to surrender, he received propositions from the enemy, which terminated in an armistice. This ceased on the 7th of September. On the 8th the outer defense of Chapultepec was successfully

stormed by General Worth, though he lost one-fourth of his men in the desperate struggle. The castle of Chapultepec, situated on an abrupt and rocky eminence, 150 feet above the surrounding country, presented a most formidable object of attack. On the 12th, however, the batteries were opened against it, and on the next day the citadel was carried by storm. The Mexicans still struggled along the great causeway leading to the city, as the Americans advanced, but before nightfall a part of our army was within the gates of the city. Santa Anna and the officers of the Government fled, and the next morning, at seven o'clock, the flag of the Americans floated from the national palace of Mexico. This conquest of the capital was the great and final achievement of the war. The Mexican republic was in fact prostrate, her sea-coast and chief cities being in the occupation of our troops. On the 2d of February, 1848, terms of peace were agreed upon by the American commissioner and the Mexican Government, this treaty being ratified by the Mexican Congress on the 30th of May following, and by the United States soon after. President Polk proclaimed peace on the 4th of July, 1848. In the preceding sketch we have given only a mere outline of the war with Mexico. We have necessarily passed over many interesting events, and have not even named many of our soldiers who performed gallant and important services. General Taylor's successful operations in the region of the Rio Grande were duly honored by the people of the United States, by bestowing upon him the Presidency. General Scott's campaign, from the attack on Vera Cruz, to the surrender of the city of Mexico, was far more remarkable, and, in a military point of view, must be considered as one of the most brilliant of modern times. It is true the Mexicans are not to be ranked with the great nations of the earth; with a population of seven or eight millions, they have little more than a million of the white race, the rest being half-civilized Indians and mestizos, that is, those of mixed blood. Their government is inefficient, and the people divided among themselves. Their soldiers often fought bravely, but they were badly officered. While, therefore, we may consider the conquest of so extensive and populous a country, in so short a time, and attended with such constant superiority even to the greater numbers of the enemy, as highly gratifying evidence of the courage and capacity of our army, still we must not, in judging of our achievements, fail to consider the real weakness of the nation whom we vanquished.

One thing we may certainly dwell upon with satisfaction—the admirable example, not only as a soldier, but as a man, set by our commander, Gen. Scott, who seems, in the midst of war and the ordinary license of the camp, always to have preserved the virtue, kindness, and humanity belonging to a state of peace. These qualities secured to him the respect, confidence and good-will even of the enemy he had conquered. Among the Generals who effectually aided General Scott in this remarkable campaign, we must not omit to mention the names of Generals Wool, Twiggs, Shields, Worth, Smith, and Quitman, who generally added to the high qualities of soldiers the still more estimable characteristics of good men. The treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo stipulated that the disputed territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande should belong to the United States, and it now forms a part of Texas, as has been already stated; that the United States should assume and pay the debts due from Mexico to American citizens, to the amount of \$3,500,000; and that, in consideration of the sum of \$15,000,000 to be paid by the United States to Mexico, the latter should relinquish to the former the whole of New Mexico and Upper California.

The soldiers of Indiana who served in this war were formed into five regiments of volunteers, numbered respectively, 1st, 2d, 3rd, 4th and 5th. The fact that companies of the three first-named regiments served at times with the men of Illinois, the New York volunteers, the Palmettos of South Carolina, and United States marines, under Gen. James Shields, makes for them a history; because the campaigns of the Rio Grande and Chihuahua, the siege of Vera Cruz, the desperate encounter at Cerro Gordo, the tragic contests in the valley, at Contreras and Churubusco, the storming of Chapultepec, and the planting of the stars and stripes upon every turret and spire within the conquered city of Mexico, were all carried out by the gallant troops under the favorite old General, and consequently each of them shared with him in the glories attached to such exploits. The other regiments under Cols. Gorman and Lane participated in the contests of the period under other commanders. The 4th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, comprising ten companies, was formally organized at Jeffersonville, Indiana, by Capt. R. C. Gatlin, June 15, 1847, and on the 16th elected Major Willis A. Gorman, of the 3rd Regiment, to the Colonelcy; Ebenezer Dumont, Lieutenant-Colonel, and W. McCoy, Major. On the 27th of June the regiment left Jeffersonville for the front, and

subsequently was assigned to Brigadier-General Lane's command, which then comprised a battery of five pieces from the 3rd Regiment U. S. Artillery; a battery of two pieces from the 2nd Regiment U. S. Artillery, the 4th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers and the 4th Regiment of Ohio, with a squadron of mounted Louisianians and detachments of recruits for the U. S. army. The troops of this brigade won signal honors at Passo de Ovegas, August 10, 1847; National Bridge, on the 12th; Cerro Gordo, on the 15th; Las Animas, on the 19th, under Maj. F. T. Lally, of General Lane's staff, and afterward under Lane, directly, took a very prominent part in the siege of Puebla, which began on the 15th of September and terminated on the 12th of October. At Atlitxco, October 19th; Tlascala, November 10th; Matamoras and Pass Galajara, November 23rd and 24th; Guerrilla Rancho, December 5th; Napaloncán, December 10th, the Indiana volunteers of the 4th Regiment performed gallant service, and carried the campaign into the following year, representing their State at St. Martin's, February 27, 1848; Cholula, March 26th; Matacordera, February 19th; Sequalteplan, February 25th; and on the cessation of hostilities reported at Madison, Indiana, for discharge, July 11, 1848; while the 5th Indiana Regiment, under Col. J. H. Lane, underwent a similar round of duty during its service with other brigades, and gained some celebrity at Vera Cruz, Churubusco and with the troops of Illinois under Gen. Shields at Chapultepec.

This war cost the people of the United States sixty-six millions of dollars. This very large amount was not paid away for the attainment of mere glory; there was something else at stake, and this something proved to be a country larger and more fertile than the France of the Napoleons, and more steady and sensible than the France of the Republic. It was the defense of the great Lone Star State, the humiliation and chastisement of a quarrelsome neighbor.

SLAVERY.

We have already referred to the prohibition of slavery in the Northwestern Territory, and Indiana Territory by the ordinance of 1787; to the imperfection in the execution of this ordinance and the troubles which the authorities encountered; and the complete establishment of the principles of freedom on the organization of the State. The next item of significance in this connection is the following language in the message of Gov. Ray to the Legislature of 1828: "Since our last separation, while we have witnessed with anxious solicitude the belligerent operations of another hemisphere, the cross contending against the crescent, and the prospect of a general rupture among the legitimates of other quarters of the globe, our attention has been arrested by proceedings in our own country truly dangerous to liberty, seriously premeditated, and disgraceful to its authors if agitated only to tamper with the American people. If such experiments as we see attempted in certain deluded quarters do not fall with a burst of thunder upon the heads of their seditious projectors, then indeed the Republic has begun to experience the days of its degeneracy. The union of these States is the people's only sure charter for their liberties and independence. Dissolve it and each State will soon be in a condition as deplorable as Alexander's conquered countries after they were divided amongst his victorious military captains."

In pursuance of a joint resolution of the Legislature of 1850, a block of native marble was procured and forwarded to Washington, to be placed in the monument then in the course of erection at the National Capital in memory of George Washington. In the absence of any legislative instruction concerning the inscription upon this emblem of Indiana's loyalty, Gov. Wright ordered the following words to be inscribed upon it: INDIANA KNOWS NO NORTH, NO SOUTH, NOTHING BUT THE UNION. Within a dozen years thereafter this noble State demonstrated to the world her loyalty to the Union and the principles of freedom by the sacrifice of blood and treasure which she made. In keeping with this sentiment Gov. Wright indorsed the compromise measures of Congress on the slavery question, remarking in his message that "Indiana takes her stand in the ranks, not of Southern destiny, nor yet of



SCENE ON THE WABASH RIVER.

Northern destiny: she plants herself on the basis of the Constitution and takes her stand in the ranks of American destiny."

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

At the session of the Legislature in January, 1869, the subject of ratifying the fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, allowing negro suffrage, came up with such persistency that neither party dared to undertake any other business lest it be checkmated in some way, and being at a dead lock on this matter, they adjourned in March without having done much important business. The Democrats, as well as a portion of the conservative Republicans, opposed its consideration strongly on the ground that it would be unfair to vote on the question until the people of the State had had an opportunity of expressing their views at the polls; but most of the Republicans resolved to push the measure through, while the Democrats resolved to resign in a body and leave the Legislature without a quorum. Accordingly, on March 4, 17 Senators and 36 Representatives resigned, leaving both houses without a quorum.

As the early adjournment of the Legislature left the benevolent institutions of the State unprovided for, the Governor convened that body in extra session as soon as possible, and after the necessary appropriations were made, on the 19th of May the fifteenth amendment came up; but in anticipation of this the Democratic members had all resigned and claimed that there was no quorum present. There was a quorum, however, of Senators in office, though some of them refused to vote, declaring that they were no longer Senators; but the president of that body decided that as he had not been informed of their resignation by the Governor, they were still members. A vote was taken and the ratifying resolution was adopted. When the resolution came up in the House, the chair decided that, although the Democratic members had resigned, there was a quorum of the *de facto* members present, and the House proceeded to pass the resolution. This decision of the chair was afterward sustained by the Supreme Court.

At the next regular session of the Legislature, in 1871, the Democrats undertook to repeal the ratification, and the Republican members resigned to prevent it. The Democrats, as the Republicans did on the previous occasion, proceeded to pass their resolution of repeal; but while the process was under way, before the House Committee had time to report on the matter, 34 Republican members resigned, thereby preventing its passage and putting a stop to further legislation.

INDIANA IN THE WAR.

The events of the earlier years of this State have been reviewed down to that period in the nation's history when the Republic demanded a first sacrifice from the newly erected States; to the time when the very safety of the glorious heritage, bequeathed by the fathers as a rich legacy, was threatened with a fate worse than death—a life under laws that harbored the slave—a civil defiance of the first principles of the Constitution.

Indiana was among the first to respond to the summons of patriotism, and register itself on the national roll of honor, even as she was among the first to join in that song of joy which greeted a Republic made doubly glorious within a century by the dual victory which won liberty for itself, and next bestowed the precious boon upon the colored slave.

The fall of Fort Sumter was a signal for the uprising of the State. The news of the calamity was flashed to Indianapolis on the 14th of April, 1861, and early the next morning the electric wire brought the welcome message to Washington:—

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA, }
INDIANAPOLIS, April 15, 1861. }

TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *President of the United States*:—On behalf of the State of Indiana, I tender to you for the defense of the Nation, and to uphold the authority of the Government, ten thousand men.

OLIVER P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

This may be considered the first official act of Governor Morton, who had just entered on the duties of his exalted position. The State was in an almost helpless condition, and yet the faith of the "War Governor" was prophetic, when, after a short consultation with the members of the Executive Council, he relied on the fidelity of ten thousand men and promised their services to the Protectorate at Washington. This will be more apparent when the military condition of the State at the beginning of 1861 is considered. At that time the armories contained less than five hundred stand of serviceable small arms, eight pieces of cannon which might be useful in a museum of antiquities, with sundry weapons which would merely do credit to the aborigines of one hundred years ago. The financial condition of the State was even worse than the military.

The sum of \$10,368.58 in trust funds was the amount of cash in the hands of the Treasurer, and this was, to all intents and purposes unavailable to meet the emergency, since it could not be devoted to the military requirements of the day. This state of affairs was dispiriting in the extreme, and would doubtless have militated against the ultimate success of any other man than Morton; yet he overleaped every difficulty, nor did the fearful realization of Floyd's treason, discovered during his visit to Washington, damp his indomitable courage and energy, but with rare persistence he urged the claims of his State, and for his exertions was requited with an order for five thousand muskets. The order was not executed until hostilities were actually entered upon, and consequently for some days succeeding the publication of the President's proclamation the people labored under a feeling of terrible anxiety mingled with uncertainty, amid the confusion which followed the criminal negligence that permitted the disbandment of the magnificent *corps d'armee* (51,000 men) of 1832 two years later in 1834. Great numbers of the people maintained their equanimity with the result of beholding within a brief space of time every square mile of their State represented by soldiers prepared to fight to the bitter end in defense of cherished institutions, and for the extension of the principle of human liberty to all States and classes within the limits of the threatened Union. This, their zeal, was not animated by hostility to the slave holders of the Southern States, but rather by a fraternal spirit, akin to that which urges the eldest brother to correct the persistent follies of his juniors, and thus lead them from crime to the maintenance of family honor; in this correction, to draw them away from all that was cruel, diabolical and inhuman in the Republic, to all that is gentle, holy and sublime therein. Many of the raw troops were not only unimpaired by a patriotic feeling, but also by that beautiful idealization of the poet, who in his unconscious Republicanism, said:

"I would not have a slave to till my ground,
To carry me, to fan me while I sleep,
And tremble when I wake, for all the wealth
That sinews bought and sold have ever earned
No: dear as freedom is—and, in my heart's
Just estimation, prized above all price—
I had much rather be myself the slave,
And wear the bonds, than fasten them on him."

Thus animated, it is not a matter for surprise to find the first call to arms issued by the President, and calling for 75,000 men,

answered nobly by the people of Indiana. The quota of troops to be furnished by the State on the first call was 4,683 men for three years' service from April 15, 1860. On the 16th of April, Governor Morton issued his proclamation calling on all citizens of the State, who had the welfare of the Republic at heart, to organize themselves into six regiments in defense of their rights, and in opposition to the varied acts of rebellion, charged by him against the Southern Confederates. To this end, the Hon. Lewis Wallace, a soldier of the Mexican campaign was appointed Adjutant-General, Col. Thomas A. Morris of the United States Military Academy, Quartermaster-General, and Isaiah Mansur, a merchant of Indianapolis, Commissary-General. These general officers converted the grounds and buildings of the State Board of Agriculture into a military headquarters, and designated the position Camp Morton, as the beginning of the many honors which were to follow the popular Governor throughout his future career. Now the people, imbued with confidence in their Government and leaders, rose to the grandeur of American freemen, and with an enthusiasm never equaled hitherto, flocked to the standard of the nation; so that within a few days (19th April) 2,400 men were ranked beneath their regimental banners, until as the official report testifies, the anxious question, passing from mouth to mouth, was, "Which of us will be allowed to go?" It seemed as if Indiana was about to monopolize the honors of the period, and place the 75,000 men demanded of the Union by the President, at his disposition. Even now under the genial sway of guaranteed peace, the features of Indiana's veterans flush with righteous pride when these days—remembrances of heroic sacrifice—are named, and freemen, still unborn, will read their history only to be blessed and glorified in the possession of such truly, noble progenitors. Nor were the ladies of the State unmindful of their duties. Everywhere they partook of the general enthusiasm, and made it practical so far as in their power, by embroidering and presenting standards and regimental colors, organizing aid and relief societies, and by many other acts of patriotism and humanity inherent in the high nature of woman.

During the days set apart by the military authorities for the organization of the regiments, the financiers of the State were engaged in the reception of munificent grants of money from private citizens, while the money merchants within and without the State offered large loans to the recognized Legislature without even imposing a condition of payment. This most practical generosity

strengthened the hands of the Executive, and within a very few days Indiana had passed the crucial test, recovered some of her military prestige lost in 1834, and so was prepared to vie with the other and wealthier States in making sacrifices for the public welfare.

On the 20th of April, Messrs, I. S. Dobbs and Alvis D. Gall received their appointments as Medical Inspectors of the Division, while Major T. J. Wood arrived at headquarters from Washington to receive the newly organized regiments into the service of the Union. At the moment this formal proceeding took place, Morton, unable to restrain the patriotic ardor of the people, telegraphed to the capitol that he could place six regiments of infantry at the disposal of the General Government within six days, if such a proceeding were acceptable; but in consequence of the wires being cut between the State and Federal capitols, no answer came. Taking advantage of the little doubt which may have had existence in regard to future action in the matter and in the absence of general orders, he gave expression to an intention of placing the volunteers in camp, and in his message to the Legislature, who assembled three days later, he clearly laid down the principle of immediate action and strong measures, recommending a vote of \$1,000,000 for the reorganization of the volunteers, for the purchase of arms and supplies, and for the punishment of treason. The message was received most enthusiastically. The assembly recognized the great points made by the Governor, and not only yielded to them *in toto*, but also made the following grand appropriations:

General military purposes.....	\$1,000,000
Purchase of arms.....	500,000
Contingent military expenses.....	100,000
Organization and support of militia for two years.....	140,000

These appropriations, together with the laws enacted during the session of the Assembly, speak for the men of Indiana. The celerity with which these laws were put in force, the diligence and economy exercised by the officers, entrusted with their administration, and that systematic genius, under which all the machinery of Government seemed to work in harmony,—all, all, tended to make for the State a spring-time of noble deeds, when seeds might be cast along her fertile fields and in the streets of her villages of industry to grow up at once and blossom in the ray of fame, and after to bloom throughout the ages. Within three days after the opening of the extra session of the Legislature (27th April) six new regiments were organized, and commissioned for three months' service. These reg-

iments, notwithstanding the fact that the first six regiments were already mustered into the general service, were known as "The First Brigade, Indiana Volunteers," and with the simple object of making the way of the future student of a brilliant history clear, were numbered respectively

Sixth Regiment,	commanded by	Col. T. T. Crittenden.
Seventh " "	" " "	Ebenezer Dumont.
Eighth " "	" " "	W. P. Benton.
Ninth " "	" " "	R. H. Milroy.
Tenth " "	" " "	T. T. Reynolds.
Eleventh " "	" " "	Lewis Wallace.

The idea of these numbers was suggested by the fact that the military representation of Indiana in the Mexican Campaign was one brigade of five regiments, and to observe consecutiveness the regiments comprised in the first division of volunteers were thus numbered, and the entire force placed under Brigadier General T. A. Morris, with the following staff: John Love, Major; Cyrus C. Hines, Aid-de-camp; and J. A. Stein, Assistant Adjutant General. To follow the fortunes of these volunteers through all the vicissitudes of war would prove a special work; yet their valor and endurance during their first term of service deserved a notice of even more value than that of the historian, since a commander's opinion has to be taken as the basis upon which the chronicler may expatiate. Therefore the following dispatch, dated from the headquarters of the Army of Occupation, Beverly Camp, W. Virginia, July 21, 1861, must be taken as one of the first evidences of their utility and valor:—

"GOVERNOR O. P. MORTON, *Indianapolis, Indiana*

GOVERNOR:—I have directed the three months' regiments from Indiana to move to Indianapolis, there to be mustered out and reorganized for three years' service.

I cannot permit them to return to you without again expressing my high appreciation of the distinguished valor and endurance of the Indiana troops, and my hope that but a short time will elapse before I have the pleasure of knowing that they are again ready for the field. * * * * *

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,

Major-General, U. S. A.

On the return of the troops to Indianapolis, July 29, Brigadier Morris issued a lengthy, logical and well-deserved congratulatory address, from which one paragraph may be extracted to characterize

the whole. After passing a glowing eulogium on their military qualities and on that unexcelled gallantry displayed at Laurel Hill, Phillipi and Carrick's Ford, he says:—

“Soldiers! You have now returned to the friends whose prayers went with you to the field of strife. They welcome you with pride and exultation. Your State and country acknowledge the value of your labors. May your future career be as your past has been,—honorable to yourselves and serviceable to your country.”

The six regiments forming Morris' brigade, together with one composed of the surplus volunteers, for whom there was no regiment in April, now formed a division of seven regiments, all reorganized for three years' service, between the 20th August and 20th September, with the exception of the new or 12th, which was accepted for one year's service from May 11th, under command of Colonel John M. Wallace, and reorganized May 17, 1862, for three years' service under Col. W. H. Link, who, with 172 officers and men, received their mortal wounds during the Richmond (Kentucky) engagement, three months after its reorganization.

The 13TH REGIMENT, under Col. Jeremiah Sullivan, was mustered into the United States in 1861 and joined Gen. McClellan's command at Rich Mountain on the 10th July. The day following it was present under Gen. Rosencrans and lost eight men killed; three successive days it was engaged under Gen. I. I. Reynolds, and won its laurels at Cheat Mountain summit, where it participated in the decisive victory over Gen. Lee.

The 14TH REGIMENT, organized in 1861 for one year's service, and reorganized on the 7th of June at Terre Haute for three years' service. Commanded by Col. Kimball and showing a muster roll of 1,134 men, it was one of the finest, as it was the first, three years' regiment organized in the State, with varying fortunes attached to its never ending round of duty from Cheat Mountain, September, 1861, to Morton's Ford in 1864, and during the movement South in May of that year to the last of its labors, the battle of Cold Harbor.

The 15TH REGIMENT, reorganized at La Fayette 14th June, 1861, under Col. G. D. Wagner, moved on Rich Mountain on the 11th of July in time to participate in the complete rout of the enemy. On the promotion of Col. Wagner, Lieutenant-Col. G. A. Wood became Colonel of the regiment, November, 1862, and during the first days of January, 1863, took a distinguished part in the severe action of Stone River. From this period down to the battle of Mission Ridge it was in a series of destructive engagements, and was,

after enduring terrible hardships, ordered to Chattanooga, and thence to Indianapolis, where it was mustered out the 18th June, 1864,—four days after the expiration of its term of service.

The 16TH REGIMENT, organized under Col. P. A. Hackleman at Richmond for one year's service, after participating in many minor military events, was mustered out at Washington, D.C., on the 14th of May, 1862. Col. Hackleman was killed at the battle of Iuka, and Lieutenant-Col. Thomas I. Lucas succeeded to the command. It was reorganized at Indianapolis for three years' service, May 27, 1862, and took a conspicuous part in all the brilliant engagements of the war down to June, 1865, when it was mustered out at New Orleans. The survivors, numbering 365 rank and file, returned to Indianapolis the 10th of July amid the rejoicing of the populace.

The 17TH REGIMENT was mustered into service at Indianapolis the 12th of June, 1861, for three years, under Col. Hascall, who on being promoted Brigadier General in March, 1862, left the Colonelcy to devolve on Lieutenant Colonel John T. Wilder. This regiment participated in the many exploits of Gen. Reynold's army from Green Brier in 1862, to Macon in 1865, under Gen. Wilson. Returning to Indianapolis the 16th of August, in possession of a brilliant record, the regiment was disbanded.

The 18TH REGIMENT, under Colonel Thomas Pattison, was organized at Indianapolis, and mustered into service on the 16th of August, 1861. Under Gen. Pope it gained some distinction at Blackwater, and succeeded in retaining a reputation made there, by its gallantry at Pea Ridge, February, 1862, down to the moment when it planted the regimental flag on the arsenal of Augusta, Georgia, where it was disbanded August 28, 1865.

The 19TH REGIMENT, mustered into three years' service at the State capital July 29, 1861, was ordered to join the army of the Potomac, and reported its arrival at Washington, August 9. Two days later it took part in the battle of Lewinsville, under Colonel Solomon Meredith. Occupying Falls Church in September, 1861, it continued to maintain a most enviable place of honor on the military roll until its consolidation with the 20th Regiment, October, 1864, under Colonel William Orr, formerly its Lieutenant Colonel.

The 20TH REGIMENT of La Fayette was organized in July, 1861, mustered into three years' service at Indianapolis on the 22d of the same month, and reached the front at Cockeysville, Maryland, twelve days later. Throughout all its brilliant actions from Hatteras Bank, on the 4th of October, to Clover Hill, 9th of April, 1865,

including the saving of the United States ship *Congress*, at Newport News, it added daily some new name to its escutcheon. This regiment was mustered out at Louisville in July, 1865, and returning to Indianapolis was welcomed by the great war Governor of their State.

The 21ST REGIMENT was mustered into service under Colonel I. W. McMillan, July 24, 1861, and reported at the front the third day of August. It was the first regiment to enter New Orleans. The fortunes of this regiment were as varied as its services, so that its name and fame, grown from the blood shed by its members, are destined to live and flourish. In December, 1863, the regiment was reorganized, and on the 19th February, 1864, many of its veterans returned to their State, where Morton received them with that spirit of proud gratitude which he was capable of showing to those who deserve honor for honors won.

The 22D REGIMENT, under Colonel Jeff. C. Davis, left Indianapolis the 15th of August, and was attached to Fremont's Corps at St. Louis on the 17th. From the day it moved to the support of Colonel Mulligan at Lexington, to the last victory, won under General Sherman at Bentonville, on the 19th of March, 1865, it gained a high military reputation. After the fall of Johnston's southern army, this regiment was mustered out, and arrived at Indianapolis on the 16th June.

The 23D BATTALION, commanded by Colonel W. L. Sanderson, was mustered in at New Albany, the 29th July, 1861, and moved to the front early in August. From its unfortunate marine experiences before Fort Henry to Bentonville it won unusual honors, and after its disbandment at Louisville, returned to Indianapolis July 24, 1865, where Governor Morton and General Sherman reviewed and complimented the gallant survivors.

The 24TH BATTALION, under Colonel Alvin P. Hovey, was mustered at Vincennes the 31st of July, 1861. Proceeding immediately to the front it joined Fremont's command, and participated under many Generals in important affairs during the war. Three hundred and ten men and officers returned to their State in August, 1865, and were received with marked honors by the people and Executive.

The 25TH REGIMENT, of Evansville mustered into service there for three years under Col. J. C. Veatch, arrived at St. Louis on the 26th of August, 1861. During the war this regiment was present at 18 battles and skirmishes, sustaining therein a loss of 352 men

and officers. Mustered out at Louisville, July 17, 1865, it returned to Indianapolis on the 21st amid universal rejoicing.

The 26TH BATTALION, under W. M. Wheatley, left Indianapolis for the front the 7th of September, 1861, and after a brilliant campaign under Fremont, Grant, Heron and Smith, may be said to disband the 18th of September, 1865, when the non-veterans and recruits were reviewed by Morton at the State capital.

The 27th REGIMENT, under Col. Silas Colgrove, moved from Indianapolis to Washington City, September 15th, 1861, and in October was allied to Gen. Banks' army. From Winchester Heights, the 9th of March 1862, through all the affairs of General Sherman's campaign, it acted a gallant and faithful part, and was disbanded immediately after returning to their State.

The 28TH OR 1ST CAVALRY was mustered into service at Evansville on the 20th of August, 1861, under Col. Conrad Baker. From the skirmish at Ironton, on the 12th of September, wherein three companies under Col. Gavin captured a position held by a few rebels, to the battle of the Wilderness, the First Cavalry performed prodigies of valor. In June and July, 1865, the troops were mustered out at Indianapolis.

The 29TH BATTALION of La Porte, under Col. J. F. Miller, left on the 5th of October, 1861, and reaching Camp Nevin, Kentucky, on the 9th, was allied to Rosseau's Brigade, serving with McCook's division at Shiloh, with Buell's army in Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky, with Rosencrans at Murfreesboro, at Decatur, Alabama, and at Dalton, Georgia. The Twenty-ninth won many laurels, and had its Colonel promoted to the rank of Brigadier General. This officer was succeeded in the command by Lieutenant-Col. D. M. Dunn.

The 30TH REGIMENT of Fort Wayne, under Col. Sion S. Bass, proceeded to the front *via* Indianapolis, and joined General Rosseau at Camp Nevin on the 9th of October, 1861. At Shiloh, Col. Bass received a mortal wound, and died a few days later at Paducah, leaving the Colonelcy to devolve upon Lieutenant-Col. J. B. Dodge. In October 1865, it formed a battalion of General Sheridan's army of observation in Texas.

The 31st REGIMENT, organized at Terre Haute, under Col. Charles Cruft, in September 1861, was mustered in, and left in a few days for Kentucky. Present at the reduction of Fort Donelson on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of February, 1862, its list of killed and wounded proves its desperate fighting qualities. The organization

was subjected to many changes, but in all its phases maintained a fair fame won on many battle fields. Like the former regiment, it passed into Gen. Sheridan's Army of Observation, and held the district of Green Lake, Texas.

The 32D REGIMENT OF GERMAN INFANTRY, under Col. August Willich, organized at Indianapolis, mustered on the 24th of August, 1861, served with distinction throughout the campaign. Col. Willich was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, and Lieut.-Col. Henry Von Trebra commissioned to act, under whose command the regiment passed into General Sheridan's Army, holding the post of Salado Creek, until the withdrawal of the corps of observation in Texas.

The 33D REGIMENT of Indianapolis possesses a military history of no small proportions. The mere facts that it was mustered in under Col. John Coburn, the 16th of September, won a series of distinctions throughout the war district and was mustered out at Louisville, July 21, 1865, taken with its name as one of the most powerful regiments engaged in the war, are sufficient here.

The 34TH BATTALION, organized at Anderson on the 16th September, 1861, under Col. Ashbury Steele, appeared among the investing battalions before New Madrid on the 30th of March, 1862. From the distinguished part it took in that siege, down to the 13th of May, 1865, when at Palmetto Rancho, near Palo Alto, it fought for hours against fearful odds the last battle of the war for the Union. Afterwards it marched 250 miles up the Rio Grande, and was the first regiment to reoccupy the position, so long in Southern hands, of Ringold barracks. In 1865 it garrisoned Beaconsville as part of the Army of Observation.

The 35TH OR FIRST IRISH REGIMENT, was organized at Indianapolis, and mustered into service on the 11th of December, 1861, under Col. John C. Walker. At Nashville, on the 22d of May, 1862, it was joined by the organized portion of the Sixty-first or Second Irish Regiment, and unassigned recruits. Col. Mullen now became Lieut.-Colonel of the 35th, and shortly after, its Colonel. From the pursuit of Gen. Bragg through Kentucky and the affair at Perryville on the 8th of October, 1862, to the terrible hand to hand combat at Kenesaw mountain, on the night of the 20th of June, 1864, and again from the conclusion of the Atlanta campaign to September, 1865, with Gen. Sheridan's army, when it was mustered out, it won for itself a name of reckless daring and unsurpassed gallantry.

The 36TH REGIMENT, of Richmond, Ind., under Col. William Grose, mustered into service for three years on the 16th of September, 1861, went immediately to the front, and shared the fortunes of the Army of the Ohio until the 27th of February, 1862, when a forward movement led to its presence on the battle-field of Shiloh. Following up the honors won at Shiloh, it participated in some of the most important actions of the war, and was, in October, 1865, transferred to Gen. Sheridan's army. Col. Grose was promoted in 1864 to the position of Brigadier-General, and the Colonelcy devolved on Oliver H. P. Carey, formerly Lieut.-Colonel of the regiment.

The 37TH BATTALION, of Lawrenceburg, commanded by Col. Geo. W. Hazzard, organized the 18th of September, 1861, left for the seat of war early in October. From the eventful battle of Stone river, in December, 1862, to its participation in Sherman's march through Georgia, it gained for itself a splendid reputation. This regiment returned to, and was present at, Indianapolis, on the 30th of July, 1865, where a public reception was tendered to men and officers on the grounds of the Capitol.

The 38TH REGIMENT, under Col. Benjamin F. Scribner, was mustered in at New Albany, on the 18th of September, 1861, and in a few days were *en route* for the front. To follow its continual round of duty, is without the limits of this sketch; therefore, it will suffice to say, that on every well-fought field, at least from February, 1862, until its dissolution, on the 15th of July, 1865, it earned an enviable renown, and drew from Gov. Morton, on returning to Indianapolis the 18th of the same month, a congratulatory address couched in the highest terms of praise.

The 39TH REGIMENT, OR EIGHTH CAVALRY, was mustered in as an infantry regiment, under Col. T. J. Harrison, on the 28th of August, 1861, at the State capital. Leaving immediately for the front it took a conspicuous part in all the engagements up to April, 1863, when it was reorganized as a cavalry regiment. The record of this organization sparkles with great deeds which men will extol while language lives; its services to the Union cannot be over estimated, or the memory of its daring deeds be forgotten by the unhappy people who raised the tumult, which culminated in their second shame.

The 40TH REGIMENT, of Lafayette, under Col. W. C. Wilson, subsequently commanded by Col. J. W. Blake, and again by Col. Henry Leaming, was organized on the 30th of December, 1861, and

at once proceeded to the front, where some time was necessarily spent in the Camp of Instruction at Bardstown, Kentucky. In February, 1862, it joined in Buell's forward movement. During the war the regiment shared in all its hardships, participated in all its honors, and like many other brave commands took service under Gen. Sheridan in his Army of Occupation, holding the post of Port Lavaca, Texas, until peace brooded over the land.

THE 41ST REGIMENT OR SECOND CAVALRY, the first complete regiment of horse ever raised in the State, was organized on the 3d of September, 1861, at Indianapolis, under Col. John A. Bridgland, and December 16 moved to the front. Its first war experience was gained *en route* to Corinth on the 9th of April, 1862, and at Pea Ridge on the 15th. Gallatin, Vinegar Hill, and Perryville, and Talbot Station followed in succession, each battle bringing to the cavalry untold honors. In May, 1864, it entered upon a glorious career under Gen. Sherman in his Atlanta campaign, and again under Gen. Wilson in the raid through Alabama during April, 1865. On the 22d of July, after a brilliant career, the regiment was mustered out at Nashville, and returned at once to Indianapolis for discharge.

THE 42D, under Col J. G. Jones, mustered into service at Evansville, October 9, 1861, and having participated in the principal military affairs of the period, Wartrace, Mission Ridge, Altoona, Kenesaw, Savannah, Charlestown and Bentonville, was discharged at Indianapolis on the 25th of July, 1865.

THE 43D BATTALION was mustered in on the 27th of September, 1861, under Col. George K. Steele, and left Terre Haute *en route* to the front within a few days. Later it was allied to Gen. Pope's corps, and afterwards served with Commodore Foote's marines in the reduction of Fort Pillow. It was the first Union regiment to enter Memphis. From that period until the close of the war it was distinguished for its unexcelled qualifications as a military body, and fully deserved the encomiums passed upon it on its return to Indianapolis in March, 1865.

THE 44TH OR THE REGIMENT OF THE 10TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT was organized at Fort Wayne on the 24th of October, 1861, under Col. Hugh B. Reed. Two months later it was ordered to the front, and arriving in Kentucky, was attached to Gen. Cruft's Brigade, then quartered at Calhoun. After years of faithful service it was mustered out at Chattanooga, the 14th of September, 1865.

THE 45TH, OR THIRD CAVALRY, comprised ten companies

organized at different periods and for varied services in 1861-'62, under Colonel Scott Carter and George H. Chapman. The distinguished name won by the Third Cavalry is established in every village within the State. Let it suffice to add that after its brilliant participation in Gen. Sheridan's raid down the James' river canal, it was mustered out at Indianapolis on the 7th of August, 1865.

THE 46TH REGIMENT, organized at Logansport under Colonel Graham N. Fitch, arrived in Kentucky the 16th of February, 1862, and a little later became attached to Gen. Pope's army, then quartered at Commerce. The capture of Fort Pillow; and its career under Generals Curtis, Palmer, Hovey, Gorman, Grant, Sherman, Banks and Burbridge are as truly worthy of applause as ever fell to the lot of a regiment. The command was mustered out at Louisville on the 4th of September, 1865.

THE 47TH was organized at Anderson, under Col. I. R. Slack, early in October, 1862. Arriving at Bardstown, Kentucky, on the 21st of December, it was attached to Gen. Buell's army; but within two months was assigned to Gen. Pope, under whom it proved the first regiment to enter Fort Thompson near New Madrid. In 1864 the command visited Indianapolis on veteran furlough and was enthusiastically received by Governor Morton and the people. Returning to the front it engaged heartily in Gen. Banks' company. In December, Col. Slack received his commission as Brigadier-General, and was succeeded on the regimental command by Col. J. A. McLaughton; at Shreveport under General Heron it received the sub-mission of General Price and his army, and there also was it mustered out of service on the 23d of October, 1865.

THE 48TH REGIMENT, organized at Goshen the 6th of December, 1861, under Col. Norman Eddy, entered on its duties during the siege of Corinth in May, and again in October, 1862. The record of this battalion may be said to be unsurpassed in its every feature, so that the grand ovation extended to the returned soldiers in 1865 at Indianapolis, is not a matter for surprise.

THE 49TH REGIMENT, organized at Jeffersonville, under Col. J. W. Ray, and mustered in on the 21st of November, 1861, for service, left *en route* for the camp at Bardstown. A month later it arrived at the unfortunate camp-ground of Cumberland Ford, where disease carried off a number of gallant soldiers. The regiment, however, survived the dreadful scourge and won its laurels on many

a well-fought field until September, 1865, when it was mustered out at Louisville.

The 50TH REGIMENT, under Col. Cyrus L. Dunham, organized during the month of September, 1861, at Seymour, left *en route* to Bardstown for a course of military instruction. On the 20th of August, 1862, a detachment of the 50th, under Capt. Atkinson, was attacked by Morgan's Cavalry near Edgefield Junction; but the gallant few repulsed their oft-repeated onsets and finally drove them from the field. The regiment underwent many changes in organization, and may be said to muster out on the 10th of September, 1865.

The 51ST REGIMENT, under Col. Abel D. Streight, left Indianapolis on the 14th of December, 1861, for the South. After a short course of instruction at Bardstown, the regiment joined General Buell's and acted with great effect during the campaign in Kentucky and Tennessee. Ultimately it became a participator in the work of the Fourth Corps, or Army of Occupation, and held the post of San Antonio until peace was doubly assured.

The 52D REGIMENT was partially raised at Rushville, and the organization completed at Indianapolis, where it was consolidated with the Railway Brigade, or 56th Regiment, on the 2d of February, 1862. Going to the front immediately after, it served with marked distinction throughout the war, and was mustered out at Montgomery on the 10th of September, 1865. Returning to Indianapolis six days later, it was welcomed by Gov. Morton and a most enthusiastic reception accorded to it.

The 53RD BATTALION was raised at New Albany, and with the addition of recruits raised at Rockport formed a standard regiment, under command of Col. W. Q. Gresham. Its first duty was that of guarding the rebels confined on Camp Morton, but on going to the front it made for itself an enduring name. It was mustered out in July, 1865, and returned to Indianapolis on the 25th of the same month.

The 54TH REGIMENT was raised at Indianapolis on the 10th of June, 1862, for three months' service under Col. D. G. Rose. The succeeding two months saw it in charge of the prisoners at Camp Morton, and in August it was pushed forward to aid in the defense of Kentucky against the Confederate General, Kirby Smith. The remainder of its short term of service was given to the cause. On the muster out of the three months' service regiment it was reorgan-

ized for one year's service and gained some distinction, after which it was mustered out in 1863 at New Orleans.

The 55TH REGIMENT, organized for three months' service, retains the brief history applicable to the first organization of the 54th. It was mustered in on the 16th of June, 1862, under Col. J. R. Mahon, disbanded on the expiration of its term and was not reorganized.

The 56TH REGIMENT, referred to in the sketch of the 52nd, was designed to be composed of railroad men, marshalled under J. M. Smith as Colonel, but owing to the fact that many railroaders had already volunteered into other regiments, Col. Smith's volunteers were incorporated with the 52nd, and this number left blank in the army list.

The 57TH BATTALION, actually organized by two ministers of the gospel,—the Rev. I. W. T. McMullen and Rev. F. A. Hardin, of Richmond, Ind., mustered into service on the 18th of November, 1861, under the former named reverend gentleman as Colonel, who was, however, succeeded by Col. Cyrus C. Haynes, and he in turn by G. W. Leonard, Willis Blanch and John S. McGrath, the latter holding command until the conclusion of the war. The history of this battalion is extensive, and if participation in a number of battles with the display of rare gallantry wins fame, the 57th may rest assured of its possession of this fragile yet coveted prize. Like many other regiments it concluded its military labors in the service of General Sheridan, and held the post of Port Lavaca in conjunction with another regiment until peace dwelt in the land.

The 58TH REGIMENT, of Princeton, was organized there early in October, 1861, and was mustered into service under the Colonelcy of Henry M. Carr. In December it was ordered to join General Buell's army, after which it took a share in the various actions of the war, and was mustered out on the 25th of July, 1865, at Louisville, having gained a place on the roll of honor.

The 59TH BATTALION was raised under a commission issued by Gov. Morton to Jesse I. Alexander, creating him Colonel. Owing to the peculiarities hampering its organization, Col. Alexander could not succeed in having his regiment prepared to muster in before the 17th of February, 1862. However, on that day the equipment was complete, and on the 18th it left *en route* to Commerce, where on its arrival, it was incorporated under General Pope's command. The list of its casualties speaks a history,—no less than 793 men were lost during the campaign. The regiment, after a term char-

acterized by distinguished service, was mustered out at Louisville on the 17th of July, 1865.

The 60TH REGIMENT was partially organized under Lieut.-Col. Richard Owen at Evansville during November 1861, and perfected at Camp Morton during March, 1862. Its first experience was its gallant resistance to Bragg's army investing Munfordsville, which culminated in the unconditional surrender of its first seven companies on the 14th of September. An exchange of prisoners took place in November, which enabled it to join the remaining companies in the field. The subsequent record is excellent, and forms, as it were, a monument to their fidelity and heroism. The main portion of this battalion was mustered out at Indianapolis, on the 21st of March, 1865.

The 61ST was partially organized in December, 1861, under Col. B. F. Mullen. The failure of thorough organization on the 22d of May, 1862, led the men and officers to agree to incorporation with the 35th Regiment of Volunteers.

The 62D BATTALION, raised under a commission issued to William Jones, of Rockport, authorizing him to organize this regiment in the First Congressional District was so unsuccessful that consolidation with the 53d Regiment was resolved upon.

The 63D REGIMENT, of Covington, under James McManomy, Commandant of Camp, and J. S. Williams, Adjutant, was partially organized on the 31st of December, 1861, and may be considered on duty from its very formation. After guarding prisoners at Camp Morton and Lafayette, and engaging in battle on Manassas Plains on the 30th of August following, the few companies sent out in February, 1862, returned to Indianapolis to find six new companies raised under the call of July, 1862, ready to embrace the fortunes of the 63d. So strengthened, the regiment went forth to battle, and continued to lead in the paths of honor and fidelity until mustered out in May and June, 1865.

The 64TH REGIMENT failed in organization as an artillery corps; but orders received from the War Department prohibiting the consolidation of independent batteries, put a stop to any further move in the matter. However, an infantry regiment bearing the same number was afterward organized.

The 65TH was mustered in at Princeton and Evansville, in July and August, 1862, under Col. J. W. Foster, and left at once *en route* for the front. The record of this battalion is creditable, not only to its members, but also to the State which claimed it. Its

last action during the war was on the 18th and 20th of February, 1865, at Fort Anderson and Town creek, after which, on the 22d June, it was disbanded at Greensboro.

The 66TH REGIMENT partially organized at New Albany, under Commandant Roger Martin, was ordered to leave for Kentucky on the 19th of August, 1862, for the defense of that State against the incursions of Kirby Smith. After a brilliant career it was mustered out at Washington on the 3d of June, 1865, after which it returned to Indianapolis to receive the thanks of a grateful people.

The 67TH REGIMENT was organized within the Third Congressional District under Col. Frank Emerson, and was ordered to Louisville on the 20th of August, 1862, whence it marched to Munfordville, only to share the same fate with the other gallant regiments engaged against Gen. Bragg's advance. Its roll of honor extends down the years of civil disturbance,—always adding garlands, until Peace called a truce in the fascinating race after fame, and insured a term of rest, wherein its members could think on comrades forever vanished, and temper the sad thought with the sublime memories born of that chivalrous fight for the maintenance and integrity of a great Republic. At Galveston on the 19th of July, 1865, the gallant 67th Regiment was mustered out, and returning within a few days to its State received the enthusiastic ovations of her citizens.

The 68TH REGIMENT, organized at Greensburg under Major Benjamin C. Shaw, was accepted for general service the 19th of August, 1862, under Col. Edward A. King, with Major Shaw as Lieutenant Colonel; on the 25th its arrival at Lebanon was reported and within a few days it appeared at the defense of Munfordville; but sharing in the fate of all the defenders, it surrendered unconditionally to Gen. Bragg and did not participate further in the actions of that year, nor until after the exchange of prisoners in 1863. From this period it may lay claim to an enviable history extending to the end of the war, when it was disembodied.

The 69TH REGIMENT, of Richmond, Ind., under Col. A. Bickle, left for the front on the 20th of August, 1862, and ten days later made a very brilliant stand at Richmond, Kentucky, against the advance of Gen. Kirby Smith, losing in the engagement two hundred and eighteen men and officers together with its liberty. After an exchange of prisoners the regiment was reorganized under Col. T. W. Bennett and took the field in December, 1862, under

Generals Sheldon, Morgan and Sherman of Grant's army. Chickasaw, Vicksburg, Blakely and many other names testify to the valor of the 69th. The remnant of the regiment was in January, 1865, formed into a battalion under Oran Perry, and was mustered out in July following.

The 70TH REGIMENT was organized at Indianapolis on the 12th of August, 1862, under Col. B. Harrison, and leaving for Louisville on the 13th, shared in the honors of Bruce's division at Franklin and Russellville. The record of the regiment is brimful of honor. It was mustered out at Washington, June 8, 1865, and received at Indianapolis with public honors.

The 71ST OR SIXTH CAVALRY was organized as an infantry regiment, at Terre Haute, and mustered into general service at Indianapolis on the 18th of August, 1862, under Lieut.-Col. Melville D. Topping. Twelve days later it was engaged outside Richmond, Kentucky, losing two hundred and fifteen officers and men, including Col. Topping and Major Conklin, together with three hundred and forty-seven prisoners, only 225 escaping death and capture. After an exchange of prisoners the regiment was re-formed under Col. I. Bittle, but on the 28th of December it surrendered to Gen. J. H. Morgan, who attacked its position at Muldraugh's Hill with a force of 1,000 Confederates. During September and October, 1863, it was organized as a cavalry regiment, won distinction throughout its career, and was mustered out the 15th of September, 1865, at Murfreesboro.

The 77TH REGIMENT was organized at Lafayette, and left *en route* to Lebanon, Kentucky, on the 17th of August, 1862. Under Col. Miller it won a series of honors, and mustered out at Nashville on the 26th of June, 1865.

The 73RD REGIMENT, under Col. Gilbert Hathaway, was mustered in at South Bend on the 16th of August, 1862, and proceeded immediately to the front. Day's Gap, Crooked Creek, and the high eulogies of Generals Rosencrans and Granger speak its long and brilliant history, nor were the welcoming shouts of a great people and the congratulations of Gov. Morton, tendered to the regiment on its return home, in July, 1865, necessary to sustain its well won reputation.

The 74TH REGIMENT, partially organized at Fort Wayne and made almost complete at Indianapolis, left for the seat of war on the 22d of August, 1862, under Col. Charles W. Chapman. The desperate opposition to Gen. Bragg, and the magnificent defeat of Morgan,

together with the battles of Dallas, Chattahoochie river, Kenesaw and Atlanta, where Lieut. Col. Myron Baker was killed, all bear evidence of its never surpassed gallantry. It was mustered out of service on the 9th of June, 1865, at Washington. On the return of the regiment to Indianapolis, the war Governor and people tendered it special honors, and gave expression to the admiration and regard in which it was held.

The 75TH REGIMENT was organized within the Eleventh Congressional District, and left Wabash, on the 21st of August, 1862, for the front, under Col. I. W. Petit. It was the first regiment to enter Tullahoma, and one of the last engaged in the battles of the Republic. After the submission of Gen. Johnson's army, it was mustered out at Washington, on the 8th of June 1865.

The 76TH BATTALION was solely organized for thirty days' service under Colonel James Gavin, for the purpose of pursuing the rebel guerrillas, who plundered Newburg on the 13th July, 1862. It was organized and equipped within forty-eight hours, and during its term of service gained the name, "The Avengers of Newburg."

The 77TH, OR FOURTH CAVALRY, was organized at the State capital in August, 1862, under Colonel Isaac P. Gray. It carved its way to fame over twenty battlefields, and retired from service at Edgefield, on the 29th June, 1865.

The 79TH REGIMENT was mustered in at Indianapolis on the 2nd September, 1862, under Colonel Fred Knefler. Its history may be termed a record of battles, as the great numbers of battles, from 1862 to the conclusion of hostilities, were participated in by it. The regiment received its discharge on the 11th June, 1865, at Indianapolis. During its continued round of field duty it captured eighteen guns and over one thousand prisoners.

The 80TH REGIMENT was organized within the First Congressional District under Col. C. Denby, and equipped at Indianapolis, when, on the 8th of September, 1862, it left for the front. During its term it lost only two prisoners; but its list of casualties sums up 325 men and officers killed and wounded. The regiment may be said to muster out on the 22nd of June, 1865, at Saulsbury.

The 81ST REGIMENT, of New Albany, under Colonel W. W. Caldwell, was organized on the 29th August, 1862, and proceeded at once to join Buell's headquarters, and join in the pursuit of General Bragg. Throughout the terrific actions of the war its influence was felt, nor did its labors cease until it aided in driving the rebels across the Tennessee. It was disembodied at Nashville

on the 13th June, 1865, and returned to Indianapolis on the 15th, to receive the well-merited congratulations of Governor Morton and the people.

The 82ND REGIMENT, under Colonel Morton C. Hunter, was mustered in at Madison, Ind., on the 30th August, 1862, and leaving immediately for the seat of war, participated in many of the great battles down to the return of peace. It was mustered out at Washington on the 9th June, 1865, and soon returned to its State to receive a grand recognition of its faithful service.

The 83RD REGIMENT, of Lawrenceburg, under Colonel Ben. J. Spooner, was organized in September, 1862, and soon left *en route* to the Mississippi. Its subsequent history, the fact of its being under fire for a total term of 4,800 hours, and its wanderings over 6,285 miles, leave nothing to be said in its defense. Master of a thousand honors, it was mustered out at Louisville, on the 15th July, 1865, and returned home to enjoy a well-merited repose.

The 84TH REGIMENT was mustered in at Richmond, Ind., on the 8th September, 1862, under Colonel Nelson Trusler. Its first military duty was on the defenses of Covington, in Kentucky, and Cincinnati; but after a short time its labors became more congenial, and tended to the great disadvantage of the slaveholding enemy on many well-contested fields. This, like the other State regiments, won many distinctions, and retired from the service on the 14th of June, 1865, at Nashville.

The 85TH REGIMENT was mustered at Terre Haute, under Colonel John P. Bayard, on the 2d September, 1862. On the 4th March, 1863, it shared in the unfortunate affair at Thompson's Station, when in common with the other regiments forming Coburn's Brigade, it surrendered to the overpowering forces of the rebel General, Forrest. In June, 1863, after an exchange, it again took the field, and won a large portion of that renown accorded to Indiana. It was mustered out on the 12th of June, 1865.

The 86TH REGIMENT, of La Fayette, left for Kentucky on the 26th August, 1862, under Colonel Orville S. Hamilton, and shared in the duties assigned to the 84th. Its record is very creditable, particularly that portion dealing with the battles of Nashville on the 15th and 16th December, 1864. It was mustered out on the 6th of June, 1865, and reported within a few days at Indianapolis for discharge.

The 87TH REGIMENT, organized at South Bend, under Colonels Kline G. Sherlock and N. Gleason, was accepted at Indianapolis on the 31st of August, 1862, and left on the same day *en route* to

the front. From Springfield and Perryville on the 6th and 8th of October, 1862, to Mission Ridge, on the 25th of November, 1863, thence through the Atlanta campaign to the surrender of the Southern armies, it upheld a gallant name, and met with a true and enthusiastic welcome home on the 21st of June, 1865, with a list of absent comrades aggregating 451.

The 88TH REGIMENT, organized within the Fourth Congressional District, under Col. Geo. Humphrey, entered the service on the 29th of August, 1862, and presently was found among the front ranks in war. It passed through the campaign in brilliant form down to the time of Gen. Johnson's surrender to Gen. Grant, after which, on the 7th of June, 1865, it was mustered out at Washington.

The 89TH REGIMENT, formed from the material of the Eleventh Congressional District, was mustered in at Indianapolis, on the 28th of August, 1862, under Col. Chas. D. Murray, and after an exceedingly brilliant campaign was discharged by Gov. Morton on the 4th of August, 1865.

The 90TH REGIMENT, OR FIFTH CAVALRY, was organized at Indianapolis under the Colonelcy of Felix W. Graham, between August and November, 1862. The different companies, joining headquarters at Louisville on the 11th of March, 1863, engaged in observing the movements of the enemy in the vicinity of Cumberland river until the 19th of April, when a first and successful brush was had with the rebels. The regiment had been in 22 engagements during the term of service, captured 640 prisoners, and claimed a list of casualties mounting up to the number of 829. It was mustered out on the 16th of June, 1865, at Pulaski.

The 91ST BATTALION, of seven companies, was mustered into service at Evansville, the 1st of October, 1862, under Lieut.-Colonel John Mehringer, and in ten days later left for the front. In 1863 the regiment was completed, and thenceforth took a very prominent position in the prosecution of the war. During its service it lost 81 men, and retired from the field on the 26th of June, 1865.

The 92D REGIMENT failed in organizing.

The 93D REGIMENT was mustered in at Madison, Ind., on the 20th of October, 1862, under Col. De Witt C. Thomas and Lieut.-Col. Geo. W. Carr. On the 9th of November it began a movement south, and ultimately allied itself to Buckland's Brigade of

Gen. Sherman's. On the 14th of May it was among the first regiments to enter Jackson, the capital of Mississippi; was next present at the assault on Vicksburg, and made a stirring campaign down to the storming of Fort Blakely on the 9th of April, 1865. It was discharged on the 11th of August, that year, at Indianapolis, after receiving a public ovation.

The 94TH AND 95TH REGIMENTS, authorized to be formed within the Fourth and Fifth Congressional Districts, respectively, were only partially organized, and so the few companies that could be mustered were incorporated with other regiments.

The 96TH REGIMENT could only bring together three companies, in the Sixth Congressional District, and these becoming incorporated with the 99th then in process of formation at South Bend, the number was left blank.

The 97TH REGIMENT, raised in the Seventh Congressional District, was mustered into service at Terre Haute, on the 20th of September, 1861, under Col. Robert F. Catterson. Reaching the front within a few days, it was assigned a position near Memphis, and subsequently joined in Gen. Grant's movement on Vicksburg, by overland route. After a succession of great exploits with the several armies to which it was attached, it completed its list of battles at Bentonville, on the 21st of March, 1865, and was disembodied at Washington on the 9th of June following. During its term of service the regiment lost 341 men, including the three Ensigns killed during the assaults on rebel positions along the Augusta Railway, from the 15th to the 27th of June, 1864.

The 98TH REGIMENT, authorized to be raised within the Eighth Congressional District, failed in its organization, and the number was left blank in the army list. The two companies answering to the call of July, 1862, were consolidated with the 100th Regiment then being organized at Fort Wayne.

The 99TH BATTALION, recruited within the Ninth Congressional District, completed its muster on the 21st of October, 1862, under Col. Alex. Fawler, and reported for service a few days later at Memphis, where it was assigned to the 16th Army Corps. The varied vicissitudes through which this regiment passed and its remarkable gallantry upon all occasions, have gained for it a fair fame. It was disembodied on the 5th of June, 1865, at Washington, and returned to Indianapolis on the 11th of the same month.

The 100TH REGIMENT, recruited from the Eighth and Tenth Congressional Districts, under Col. Sandford J. Stoughton, mustered

into the service on the 10th of September, left for the front on the 11th of November, and became attached to the Army of Tennessee on the 26th of that month, 1862. The regiment participated in twenty-five battles, together with skirmishing during fully one-third of its term of service, and claimed a list of casualties mounting up to four hundred and sixty-four. It was mustered out of the service at Washington on the 9th of June, and reported at Indianapolis for discharge on the 14th of June, 1865.

The 101ST REGIMENT was mustered into service at Wabash on the 7th of September, 1862, under Col. William Garver, and proceeded immediately to Covington, Kentucky. Its early experiences were gained in the pursuit of Bragg's army and John Morgan's cavalry, and these experiences tendered to render the regiment one of the most valuable in the war for the Republic. From the defeat of John Morgan at Milton on the 18th of March, 1863, to the fall of Savannah on the 23rd of September, 1863, the regiment won many honors, and retired from the service on the 25th of June, 1865, at Indianapolis.

THE MORGAN RAID REGIMENTS—MINUTE MEN.

The 102D REGIMENT, organized under Col. Benjamin M. Gregory from companies of the Indiana Legion, and numbering six hundred and twenty-three men and officers, left Indianapolis for the front early in July, and reported at North Vernon on the 12th of July, 1863, and having completed a round of duty, returned to Indianapolis on the 17th to be discharged.

The 103D, comprising seven companies from Hendricks county, two from Marion and one from Wayne counties, numbering 681 men and officers, under Col. Lawrence S. Shuler, was contemporary with the 102d Regiment, varying only in its service by being mustered out one day before, or on the 16th of July, 1863.

The 104TH REGIMENT OF MINUTE MEN was recruited from members of the Legion of Decatur, La Fayette, Madison, Marion and Rush counties. It comprised 714 men and officers under the command of Col. James Gavin, and was organized within forty hours after the issue of Governor Morton's call for minute men to protect Indiana and Kentucky against the raids of Gen. John H. Morgan's rebel forces. After Morgan's escape into Ohio the command returned and was mustered out on the 18th of July, 1863.

The 105th REGIMENT consisted of seven companies of the Legion and three of Minute Men, furnished by Hancock, Union, Randolph,

Putnam, Wayne, Clinton and Madison counties. The command numbered seven hundred and thirteen men and officers, under Col. Sherlock, and took a leading part in the pursuit of Morgan. Returning on the 18th of July to Indianapolis it was mustered out.

The 106TH REGIMENT, under Col. Isaac P. Gray, consisted of one company of the Legion and nine companies of Minute Men, aggregating seven hundred and ninety-two men and officers. The counties of Wayne, Randolph, Hancock, Howard, and Marion were represented in its rank and file. Like the other regiments organized to repel Morgan, it was disembodied in July, 1863.

The 107TH REGIMENT, under Col. De Witt C. Rugg, was organized in the city of Indianapolis from the companies' Legion, or Ward Guards. The successes of this promptly organized regiment were unquestioned.

The 108TH REGIMENT comprised five companies of Minute Men, from Tippecanoe county, two from Hancock, and one from each of the counties known as Carroll, Montgomery and Wayne, aggregating 710 men and officers, and all under the command of Col. W. C. Wilson. After performing the only duties presented, it returned from Cincinnati on the 18th of July, and was mustered out.

The 109TH REGIMENT, composed of Minute Men from Coles county, Ill., La Porte, Hamilton, Miami and Randolph counties, Ind., showed a roster of 709 officers and men, under Col. J. R. Mahon. Morgan having escaped from Ohio, its duties were at an end, and returning to Indianapolis was mustered out on the 17th of July, 1863, after seven days' service.

The 110TH REGIMENT of Minute Men comprised volunteers from Henry, Madison, Delaware, Cass, and Monroe counties. The men were ready and willing, if not really anxious to go to the front. But happily the swift-winged Morgan was driven away, and consequently the regiment was not called to the field.

The 111TH REGIMENT, furnished by Montgomery, Lafayette, Rush, Miami, Monroe, Delaware and Hamilton counties, numbering 733 men and officers, under Col. Robert Canover, was not requisitioned.

The 112TH REGIMENT was formed from nine companies of Minute Men, and the Mitchell Light Infantry Company of the Legion. Its strength was 703 men and officers, under Col. Hiram F. Braxton. Lawrence, Washington, Monroe and Orange counties were represented on its roster, and the historic names of North Vernon and Sunman's Station on its banner. Returning from the South

after seven days' service, it was mustered out on the 17th of July, 1863.

The 113TH REGIMENT, furnished by Daviess, Martin, Washington, and Monroe counties, comprised 526 rank and file under Col. Geo. W. Burge. Like the 112th, it was assigned to Gen. Hughes' Brigade, and defended North Vernon against the repeated attacks of John H. Morgan's forces.

The 114TH REGIMENT was wholly organized in Johnson county, under Col. Lambertson, and participated in the affair of North Vernon. Returning on the 21st of July, 1863, with its brief but faithful record, it was disembodied at Indianapolis, 11 days after its organization.

All these regiments were brought into existence to meet an emergency, and it must be confessed, that had not a sense of duty, military instinct and love of country animated these regiments, the rebel General, John H. Morton, and his 6,000 cavalry, would doubtless have carried destruction as far as the very capital of their State.

SIX-MONTHS' REGIMENTS.

The 115TH REGIMENT, organized at Indianapolis in answer to the call of the President in June, 1863, was mustered into service on the 17th of August, under Col. J. R. Mahon. Its service was short but brilliant, and received its discharge at Indianapolis the 10th of February, 1864.

The 116TH REGIMENT, mustered in on the 17th of August, 1863, moved to Detroit, Michigan, on the 30th, under Col. Charles Wise. During October it was ordered to Nicholasville, Kentucky, where it was assigned to Col. Mahon's Brigade, and with Gen. Willcox's entire command, joined in the forward movement to Cumberland Gap. After a term on severe duty it returned to Lafayette and there was disembodied on the 24th of February, 1864, whither Gov. Morton hastened, to share in the ceremonies of welcome.

The 117TH REGIMENT of Indianapolis was mustered into service on the 17th of September, 1863, under Col. Thomas J. Brady. After surmounting every obstacle opposed to it, it returned on the 6th of February, 1864, and was treated to a public reception on the 9th.

The 118TH REGIMENT, whose organization was completed on the 3d of September, 1863, under Col. Geo. W. Jackson, joined the 116th at Nicholasville, and sharing in its fortunes, returned to the

State capital on the 14th of February, 1864. Its casualties were comprised in a list of 15 killed and wounded.

The 119TH, OR SEVENTH CAVALRY, was recruited under Col. John P. C. Shanks, and its organization completed on the 1st of October, 1863. The rank and file numbered 1,213, divided into twelve companies. On the 7th of December its arrival at Louisville was reported, and on the 14th it entered on active service. After the well-fought battle of Guntown, Mississippi, on the 10th of June, 1864, although it only brought defeat to our arms, General Grierson addressed the Seventh Cavalry, saying: "Your General congratulates you upon your noble conduct during the late expedition. Fighting against overwhelming numbers, under adverse circumstances, your prompt obedience to orders and unflinching courage commanding the admiration of all, made even defeat almost a victory. For hours on foot you repulsed the charges of the enemies' infantry, and again in the saddle you met his cavalry and turned his assaults into confusion. Your heroic perseverance saved hundreds of your fellow-soldiers from capture. You have been faithful to your honorable reputation, and have fully justified the confidence, and merited the high esteem of your commander."

Early in 1865, a number of these troops, returning from imprisonment in Southern bastiles, were lost on the steamer "Sultana." The survivors of the campaign continued in the service for a long period after the restoration of peace, and finally mustered out.

The 120TH REGIMENT. In September, 1863, Gov. Morton received authority from the War Department to organize eleven regiments within the State for three years' service. By April, 1864, this organization was complete, and being transferred to the command of Brigadier-General Alvin P. Hovey, were formed by him into a division for service with the Army of Tennessee. Of those regiments, the 120th occupied a very prominent place, both on account of its numbers, its perfect discipline and high reputation. It was mustered in at Columbus, and was in all the great battles of the latter years of the war. It won high praise from friend and foe, and retired with its bright roll of honor, after the success of Right and Justice was accomplished.

The 121ST, OR NINTH CAVALRY, was mustered in March 1, 1864, under Col. George W. Jackson, at Indianapolis, and though not numerically strong, was so well equipped and possessed such excellent material that on the 3rd of May it was ordered to the front. The record of the 121st, though extending over a brief period, is

pregnant with deeds of war of a high character. On the 26th of April, 1865, these troops, while returning from their labors in the South, lost 55 men, owing to the explosion of the engines of the steamer "*Sultana*." The return of the 386 survivors, on the 5th of September, 1865, was hailed with joy, and proved how well and dearly the citizens of Indiana loved their soldiers.

The 122D REGIMENT ordered to be raised in the Third Congressional District, owing to very few men being then at home, failed in organization, and the regimental number became a blank.

The 123D REGIMENT was furnished by the Fourth and Seventh Congressional Districts during the winter of 1863-'64, and mustered, March 9, 1864, at Greensburg, under Col. John C. McQuiston. The command left for the front the same day, and after winning rare distinction during the last years of the campaign, particularly in its gallantry at Atlanta, and its daring movement to escape Forrest's 15,000 rebel horsemen near Franklin, this regiment was discharged on the 30th of August, 1865, at Indianapolis, being mustered out on the 25th, at Raleigh, North Carolina.

The 124TH REGIMENT completed its organization by assuming three companies raised for the 125th Regiment (which was intended to be cavalry), and was mustered in at Richmond, on the 10th of March, 1864, under Colonel James Burgess, and reported at Louisville within nine days. From Buzzard's Roost, on the 8th of May, 1864, under General Schofield, Lost Mountain in June, and the capture of Decatur, on the 15th July, to the 21st March, 1865, in its grand advance under General Sherman from Atlanta to the coast, the regiment won many laurel wreaths, and after a brilliant campaign, was mustered out at Greensboro on the 31st August, 1865.

The 125TH, OR TENTH CAVALRY, was partially organized during November and December, 1862, at Vincennes, and in February, 1863, completed its numbers and equipment at Columbus, under Colonel T. M. Pace. Early in May its arrival in Nashville was reported, and presently assigned active service. During September and October it engaged rebel contingents under Forrest and Hood, and later in the battles of Nashville, Reynold's Hill and Sugar Creek, and in 1865 Flint River, Courtland and Mount Hope. The explosion of the *Sultana* occasioned the loss of thirty-five men with Captain Gaffney and Lieutenants Twigg and Reeves, and in a collision on the Nashville & Louisville railroad, May, 1864, lost five men killed and several wounded. After a term of service un-

surpassed for its utility and character it was disembodied at Vicksburg, Mississippi, on the 31st August, 1865, and returning to Indianapolis early in September, was welcomed by the Executive and people.

The 126TH, OR ELEVENTH CAVALRY, was organized at Indianapolis under Colonel Robert R. Stewart, on the 1st of March, 1864, and left in May for Tennessee. It took a very conspicuous part in the defeat of Hood near Nashville, joining in the pursuit as far as Gravelly Springs, Alabama, where it was dismounted and assigned infantry duty. In June, 1865, it was remounted at St. Louis, and moved to Fort Riley, Kansas, and thence to Leavenworth, where it was mustered out on the 19th September, 1865.

The 127TH, OR TWELFTH CAVALRY, was partially organized at Kendallville, in December, 1863, and perfected at the same place, under Colonel Edward Anderson, in April, 1864. Reaching the front in May, it went into active service, took a prominent part in the march through Alabama and Georgia, and after a service brilliant in all its parts, retired from the field, after discharge, on the 22d of November, 1865.

The 128TH REGIMENT was raised in the Tenth Congressional District of the period, and mustered at Michigan City, under Colonel R. P. De Hart, on the 18th March, 1864. On the 25th it was reported at the front, and assigned at once to Schofield's Division. The battles of Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Dalton, Brentwood Hills, Nashville, and the six days' skirmish of Columbia, were all participated in by the 128th, and it continued in service long after the termination of hostilities, holding the post of Raleigh, North Carolina.

The 129TH REGIMENT was, like the former, mustered in at Michigan City about the same time, under Colonel Charles Case, and moving to the front on the 7th April, 1864, shared in the fortunes of the 128th until August 29, 1865, when it was disembodied at Charlotte, North Carolina.

The 130TH REGIMENT, mustered at Kokomo on the 12th March, 1864, under Colonel C. S. Parrish, left *en route* to the seat of war on the 16th, and was assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, at Nashville, on the 19th. During the war it made for itself a brilliant history, and returned to Indianapolis with its well-won honors on the 13th December, 1865.

The 131ST, OR THIRTEENTH CAVALRY, under Colonel G. M. L. Johnson, was the last mounted regiment recruited within the State.

It left Indianapolis on the 30th of April, 1864, in infantry trim, and gained its first honors on the 1st of October in its magnificent defense of Huntsville, Alabama, against the rebel division of General Buford, following a line of first-rate military conduct to the end. In January, 1865, the regiment was remounted, won some distinction in its modern form, and was mustered out at Vicksburg on the 18th of November, 1865. The *morale* and services of the regiment were such that its Colonel was promoted Brevet Brigadier-General in consideration of its merited honors.

THE ONE HUNDRED-DAYS VOLUNTEERS.

Governor Morton, in obedience to the offer made under his auspices to the general Government to raise volunteer regiments for one hundred days' service, issued his call on the 23rd of April, 1864. This movement suggested itself to the inventive genius of the war Governor as a most important step toward the subjection or annihilation of the military supporters of slavery within a year, and thus conclude a war, which, notwithstanding its holy claims to the name of Battles for Freedom, was becoming too protracted, and proving too detrimental to the best interests of the Union. In answer to the esteemed Governor's call eight regiments came forward, and formed The Grand Division of the Volunteers.

The 132d REGIMENT, under Col. S. C. Vance, was furnished by Indianapolis, Shelbyville, Franklin and Danville, and leaving on the 18th of May, 1864, reached the front where it joined the forces acting in Tennessee.

The 133d REGIMENT, raised at Richmond on the 17th of May, 1864, under Col. R. N. Hudson, comprised nine companies, and followed the 132d.

The 134th REGIMENT, comprising seven companies, was organized at Indianapolis on the 25th of May, 1864, under Col. James Gavin, and proceeded immediately to the front.

The 135th REGIMENT was raised from the volunteers of Bedford, Noblesville and Goshen, with seven companies from the First Congressional District, under Col. W. C. Wilson, on the 25th of May, 1864, and left at once *en route* to the South.

The 136th REGIMENT comprised ten companies, raised in the same districts as those contributing to the 135th, under Col. J. W. Foster, and left for Tennessee on the 24th of May, 1864.

The 137th REGIMENT, under Col. E. J. Robinson, comprising volunteers from Kokomo, Zanesville, Medora, Sullivan, Rockville,

and Owen and Lawrence counties, left *en route* to Tennessee on the 28th of May, 1864, having completed organization the day previous.

The 138TH REGIMENT was formed of seven companies from the Ninth, with three from the Eleventh Congressional District (unreformed), and mustered in at Indianapolis on the 27th of May, 1864, under Col. J. H. Shannon. This fine regiment was reported at the front within a few days.

The 139TH REGIMENT, under Col. Geo. Humphrey, was raised from volunteers furnished by Kendallville, Lawrenceburg, Elizaville, Knightstown, Connersville, Newcastle, Portland, Vevay, New Albany, Metamora, Columbia City, New Haven and New Philadelphia. It was constituted a regiment on the 8th of June, 1864, and appeared among the defenders in Tennessee during that month.

All these regiments gained distinction, and won an enviable position in the glorious history of the war and the no less glorious one of their own State in its relation thereto.

THE PRESIDENT'S CALL OF JULY, 1864.

The 140th REGIMENT was organized with many others, in response to the call of the nation. Under its Colonel, Thomas J. Brady, it proceeded to the South on the 15th of November, 1864. Having taken a most prominent part in all the desperate struggles, round Nashville and Murfreesboro in 1864, to Town Creek Bridge on the 20th of February, 1865, and completed a continuous round of severe duty to the end, arrived at Indianapolis for discharge on the 21st of July, where Governor Morton received it with marked honors.

The 141ST REGIMENT was only partially raised, and its few companies were incorporated with Col. Brady's command.

The 142D REGIMENT was recruited at Fort Wayne, under Col. I. M. Comparet, and was mustered into service at Indianapolis on the 1st of November, 1864. After a steady and exceedingly effective service, it returned to Indianapolis on the 16th of July, 1865.

THE PRESIDENT'S CALL OF DECEMBER, 1864,

Was answered by Indiana in the most material terms. No less than fourteen serviceable regiments were placed at the disposal of the General Government.

The 143D REGIMENT was mustered in, under Col. J. T. Grill, on the 21st February, 1865, reported at Nashville on the 24th, and after a brief but brilliant service returned to the State on the 21st October, 1865.

The 144TH REGIMENT, under Col. G. W. Riddle, was mustered in on the 6th March, 1865, left on the 9th for Harper's Ferry, took an effective part in the close of the campaign and reported at Indianapolis for discharge on the 9th August, 1865.

The 145TH REGIMENT, under Col. W. A. Adams, left Indianapolis on the 18th of February, 1865, and joining Gen. Steadman's division at Chattanooga on the 23d was sent on active service. Its duties were discharged with rare fidelity until mustered out in January, 1866.

The 146TH REGIMENT, under Col. M. C. Welsh, left Indianapolis on the 11th of March *en route* to Harper's Ferry, where it was assigned to the army of the Shenandoah. The duties of this regiment were severe and continuous, to the period of its muster out at Baltimore on the 31st of August, 1865.

The 147TH REGIMENT, comprised among other volunteers from Benton, La Fayette and Henry counties, organized under Col. Milton Peden on the 13th of March, 1865, at Indianapolis. It shared a fortune similar to that of the 146th, and returned for discharge on the 9th of August, 1865.

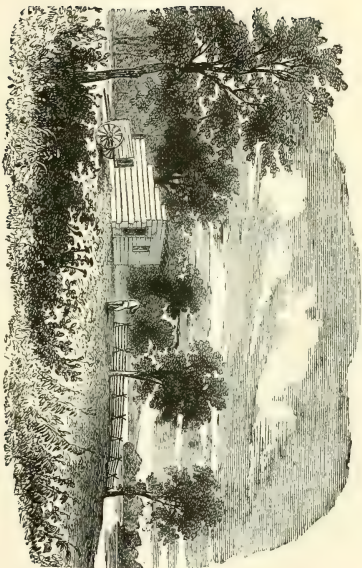
The 148TH REGIMENT, under Col. N. R. Ruckle, left the State capital on the 28th of February, 1865, and reporting at Nashville, was sent on guard and garrison duty into the heart of Tennessee. Returning to Indianapolis on the 8th of September, it received a final discharge.

The 149TH REGIMENT was organized at Indianapolis by Col. W. H. Fairbanks, and left on the 3d of March, 1865, for Tennessee, where it had the honor of receiving the surrender of the rebel forces, and military stores of Generals Roddy and Polk. The regiment was welcomed home by Morton on the 29th of September.

The 150TH REGIMENT, under Col. M. B. Taylor, mustered in on the 9th of March, 1865, left for the South on the 13th and reported at Harper's Ferry on the 17th. This regiment did guard duty at Charleston, Winchester, Stevenson Station, Gordon's Springs, and after a service characterized by utility, returned on the 9th of August to Indianapolis for discharge.

The 151ST REGIMENT, under Col. J. Healy, arrived at Nashville on the 9th of March, 1865. On the 14th a movement on Tullahoma was undertaken, and three months later returned to Nashville for garrison duty to the close of the war. It was mustered out on the 22d of September, 1865.

The 152^D REGIMENT was organized at Indianapolis, under Col.



A PIONEER DWELLING.

W. W. Griswold, and left for Harper's Ferry on the 18th of March, 1865. It was attached to the provisional divisions of Shenandoah Army, and engaged until the 1st of September, when it was discharged at Indianapolis.

The 153^D REGIMENT was organized at Indianapolis on the 1st of March, 1865, under Col. O. H. P. Carey. It reported at Louisville, and by order of Gen. Palmer, was held on service in Kentucky, where it was occupied in the exciting but very dangerous pastime of fighting Southern guerrillas. Later it was posted at Louisville, until mustered out on the 4th of September, 1865.

The 154TH REGIMENT, organized under Col. Frank Wilcox, left Indianapolis under Major Simpson, for Parkersburg, W. Virginia, on the 28th of April, 1865. It was assigned to guard and garrison duty until its discharge on the 4th of August, 1865.

The 155TH REGIMENT, recruited throughout the State, left on the 26th of April for Washington, and was afterward assigned to a provisional Brigade of the Ninth Army Corps at Alexandria. The companies of this regiment were scattered over the country,—at Dover, Centreville, Wilmington, and Salisbury, but becoming reunited on the 4th of August, 1865, it was mustered out at Dover, Delaware.

The 156TH BATTALION, under Lieut.-Colonel Charles M. Smith, left *en route* to the Shenandoah Valley on the 27th of April, 1865, where it continued doing guard duty to the period of its muster out the 4th of August, 1865, at Winchester, Virginia.

On the return of these regiments to Indianapolis, Gov. Morton and the people received them with all that characteristic cordiality and enthusiasm peculiarly their own.

INDEPENDENT CAVALRY COMPANY OF INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

The people of Crawford county, animated with that inspiring patriotism which the war drew forth, organized this mounted company on the 25th of July, 1863, and placed it at the disposal of the Government, and it was mustered into service by order of the War Secretary, on the 13th of August, 1863, under Captain L. Lamb. To the close of the year it engaged in the laudable pursuit of arresting deserters and enforcing the draft; however, on the 18th of January, 1864, it was reconstituted and incorporated with the Thirteenth Cavalry, with which it continued to serve until the treason of Americans against America was conquered.

OUR COLORED TROOPS.

The 28TH REGIMENT OF COLORED TROOPS was recruited throughout the State of Indiana, and under Lieut.-Colonel Charles S. Russell, left Indianapolis for the front on the 24th of April, 1864. The regiment acted very well in its first engagement with the rebels at White House, Virginia, and again with Gen. Sheridan's Cavalry, in the swamps of the Chickahominy. In the battle of the "Crater," it lost half its roster; but their place was soon filled by other colored recruits from the State, and Russell promoted to the Colonelcy, and afterward to Brevet Brigadier-General, when he was succeeded in the command by Major Thomas H. Logan. During the few months of its active service it accumulated quite a history, and was ultimately discharged, on the 8th of January, 1866, at Indianapolis.

BATTERIES OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.

FIRST BATTERY, organized at Evansville, under Captain Martin Klauss, and mustered in on the 16th of August, 1861, joined Gen. Fremont's army immediately, and entering readily upon its salutary course, aided in the capture of 950 rebels and their position at Blackwater creek. On March the 6th, 1862 at Elkhorn Tavern, and on the 8th at Pea Ridge, the battery performed good service. Port Gibson, Champion Hill, Jackson, the Teche country, Sabine Cross Roads, Grand Encore, all tell of its efficacy. In 1864 it was subjected to reorganization, when Lawrence Jacoby was raised to the Captiancy, *vice* Klauss resigned. After a long term of useful service, it was mustered out at Indianapolis on the 18th of August, 1865.

SECOND BATTERY was organized, under Captain D. G. Rabb, at Indianapolis on the 9th of August, 1861, and one month later proceeded to the front. It participated in the campaign against Col. Coffee's irregular troops and the rebellious Indians of the Cherokee nation. From Lone Jack, Missouri, to Jenkin's Ferry and Fort Smith it won signal honors until its reorganization in 1864, and even after, to June, 1865, it maintained a very fair reputation.

The THIRD BATTERY, under Capt. W. W. Frybarger, was organized and mustered in at Connersville on the 24th of August, 1861, and proceeded immediately to join Fremont's Army of the Missouri. Moon's Mill, Kirksville, Meridian, Fort de Russy, Alexandria, Round Lake, Tupelo, Clinton and Tallahatchie are names

which may be engraven on its guns. It participated in the affairs before Nashville on the 15th and 16th of December, 1864, when General Hood's Army was put to route, and at Fort Blakely, outside Mobile, after which it returned home to report for discharge, August 21, 1865.

The **FOURTH BATTERY**, recruited in La Porte, Porter and Lake counties, reported at the front early in October, 1861, and at once assumed a prominent place in the army of Gen. Buell. Again under Rosencrans and McCook and under General Sheridan at Stone River, the services of this battery were much praised, and it retained its well-earned reputation to the very day of its muster out—the 1st of August, 1865. Its first organization was completed under Capt. A. K. Bush, and reorganized in Oct., 1864, under Capt. B. F. Johnson.

The **FIFTH BATTERY** was furnished by La Porte, Allen, Whitley and Noble counties, organized under Capt. Peter Simonson, and mustered into service on the 22d of November, 1861. It comprised four six pounders, two being rifled cannon, and two twelve-pounder Howitzers with a force of 158 men. Reporting at Camp Gilbert, Louisville, on the 29th, it was shortly after assigned to the division of Gen. Mitchell, at Bacon Creek. During its term, it served in twenty battles and numerous petty actions, losing its Captain at Pine Mountain. The total loss accruing to the battery was 84 men and officers and four guns. It was mustered out on the 20th of July, 1864.

The **SIXTH BATTERY** was recruited at Evansville, under Captain Frederick Behr, and left, on the 2d of Oct., 1861, for the front, reporting at Henderson, Kentucky, a few days after. Early in 1862 it joined Gen. Sherman's army at Paducah, and participated in the battle of Shiloh, on the 6th of April. Its history grew in brilliancy until the era of peace insured a cessation of its great labors.

The **SEVENTH BATTERY** comprised volunteers from Terre Haute, Arcadia, Evansville, Salem, Lawrenceburg, Columbus, Vincennes and Indianapolis, under Samuel J. Harris as its first Captain, who was succeeded by G. R. Shallow and O. H. Morgan after its reorganization. From the siege of Corinth to the capture of Atlanta it performed vast services, and returned to Indianapolis on the 11th of July, 1865, to be received by the people and hear its history from the lips of the veteran patriot and Governor of the State.

The EIGHTH BATTERY, under Captain G. T. Cochran, arrived at the front on the 26th of February, 1862, and subsequently entered upon its real duties at the siege of Corinth. It served with distinction throughout, and concluded a well-made campaign under Will Stokes, who was appointed Captain of the companies with which it was consolidated in March, 1865.

The NINTH BATTERY. The organization of this battery was perfected at Indianapolis, on the 1st of January, 1862, under Capt. N. S. Thompson. Moving to the front it participated in the affairs of Shiloh, Corinth, Queen's Hill, Meridian, Fort Dick Taylor, Fort de Russy, Henderson's Hill, Pleasant Hill, Cotile Landing, Bayou Rapids, Mansura, Chicot, and many others, winning a name in each engagement. The explosion of the steamer Eclipse at Johnsonville, above Paducah, on Jan. 27, 1865, resulted in the destruction of 58 men, leaving only ten to represent the battery. The survivors reached Indianapolis on the 6th of March, and were mustered out.

The TENTH BATTERY was recruited at Lafayette, and mustered in under Capt. Jerome B. Cox, in January, 1861. Having passed through the Kentucky campaign against Gen. Bragg, it participated in many of the great engagements, and finally returned to report for discharge on the 6th of July, 1864, having, in the meantime, won a very fair fame.

The ELEVENTH BATTERY was organized at Lafayette, and mustered in at Indianapolis under Capt. Arnold Sutermeister, on the 17th of December, 1861. On most of the principal battle-fields, from Shiloh, in 1862, to the capture of Atlanta, it maintained a high reputation for military excellence, and after consolidation with the Eighteenth, mustered out on the 7th of June, 1865.

The TWELFTH BATTERY was recruited at Jeffersonville and subsequently mustered in at Indianapolis. On the 6th of March, 1862, it reached Nashville, having been previously assigned to Buell's Army. In April its Captain, G. W. Sterling, resigned, and the position devolved on Capt. James E. White, who, in turn, was succeeded by James A. Dunwoody. The record of the battery holds a first place in the history of the period, and enabled both men and officers to look back with pride upon the battle-fields of the land. It was ordered home in June, 1865, and on reaching Indianapolis, on the 1st of July, was mustered out on the 7th of that month.

The THIRTEENTH BATTERY was organized under Captain Sewell Coulson, during the winter of 1861, at Indianapolis, and proceeded to the front in February, 1862. During the subsequent months it

was occupied in the pursuit of John H. Morgan's raiders, and aided effectively in driving them from Kentucky. This artillery company returned from the South on the 4th of July, 1865, and were discharged the day following.

The **FOURTEENTH BATTERY**, recruited in Wabash, Miami, Lafayette, and Huntington counties, under Captain M. H. Kidd, and Lieutenant J. W. H. McGuire, left Indianapolis on the 11th of April, 1862, and within a few months one portion of it was captured at Lexington by Gen. Forrest's great cavalry command. The main battery lost two guns and two men at Guntown, on the Mississippi, but proved more successful at Nashville and Mobile. It arrived home on the 29th of August, 1865, received a public welcome, and its final discharge.

The **FIFTEENTH BATTERY**, under Captain I. C. H. Von Sehlin, was retained on duty from the date of its organization, at Indianapolis, until the 5th of July, 1862, when it was moved to Harper's Ferry. Two months later the gallant defense of Maryland Heights was set at naught by the rebel Stonewall Jackson, and the entire garrison surrendered. Being paroled, it was reorganized at Indianapolis, and appeared again in the field in March, 1863, where it won a splendid renown on every well-fought field to the close of the war. It was mustered out on the 24th of June, 1865.

The **SIXTEENTH BATTERY** was organized at Lafayette, under Capt. Charles A. Naylor, and on the 1st of June, 1862, left for Washington. Moving to the front with Gen. Pope's command, it participated in the battle of Slaughter Mountain, on the 9th of August, and South Mountain, and Antietam, under Gen. McClellan. This battery was engaged in a large number of general engagements and flying column affairs, won a very favorable record, and returned on the 5th of July, 1865.

The **SEVENTEENTH BATTERY**, under Capt. Milton L. Miner, was mustered in at Indianapolis, on the 20th of May, 1862, left for the front on the 5th of July, and subsequently engaged in the Gettysburg expedition, was present at Harper's Ferry, July 6, 1863, and at Opequan on the 19th of September. Fisher's Hill, New Market, and Cedar Creek brought it additional honors, and won from Gen. Sheridan a tribute of praise for its service on these battle grounds. Ordered from Winchester to Indianapolis it was mustered out there on the 3d of July, 1865.

The **EIGHTEENTH BATTERY**, under Capt. Eli Lilly, left for the

front in August, 1862, but did not take a leading part in the campaign until 1863, when, under Gen. Rosencrans, it appeared prominent at Hoover's Gap. From this period to the affairs of West Point and Macon, it performed first-class service, and returned to its State on the 25th of June, 1865.

The NINETEENTH BATTERY was mustered into service at Indianapolis, on the 5th of August, 1862, under Capt. S. J. Harris, and proceeded immediately afterward to the front, where it participated in the campaign against Gen. Bragg. It was present at every post of danger to the end of the war, when, after the surrender of Johnson's army, it returned to Indianapolis. Reaching that city on the 6th of June, 1865, it was treated to a public reception and received the congratulations of Gov. Morton. Four days later it was discharged.

The TWENTIETH BATTERY, organized under Capt. Frank A. Rose, left the State capital on the 17th of December, 1862, for the front, and reported immediately at Henderson, Kentucky. Subsequently Captain Rose resigned, and, in 1863, under Capt. Osborn, turned over its guns to the 11th Indiana Battery, and was assigned to the charge of siege guns at Nashville. Gov. Morton had the battery supplied with new field pieces, and by the 5th of October, 1863, it was again in the field, where it won many honors under Sherman, and continued to exercise a great influence until its return on the 23d of June, 1865.

The TWENTY-FIRST BATTERY recruited at Indianapolis, under the direction of Captain W. W. Andrew, left on the 9th of September, 1862, for Covington, Kentucky, to aid in its defense against the advancing forces of Gen. Kirby Smith. It was engaged in numerous military affairs and may be said to acquire many honors, although its record is stained with the names of seven deserters. The battery was discharged on the 21st of June, 1865.

The TWENTY-SECOND BATTERY was mustered in at Indianapolis on the 15th of December, 1862, under Capt. B. F. Denning, and moved at once to the front. It took a very conspicuous part in the pursuit of Morgan's Cavalry, and in many other affairs. It threw the first shot into Atlanta, and lost its Captain, who was killed in the skirmish line, on the 1st of July. While the list of casualties numbers only 35, that of desertions numbers 37. This battery was received with public honors on its return, the 25th of June, 1865, and mustered out on the 7th of the same month.

The **TWENTY-THIRD BATTERY**, recruited in October 1862, and mustered in on the 8th of November, under Capt. I. H. Myers, proceeded south, after having rendered very efficient services at home in guarding the camps of rebel prisoners. In July, 1865, the battery took an active part, under General Boyle's command, in routing and capturing the raiders at Brandenburg, and subsequently to the close of the war performed very brilliant exploits, reaching Indianapolis in June, 1865. It was discharged on the 27th of that month.

The **TWENTY-FOURTH BATTERY**, under Capt. I. A. Simms, was enrolled for service on the 29th of November, 1862; remained at Indianapolis on duty until the 13th of March, 1863, when it left for the field. From its participation in the Cumberland River campaign, to its last engagement at Columbia, Tennessee, it aided materially in bringing victory to the Union ranks and made for itself a widespread fame. Arriving at Indianapolis on the 28th of July, it was publicly received, and in five days later disembodied.

The **TWENTY-FIFTH BATTERY** was recruited in September and October, 1864, and mustered into service for one year, under Capt. Frederick C. Sturm. December 13th, it reported at Nashville, and took a prominent part in the defeat of Gen. Hood's army. Its duties until July, 1865, were continuous, when it returned to report for final discharge.

The **TWENTY-SIXTH BATTERY**, or "**WILDER'S BATTERY**," was recruited under Capt. I. T. Wilder, of Greensburg, in May, 1861; but was not mustered in as an artillery company. Incorporating itself with a regiment then forming at Indianapolis it was mustered as company "A," of the 17th Infantry, with Wilder as Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment. Subsequently, at Elk Water, Virginia, it was converted into the "**First Independent Battery**," and became known as "**Rigby's Battery**." The record of this battery is as brilliant as any won during the war. On every field it has won a distinct reputation; it was well worthy the enthusiastic reception given to it on its return to Indianapolis on the 11th and 12th of July, 1865. During its term of service it was subject to many transmutations; but in every phase of its brief history, a reputation for gallantry and patriotism was maintained which now forms a living testimonial to its services to the public.

The total number of battles in the "**War of the Rebellion**" in which the patriotic citizens of the great and noble State of Indiana were more or less engaged, was as follows:

Locality.	No. of Battles.	Locality.	No. of Battles.
Virginia.....	90	Maryland.....	7
Tennessee.....	51	Texas.....	3
Georgia.....	41	South Carolina.....	2
Mississippi.....	24	Indian Territory.....	2
Arkansas.....	19	Pennsylvania.....	1
Kentucky.....	16	Ohio.....	1
Louisiana.....	15	Indiana.....	1
Missouri.....	9		
North Carolina.....	8	Total.....	308

The regiments sent forth to the defense of the Republic in the hour of its greatest peril, when a host of her own sons, blinded by some unholy infatuation, leaped to arms that they might trample upon the liberty-giving principles of the nation, have been passed in very brief review. The authorities chosen for the dates, names, and figures are the records of the State, and the main subject is based upon the actions of those 267,000 gallant men of Indiana who rushed to arms in defense of all for which their fathers bled, leaving their wives and children and homes in the guardianship of a truly paternal Government.

The relation of Indiana to the Republic was then established; for when the population of the State, at the time her sons went forth to participate in war for the maintenance of the Union, is brought into comparison with all other States and countries, it will be apparent that the sacrifices made by Indiana from 1861-'65 equal, if not actually exceed, the noblest of those recorded in the history of ancient or modern times.

Unprepared for the terrible inundation of modern wickedness, which threatened to deluge the country in a sea of blood and rob, a people of their richest, their most prized inheritance, the State rose above all precedent, and under the benign influence of patriotism, guided by the well-directed zeal of a wise Governor and Government, sent into the field an army that in numbers was gigantic, and in moral and physical excellence never equaled.

It is laid down in the official reports, furnished to the War Department, that over 200,000 troops were specially organized to aid in crushing the legions of the slave-holder; that no less than 50,000 militia were armed to defend the State, and that the large, but absolutely necessary number of commissions issued was 17,114. All this proves the scientific skill and military economy exercised by the Governor, and brought to the aid of the people in a most terrible emergency; for he, with some prophetic sense of the gravity of the situation, saw that unless the greatest powers of the Union were put forth to crush the least justifiable and most pernicious

of all rebellions holding a place in the record of nations, the best blood of the country would flow in a vain attempt to avert a catastrophe which, if prolonged for many years, would result in at least the moral and commercial ruin of the country.

The part which Indiana took in the war against the Rebellion is one of which the citizens of the State may well be proud. In the number of troops furnished, and in the amount of voluntary contributions rendered, Indiana, in proportion and wealth, stands equal to any of her sister States. "It is also a subject of gratitude and thankfulness," said Gov. Morton, in his message to the Legislature, "that, while the number of troops furnished by Indiana alone in this great contest would have done credit to a first-class nation, measured by the standard of previous wars, not a single battery or battalion from this State has brought reproach upon the national flag, and no disaster of the war can be traced to any want of fidelity, courage or efficiency on the part of any Indiana officer. The endurance, heroism, intelligence and skill of the officers and soldiers sent forth by Indiana to do battle for the Union, have shed a luster on our beloved State, of which any people might justly be proud. Without claiming superiority over our loyal sister States, it is but justice to the brave men who have represented us on almost every battle-field of the war, to say that their deeds have placed Indiana in the front rank of those heroic States which rushed to the rescue of the imperiled Government of the nation. The total number of troops furnished by the State for all terms of service exceeds 200,000 men, much the greater portion of them being for three years; and in addition thereto not less than 50,000 State militia have from time to time been called into active service to repel rebel raids and defend our southern border from invasion."

AFTER THE WAR.

In 1867 the Legislature comprised 91 Republicans and 59 Democrats. Soon after the commencement of the session, Gov. Morton resigned his office in consequence of having been elected to the U. S. Senate, and Lieut.-Gov. Conrad Baker assumed the Executive chair during the remainder of Morton's term. This Legislature, by a very decisive vote, ratified the 14th amendment to the Federal Constitution, constituting all persons born in the country or subject to its jurisdiction, citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside, without regard to race or color; reduc-

ing the Congressional representation in any State in which there should be a restriction of the exercise of the elective franchise on account of race or color; disfranchising persons therein named who shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States; and declaring that the validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, shall not be questioned.

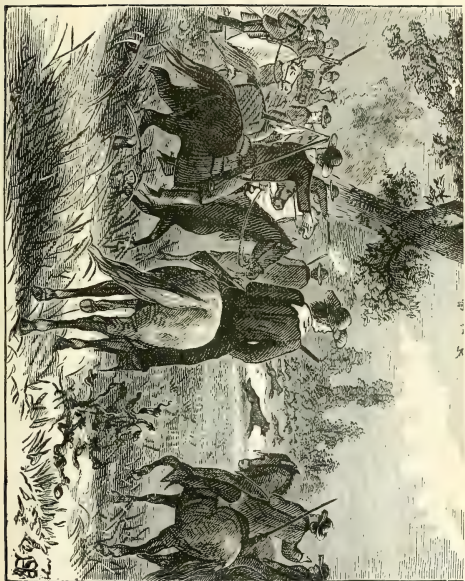
This Legislature also passed an act providing for the registry of votes, the punishment of fraudulent practices at elections, and for the apportionment and compensation of a Board of Registration; this Board to consist, in each township, of two freeholders appointed by the County Commissioners, together with the trustee of such township; in cities the freeholders are to be appointed in each ward by the city council. The measures of this law are very strict, and are faithfully executed. No cries of fraud in elections are heard in connection with Indiana.

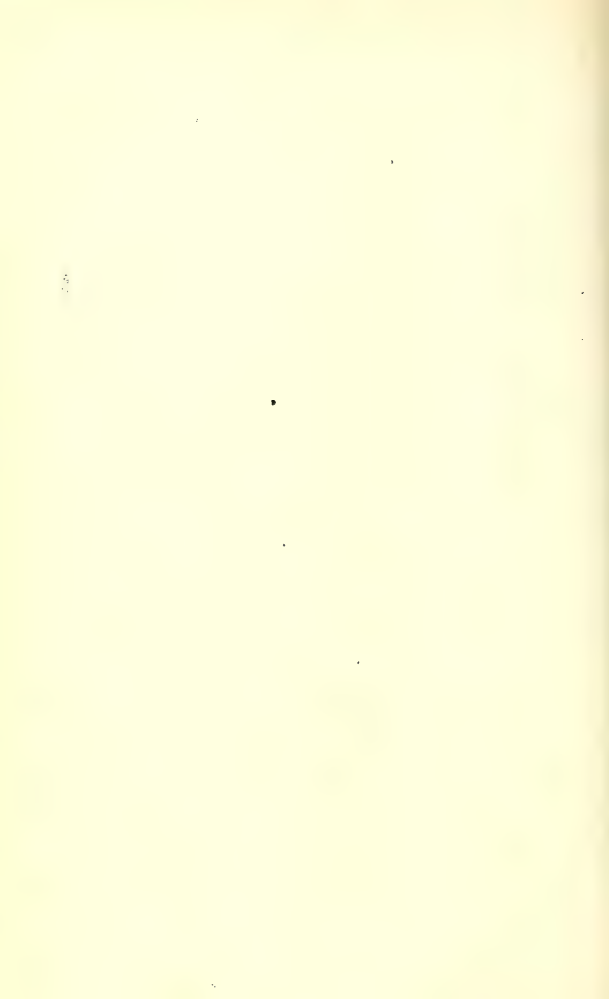
This Legislature also divided the State into eleven Congressional Districts and apportioned their representation; enacted a law for the protection and indemnity of all officers and soldiers of the United States and soldiers of the Indiana Legion, for acts done in the military service of the United States, and in the military service of the State, and in enforcing the laws and preserving the peace of the country; made definite appropriations to the several benevolent institutions of the State, and adopted several measures for the encouragement of education, etc.

In 1868, Indiana was the first in the field of national politics, both the principal parties holding State conventions early in the year. The Democrats nominated T. A. Hendricks for Governor, and denounced in their platform the reconstruction policy of the Republicans; recommended that United States treasury notes be substituted for national bank currency; denied that the General Government had a right to interfere with the question of suffrage in any of the States, and opposed negro suffrage, etc.; while the Republicans nominated Conrad Baker for Governor, defended its reconstruction policy, opposed a further contraction of the currency, etc. The campaign was an exciting one, and Mr. Baker was elected Governor by a majority of only 961. In the Presidential election that soon followed the State gave Grant 9,572 more than Seymour.

During 1868 Indiana presented claims to the Government for about three and a half millions dollars for expenses incurred in the war, and \$1,958,917.94 was allowed. Also, this year, a legislative

HUNTING PRAIRIE WOLVES IN AN EARLY DAY.





commission reported that \$413,599.48 were allowed to parties suffering loss by the Morgan raid.

This year Governor Baker obtained a site for the House of Refuge. (See a subsequent page.) The Soldiers' and Seamen's Home, near Knightstown, originally established by private enterprise and benevolence, and adopted by the Legislature of the previous year, was in a good condition. Up to that date the institution had afforded relief and temporary subsistence to 400 men who had been disabled in the war. A substantial brick building had been built for the home, while the old buildings were used for an orphans' department, in which were gathered 86 children of deceased soldiers.

DIVORCE LAWS.

By some mistake or liberal design, the early statute laws of Indiana on the subject of divorce were rather more loose than those of most other States in this Union; and this subject had been a matter of so much jest among the public, that in 1870 the Governor recommended to the Legislature a reform in this direction, which was pretty effectually carried out. Since that time divorces can be granted only for the following causes: 1. Adultery. 2. Impotency existing at the time of marriage. 3. Abandonment for two years. 4. Cruel and inhuman treatment of one party by the other. 5. Habitual drunkenness of either party, or the failure of the husband to make reasonable provision for the family. 6 The failure of the husband to make reasonable provision for the family for a period of two years. 7. The conviction of either party of an infamous crime.

FINANCIAL.

Were it not for political government the pioneers would have got along without money much longer than they did. The pressure of governmental needs was somewhat in advance of the monetary income of the first settlers, and the little taxation required to carry on the government seemed great and even oppressive, especially at certain periods.

In November, 1821, Gov. Jennings convened the Legislature in extra session to provide for the payment of interest on the State debt and a part of the principal, amounting to \$20,000. It was thought that a sufficient amount would be realized in the notes of the State bank and its branches, although they were considerably depreciated. Said the Governor: "It will be oppressive if the State, after the paper of this institution (State bank) was authorized to be circulated in revenue, should be prevented by any assignment of the evidences of existing debt, from discharging at least so much of that debt with the paper of the bank as will absorb the collections of the present year; especially when their notes, after being made receivable by the agents of the State, became greatly depreciated by great mismanagement on the part of the bank itself. It ought not to be expected that a public loss to the State should be avoided by resorting to any measures which would not comport with correct views of public justice; nor should it be anticipated that the treasury of the United States would ultimately adopt measures to secure an uncertain debt which would interfere with arrangements calculated to adjust the demand against the State without producing any additional embarrassment."

The state of the public debt was indeed embarrassing, as the bonds which had been executed in its behalf had been assigned. The exciting cause of this proceeding consisted in the machinations of unprincipled speculators. Whatever disposition the principal bank may have made of the funds deposited by the United States, the connection of interest between the steam-mill company and the bank, and the extraordinary accommodations, as well as their amount, effected by arrangements of the steam-mill agency and some of the officers of the bank, were among the principal causes which

had prostrated the paper circulating medium of the State, so far as it was dependent on the State bank and its branches. An abnormal state of affairs like this very naturally produced a blind disbursement of the fund to some extent, and this disbursement would be called by almost every one an "unwise administration."

During the first 16 years of this century, the belligerent condition of Europe called for agricultural supplies from America, and the consequent high price of grain justified even the remote pioneers of Indiana in undertaking the tedious transportation of the products of the soil which the times forced upon them. The large disbursements made by the general Government among the people naturally engendered a rage for speculation; numerous banks with fictitious capital were established; immense issues of paper were made; and the circulating medium of the country was increased fourfold in the course of two or three years. This inflation produced the consequences which always follow such a scheme, namely, unfounded visions of wealth and splendor and the wild investments which result in ruin to the many and wealth to the few. The year 1821 was consequently one of great financial panic, and was the first experienced by the early settlers of the West.

In 1822 the new Governor, William Hendricks, took a hopeful view of the situation, referring particularly to the "agricultural and social happiness of the State." The crops were abundant this year, immigration was setting in heavily and everything seemed to have an upward look. But the customs of the white race still compelling them to patronize European industries, combined with the remoteness of the surplus produce of Indiana from European markets, constituted a serious drawback to the accumulation of wealth. Such a state of things naturally changed the habits of the people to some extent, at least for a short time, assimilating them to those of more primitive tribes. This change of custom, however, was not severe and protracted enough to change the intelligent and social nature of the people, and they arose to their normal height on the very first opportunity.

In 1822-'3, before speculation started up again, the surplus money was invested mainly in domestic manufactories instead of other and wilder commercial enterprises. Home manufactories were what the people needed to make them more independent. They not only gave employment to thousands whose services were before that valueless, but also created a market for a great portion

of the surplus produce of the farmers. A part of the surplus capital, however, was also sunk in internal improvements, some of which were unsuccessful for a time, but eventually proved remunerative.

Noah Noble occupied the Executive chair of the State from 1831 to 1837, commencing his duties amid peculiar embarrassments. The crops of 1832 were short, Asiatic cholera came sweeping along the Ohio and into the interior of the State, and the Black Hawk war raged in the Northwest,—all these at once, and yet the work of internal improvements was actually begun.

STATE BANK.

The State bank of Indiana was established by law January 28, 1834. The act of the Legislature, by its own terms, ceased to be a law, January 1, 1857. At the time of its organization in 1834, its outstanding circulation was \$4,208,725, with a debt due to the institution, principally from citizens of the State, of \$6,095,368. During the years 1857-'58 the bank redeemed nearly its entire circulation, providing for the redemption of all outstanding obligations; at this time it had collected from most of its debtors the money which they owed. The amounts of the State's interest in the stock of the bank was \$1,390,000, and the money thus invested was procured by the issue of five per cent bonds, the last of which was payable July 1, 1866. The nominal profits of the bank were \$2,780,604.36. By the law creating the sinking fund, that fund was appropriated, first, to pay the principal and interest on the bonds; secondly, the expenses of the Commissioners; and lastly the cause of common-school education.

The stock in all the branches authorized was subscribed by individuals, and the installment paid as required by the charter. The loan authorized for the payment on the stock allotted to the State, amounting to \$500,000, was obtained at a premium of 1.05 per per cent. on five per cent. stock, making the sum of over \$5,000 on the amount borrowed. In 1836 we find that the State bank was doing good service; agricultural products were abundant, and the market was good; consequently the people were in the full enjoyment of all the blessings of a free government.

By the year 1843 the State was experiencing the disasters and embarrassment consequent upon a system of over-banking, and its natural progeny, over-trading and deceptive speculation. Such a state of things tends to relax the hand of industry by creating false

notions of wealth, and tempt to sudden acquisitions by means as delusive in their results as they are contrary to a primary law of nature. The people began more than ever to see the necessity of falling back upon that branch of industry for which Indiana, especially at that time, was particularly fitted, namely, agriculture, as the true and lasting source of substantial wealth.

Gov. Whitcomb, 1843-'49, succeeded well in maintaining the credit of the State. Measures of compromise between the State and its creditors were adopted by which, ultimately, the public works, although incomplete, were given in payment for the claims against the Government.

At the close of his term, Gov. Whitcomb was elected to the Senate of the United States, and from December, 1848, to December, 1849, Lieut-Gov. Paris C. Dunning was acting Governor.

In 1851 a general banking law was adopted which gave a new impetus to the commerce of the State, and opened the way for a broader volume of general trade; but this law was the source of many abuses; currency was expanded, a delusive idea of wealth again prevailed, and as a consequence, a great deal of damaging speculation was indulged in.

In 1857 the charter of the State bank expired, and the large gains to the State in that institution were directed to the promotion of common-school education.

WEALTH AND PROGRESS.

During the war of the Rebellion the financial condition of the people was of course like that of the other Northern States generally. 1870 found the State in a very prosperous condition. October 31 of this year, the date of the fiscal report, there was a surplus of \$373,249 in the treasury. The receipts of the year amounted to \$3,605,639, and the disbursements to \$2,943,600, leaving a balance of \$1,035,288. The total debt of the State in November, 1871, was \$3,937,821.

At the present time the principal articles of export from the State are flour and pork. Nearly all the wheat raised within the State is manufactured into flour within its limits, especially in the northern part. The pork business is the leading one in the southern part of the State.

When we take into consideration the vast extent of railroad lines in this State, in connection with the agricultural and mineral resources, both developed and undeveloped, as already noted, we can

see what a substantial foundation exists for the future welfare of this great commonwealth. Almost every portion of the State is coming up equally. The disposition to monopolize does not exist to a greater degree than is desirable or necessary for healthy competition. Speculators in flour, pork and other commodities appeared during the war, but generally came to ruin at their own game. The agricultural community here is an independent one, understanding its rights, and "knowing them will maintain them."

Indiana is more a manufacturing State, also, than many imagine. It probably has the greatest wagon and carriage manufactory in the world. In 1875 the total number of manufacturing establishments in this State was 16,812; number of steam engines, 3,684, with a total horse-power of 114,961; the total horse-power of water wheels, 38,614; number of hands employed in the manufactories, 86,402; capital employed, is \$117,462,161; wages paid, \$35,461,987; cost of material, \$104,321,632; value of products, \$301,304,271. These figures are on an average about twice what they were only five years previously, at which time they were about double what they were ten years before that. In manufacturing enterprise, it is said that Indiana, in proportion to her population, is considerably in advance of Illinois and Michigan.

In 1870 the assessed valuation of the real estate in Indiana was \$460,120,974; of personal estate, \$203,334,070; true valuation of both, \$1,268,180,543. According to the evidences of increase at that time, the value of taxable property in this State must be double the foregoing figures. This is utterly astonishing, especially when we consider what a large matter it is to double the elements of a large and wealthy State, compared with its increase in infancy.

The taxation for State purposes in 1870 amounted to \$2,943,078; for county purposes, \$4,654,476; and for municipal purposes, \$3,193,577. The total county debt of Indiana in 1870 was \$1,127,269, and the total debt of towns, cities, etc., was \$2,523,934.

In the compilation of this statistical matter we have before us the statistics of every element of progress in Indiana, in the U. S. Census Reports; but as it would be really improper for us further to burden these pages with tables or columns of large numbers, we will conclude by remarking that if any one wishes further details in these matters, he can readily find them in the Census Reports of the Government in any city or village in the country. Besides, almost any one can obtain, free of charge, from his representative in

Congress, all these and other public documents in which he may be interested.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

This subject began to be agitated as early as 1818, during the administration of Governor Jennings, who, as well as all the Governors succeeding him to 1843, made it a special point in their messages to the Legislature to urge the adoption of measures for the construction of highways and canals and the improvement of the navigation of rivers. Gov. Hendricks in 1822 specified as the most important improvement the navigation of the Falls of the Ohio, the Wabash and White rivers, and other streams, and the construction of the National and other roads through the State.

In 1826 Governor Ray considered the construction of roads and canals as a necessity to place the State on an equal financial footing with the older States East, and in 1829 he added: "This subject can never grow irksome, since it must be the source of the blessings of civilized life. To secure its benefits is a duty enjoined upon the Legislature by the obligations of the social compact."

In 1830 the people became much excited over the project of connecting the streams of the country by "The National New York & Mississippi railroad." The National road and the Michigan and Ohio turnpike were enterprises in which the people and Legislature of Indiana were interested. The latter had already been the cause of much bitter controversy, and its location was then the subject of contention.

In 1832 the work of internal improvements fairly commenced, despite the partial failure of the crops, the Black Hawk war and the Asiatic cholera. Several war parties invaded the Western settlements, exciting great alarm and some suffering. This year the canal commissioners completed the task assigned them and had negotiated the canal bonds in New York city, to the amount of \$100,000, at a premium of $13\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., on terms honorable to the State and advantageous to the work. Before the close of this year \$54,000 were spent for the improvement of the Michigan road, and \$52,000 were realized from the sale of lands appropriated for its construction. In 1832, 32 miles of the Wabash and Erie canal was placed under contract and work commenced. A communication was addressed to the Governor of Ohio, requesting him to call the attention of the Legislature of that State to the subject of the extension of the canal from the Indiana line through Ohio to the

Lake. In compliance with this request, Governor Lucas promptly laid the subject before the Legislature of the State, and, in a spirit of courtesy, resolutions were adopted by that body, stipulating that if Ohio should ultimately decline to undertake the completion of that portion of the work within her limits before the time fixed by the act of Congress for the completion of the canal, she would, on just and equitable terms, enable Indiana to avail herself of the benefit of the lands granted, by authorizing her to sell them and invest the proceeds in the stock of a company to be incorporated by Ohio; and that she would give Indiana notice of her final determination on or before January 1, 1838. The Legislature of Ohio also authorized and invited the agent of the State of Indiana to select, survey and set apart the lands lying within that State. In keeping with this policy Governor Noble, in 1834, said: "With a view of engaging in works of internal improvement, the propriety of adopting a general plan or system, having reference to the several portions of the State, and the connection of one with the other, naturally suggests itself. No work should be commenced but such as would be of acknowledged public utility, and when completed would form a branch of some general system. In view of this object, the policy of organizing a Board of Public Works is again respectfully suggested." The Governor also called favorable attention to the Lawrenceburg & Indianapolis railway, for which a charter had been granted.

In 1835 the Wabash & Erie canal was pushed rapidly forward. The middle division, extending from the St. Joseph dam to the forks of the Wabash, about 32 miles, was completed, for about \$232,000, including all repairs. Upon this portion of the line navigation was opened on July 4, which day the citizens assembled "to witness the mingling of the waters of the St. Joseph with those of the Wabash, uniting the waters of the northern chain of lakes with those of the Gulf of Mexico in the South." On other parts of the line the work progressed with speed, and the sale of canal lands was unusually active.

In 1836 the first meeting of the State Board of Internal Improvement was convened and entered upon the discharge of its numerous and responsible duties. Having assigned to each member the direction and superintendence of a portion of the work, the next duty to be performed preparatory to the various spheres of active service, was that of procuring the requisite number of engineers. A delegation was sent to the Eastern cities, but returned

without engaging an Engineer-in-Chief for the roads and railways, and without the desired number for the subordinate station; but after considerable delay the Board was fully organized and put in operation. Under their management work on public improvements was successful; the canal progressed steadily; the navigation of the middle division, from Fort Wayne to Huntington, was uninterrupted; 16 miles of the line between Huntington and La Fontaine creek were filled with water this year and made ready for navigation; and the remaining 20 miles were completed, except a portion of the locks; from La Fontaine creek to Logansport progress was made; the line from Georgetown to Lafayette was placed under contract; about 30 miles of the Whitewater canal, extending from Lawrenceburg through the beautiful valley of the Whitewater to Brookville, were also placed under contract, as also 23 miles of the Central canal, passing through Indianapolis, on which work was commenced; also about 20 miles of the southern division of this work, extending from Evansville into the interior, were also contracted for; and on the line of the Cross-Cut canal, from Terre Haute to the intersection of the Central canal, near the mouth of Eel river, a commencement was also made on all the heavy sections. All this in 1836.

Early in this year a party of engineers was organized, and directed to examine into the practicability of the Michigan & Erie canal line, then proposed. The report of their operations favored its expediency. A party of engineers was also fitted out, who entered upon the field of service of the Madison & Lafayette railroad, and contracts were let for its construction from Madison to Vernon, on which work was vigorously commenced. Also, contracts were let for grading and bridging the New Albany & Vincennes road from the former point to Paoli, about 40 miles. Other roads were also undertaken and surveyed, so that indeed a stupendous system of internal improvement was undertaken, and as Gov. Noble truly remarked, upon the issue of that vast enterprise the State of Indiana staked her fortune. She had gone too far to retreat.

In 1837, when Gov. Wallace took the Executive chair, the reaction consequent upon "over-work" by the State in the internal improvement scheme began to be felt by the people. They feared a State debt was being incurred from which they could never be extricated; but the Governor did all he could throughout the term of his administration to keep up the courage of the citizens. He

told them that the astonishing success so far, surpassed even the hopes of the most sanguine, and that the flattering auspices of the future were sufficient to dispel every doubt and quiet every fear. Notwithstanding all his efforts, however, the construction of public works continued to decline, and in his last message he exclaimed: "Never before—I speak it advisedly—never before have you witnessed a period in our local history that more urgently called for the exercise of all the soundest and best attributes of grave and patriotic legislators than the present. * * * The truth is—and it would be folly to conceal it—we have our hands full—full to overflowing; and therefore, to sustain ourselves, to preserve the credit and character of the State unimpaired, and to continue her hitherto unexampled march to wealth and distinction, we have not an hour of time, nor a dollar of money, nor a hand employed in labor, to squander and dissipate upon mere objects of idleness, or taste, or amusement."

The State had borrowed \$3,827,000 for internal improvement purposes, of which \$1,327,000 was for the Wabash & Erie canal and the remainder for other works. The five per cent. interest on debts—about \$200,000—which the State had to pay, had become burdensome, as her resources for this purpose were only two, besides direct taxation, and they were small, namely, the interest on the balances due for canal lands, and the proceeds of the third installment of the surplus revenue, both amounting, in 1838, to about \$45,000.

In August, 1839, all work ceased on these improvements, with one or two exceptions, and most of the contracts were surrendered to the State. This was done according to an act of the Legislature providing for the compensation of contractors by the issue of treasury notes. In addition to this state of affairs, the Legislature of 1839 had made no provision for the payment of interest on the State debt incurred for internal improvements. Concerning this situation Gov. Bigger, in 1840, said that either to go ahead with the works or to abandon them altogether would be equally ruinous to the State, the implication being that the people should wait a little while for a breathing spell and then take hold again.

Of course much individual indebtedness was created during the progress of the work on internal improvement. When operations ceased in 1839, and prices fell at the same time, the people were left in a great measure without the means of commanding money to pay their debts. This condition of private enterprise more than

ever rendered direct taxation inexpedient. Hence it became the policy of Gov. Bigger to provide the means of paying the interest on the State debt without increasing the rate of taxation, and to continue that portion of the public works that could be immediately completed, and from which the earliest returns could be expected.

In 1840 the system embraced ten different works, the most important of which was the Wabash & Erie canal. The aggregate length of the lines embraced in the system was 1,160 miles, and of this only 140 miles had been completed. The amount expended had reached the sum of \$5,600,000, and it required at least \$14,000,000 to complete them. Although the crops of 1841 were very remunerative, this perquisite alone was not sufficient to raise the State again up to the level of going ahead with her gigantic works.

We should here state in detail the amount of work completed and of money expended on the various works up to this time, 1841, which were as follows:

1. The Wabash & Erie canal, from the State line to Tippecanoe, 129 miles in length, completed and navigable for the whole length, at a cost of \$2,041,012. This sum includes the cost of the steamboat lock afterward completed at Delphi.

2. The extension of the Wabash & Erie canal from the mouth of the Tippecanoe to Terre Haute, over 104 miles. The estimated cost of this work was \$1,500,000; and the amount expended for the same \$408,855. The navigation was at this period opened as far down as Lafayette, and a part of the work done in the neighborhood of Covington.

3. The cross-cut canal from Terre Haute to Central canal, 49 miles in length; estimated cost, \$718,672; amount expended, \$420,679; and at this time no part of the course was navigable.

4. The White Water canal, from Lawrenceburg to the mouth of Nettle creek, $76\frac{1}{2}$ miles; estimated cost, \$1,675,738; amount expended to that date, \$1,099,867; and 31 miles of the work was navigable, extending from the Ohio river to Brookville.

5. The Central canal, from the Wabash & Erie canal, to Indianapolis, including the feeder bend at Muncietown, 124 miles in length; total estimated cost, \$2,299,853; amount expended, \$568,046; eight miles completed at that date, and other portions nearly done.

6. Central canal, from Indianapolis to Evansville on the Ohio river, 194 miles in length; total estimated cost, \$3,532,394; amount expended, \$831,302, 19 miles of which was completed at that date, at the southern end, and 16 miles, extending south from Indianapolis, were nearly completed.

7. Erie & Michigan canal, 182 miles in length; estimated cost, \$2,624,823; amount expended, \$156,394. No part of this work finished.

8. The Madison & Indianapolis railroad, over 85 miles in length; total estimated cost, \$2,046,600; amount expended, \$1,493,013. Road finished and in operation for about 28 miles; grading nearly finished for 27 miles in addition, extending to Edenburg.

9. Indianapolis & Lafayette turnpike road, 73 miles in length; total estimated cost, \$593,737; amount expended, \$72,118. The bridging and most of the grading was done on 27 miles, from Crawfordsville to Lafayette.

10. New Albany & Vincennes turnpike road, 105 miles in length; estimated cost, \$1,127,295; amount expended, \$654,411. Forty-one miles graded and macadamized, extending from New Albany to Paoli, and 27 miles in addition partly graded.

11. Jeffersonville & Crawfordsville road, over 164 miles long; total estimated cost, \$1,651,800; amount expended, \$372,737. Forty-five miles were partly graded and bridged, extending from Jeffersonville to Salem, and from Greencastle north.

12. Improvement of the Wabash rapids, undertaken jointly by Indiana and Illinois; estimated cost to Indiana, \$102,500; amount expended by Indiana, \$9,539.

Grand totals: Length of roads and canals, 1,289 miles, only 281 of which have been finished; estimated cost of all the works, \$19,914,424; amount expended, \$8,164,528. The State debt at this time amounted to \$18,469,146. The two principal causes which aggravated the embarrassment of the State at this juncture were, first, paying most of the interest out of the money borrowed, and, secondly, selling bonds on credit. The first error subjected the State to the payment of compound interest, and the people, not feeling the pressure of taxes to discharge the interest, naturally became inattentive to the public policy pursued. Postponement of the payment of interest is demoralizing in every way. During this period the State was held up in an unpleasant manner before the gaze of the world; but be it to the credit of this great

and glorious State, she would not repudiate, as many other States and municipalities have done.

By the year 1850, the so-called "internal improvement" system having been abandoned, private capital and ambition pushed forward various "public works." During this year about 400 miles of plank road were completed, at a cost of \$1,200 to \$1,500 per mile, and about 1,200 miles more were surveyed and in progress. There were in the State at this time 212 miles of railroad in successful operation, of which 124 were completed this year. More than 1,000 miles of railroad were surveyed and in progress.

An attempt was made during the session of the Legislature in 1869 to re-burden the State with the old canal debt, and the matter was considerably agitated in the canvass of 1870. The subject of the Wabash & Erie canal was lightly touched in the Republican platform, occasioning considerable discussion, which probably had some effect on the election in the fall. That election resulted in an average majority in the State of about 2,864 for the Democracy. It being claimed that the Legislature had no authority under the constitution to tax the people for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads, the Supreme Court, in April, 1871, decided adversely to such a claim.

GEOLOGY.

In 1869 the development of mineral resources in the State attracted considerable attention. Rich mines of iron and coal were discovered, as also fine quarries of building stone. The Vincennes railroad passed through some of the richest portions of the mineral region, the engineers of which had accurately determined the quality of richness of the ores. Near Brooklyn, about 20 miles from Indianapolis, is a fine formation of sandstone, yielding good material for buildings in the city; indeed, it is considered the best building stone in the State. The limestone formation at Gosport, continuing 12 miles from that point, is of great variety, and includes the finest and most durable building stone in the world. Portions of it are susceptible only to the chisel; other portions are soft and can be worked with the ordinary tools. At the end of this limestone formation there commences a sandstone series of strata which extends seven miles farther, to a point about 60 miles from Indianapolis. Here an extensive coal bed is reached consisting of seven distinct veins. The first is about two feet thick, the next three feet, another four feet, and the others of various thicknesses.

These beds are all easily worked, having a natural drain, and they yield heavy profits. In the whole of the southwestern part of the State and for 300 miles up the Wabash, coal exists in good quality and abundance.

The scholars, statesmen and philanthropists of Indiana worked hard and long for the appointment of a State Geologist, with sufficient support to enable him to make a thorough geological survey of the State. A partial survey was made as early as 1837-'8, by David Dale Owen, State Geologist, but nothing more was done until 1869, when Prof. Edward T. Cox was appointed State Geologist. For 20 years previous to this date the Governors urged and insisted in all their messages that a thorough survey should be made, but almost, if not quite, in vain. In 1852, Dr. Ryland T. Brown delivered an able address on this subject before the Legislature, showing how much coal, iron, building stone, etc., there were probably; in the State, but the exact localities and qualities not ascertained, and how millions of money could be saved to the State by the expenditure of a few thousand dollars; but "they answered the Doctor in the negative. It must have been because they hadn't time to pass the bill. They were very busy. They had to pass all sorts of regulations concerning the negro. They had to protect a good many white people from marrying negroes. And as they didn't need any labor in the State, if it was 'colored,' they had to make regulations to shut out all of that kind of labor, and to take steps to put out all that unfortunately got in, and they didn't have time to consider the scheme proposed by the white people"—*W. W. Clayton.*

In 1853, the State Board of Agriculture employed Dr. Brown to make a partial examination of the geology of the State, at a salary of \$500 a year, and to this Board the credit is due for the final success of the philanthropists, who in 1869 had the pleasure of witnessing the passage of a Legislative act "to provide for a Department of Geology and Natural Science, in connection with the State Board of Agriculture." Under this act Governor Baker immediately appointed Prof. Edward T. Cox the State Geologist, who has made an able and exhaustive report of the agricultural, mineral and manufacturing resources of this State, world-wide in its celebrity, and a work of which the people of Indiana may be very proud. We can scarcely give even the substance of his report in a work like this, because it is of necessity deeply scientific and made up entirely of local detail.

COAL.

The coal measures, says Prof. E. T. Cox, cover an area of about 6,500 square miles, in the southwestern part of the State, and extend from Warren county on the north to the Ohio river on the south, a distance of about 150 miles. This area comprises the following counties: Warren, Fountain, Parke, Vermillion, Vigo, Clay, Sullivan, Greene, Knox, Daviess, Martin, Gibson, Pike, Dubois, Vanderburg, Warrick, Spencer, Perry and a small part of Crawford, Monroe, Putnam and Montgomery.

This coal is all bituminous, but is divisible into three well-marked varieties: caking-coal, non-caking-coal or block coal and cannel coal. The total depth of the seams or measures is from 600 to 800 feet, with 12 to 14 distinct seams of coal; but these are not all to be found throughout the area; the seams range from one foot to eleven feet in thickness. The caking coal prevails in the western portion of the area described, and has from three to four workable seams, ranging from three and a half to eleven feet in thickness. At most of the places where these are worked the coal is mined by adits driven in on the face of the ridges, and the deepest shafts in the State are less than 300 feet, the average depth for successful mining not being over 75 feet. This is a bright, black, sometimes glossy, coal, makes good coke and contains a very large percentage of pure illuminating gas. One pound will yield about $4\frac{1}{4}$ cubic feet of gas, with a power equal to 15 standard sperm candles. The average calculated calorific power of the caking coals is 7,745 heat units, pure carbon being 8,080. Both in the northern and southern portions of the field, the caking coals present similar good qualities, and are a great source of private and public wealth.

The block coal prevails in the eastern part of the field and has an area of about 450 square miles. This is excellent, in its raw state, for making pig iron. It is indeed peculiarly fitted for metallurgical purposes. It has a laminated structure with carbonaceous matter, like charcoal, between the lamina, with slaty cleavage, and it rings under the stroke of the hammer. It is "free-burning," makes an open fire, and without caking, swelling, scaffolding in the furnace or changing form, burns like hickory wood until it is consumed to a white ash and leaves no clinkers. It is likewise valuable for generating steam and for household uses. Many of the principal railway lines in the State are using it in preference to any other coal, as it does not burn out the fire-boxes, and gives as little trouble as wood.

There are eight distinct seams of block coal in this zone, three of which are workable, having an average thickness of four feet. In some places this coal is mined by adits, but generally from shafts, 40 to 80 feet deep. The seams are crossed by cleavage lines, and the coal is usually mined without powder, and may be taken out in blocks weighing a ton or more. When entries or rooms are driven angling across the cleavage lines, the walls of the mine present a zigzag, notched appearance resembling a Virginia worm fence.

In 1871 there were about 24 block coal mines in operation, and about 1,500 tons were mined daily. Since that time this industry has vastly increased. This coal consists of $81\frac{1}{2}$ to $83\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of carbon, and not quite three fourths of one per cent. of sulphur. Calculated calorific power equal to 8,283 heat units. This coal also is equally good both in the northern and southern parts of the field.

The great Indiana coal field is within 150 miles of Chicago or Michigan City, by railroad, from which ports the Lake Superior specular and red hematite ores are landed from vessels that are able to run in a direct course from the ore banks. Considering the proximity of the vast quantities of iron in Michigan and Missouri, one can readily see what a glorious future awaits Indiana in respect to manufactories.

Of the cannel coal, one of the finest seams to be found in the country is in Daviess county, this State. Here it is three and a half feet thick, underlaid by one and a half feet of a beautiful, jet-black caking coal. There is no clay, shale or other foreign matter intervening, and fragments of the caking coal are often found adhering to the cannel. There is no gradual change from one to the other, and the character of each is homogeneous throughout.

The cannel coal makes a delightful fire in open grates, and does not pop and throw off scales into the room, as is usual with this kind of coal. This coal is well adapted to the manufacture of illuminating gas, in respect to both quantity and high illuminating power. One ton of 2,000 pounds of this coal yields 10,400 feet of gas, while the best Pennsylvania coal yields but 8,680 cubic feet. This gas has an illuminating power of 25 candles, while the best Pennsylvania coal gas has that of only 17 candles.

Cannel coal is also found in great abundance in Perry, Greene, Parke and Fountain counties, where its commercial value has already been demonstrated.

Numerous deposits of bog iron ore are found in the northern part of the State, and clay iron-stones and impure carbonates and brown

oxides are found scattered in the vicinity of the coal field. In some places the beds are quite thick and of considerable commercial value.

An abundance of excellent lime is also found in Indiana, especially in Huntington county, where many large kilns are kept in profitable operation.

AGRICULTURAL.

In 1852 the Legislature passed an act authorizing the organization of county and district agricultural societies, and also establishing a State Board, the provisions of which act are substantially as follows:

1. Thirty or more persons in any one or two counties organizing into a society for the improvement of agriculture, adopting a constitution and by-laws agreeable to the regulations prescribed by the State Board, and appointing the proper officers and raising a sum of \$50 for its own treasury, shall be entitled to the same amount from the fund arising from show licenses in their respective counties.

2. These societies shall offer annual premiums for improvement of soils, tillage, crops, manures, productions, stock, articles of domestic industry, and such other articles, productions and improvements as they may deem proper; they shall encourage, by grant of rewards, agricultural and household manufacturing interests, and so regulate the premiums that small farmers will have equal opportunity with the large; and they shall pay special attention to cost and profit of the inventions and improvements, requiring an exact, detailed statement of the processes competing for rewards.

3. They shall publish in a newspaper annually their list of awards and an abstract of their treasurers' accounts, and they shall report in full to the State Board their proceedings. Failing to do the latter they shall receive no payment from their county funds.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

The act of Feb. 17, 1852, also established a State Board of Agriculture, with perpetual succession; its annual meetings to be held at Indianapolis on the first Thursday after the first Monday in January, when the reports of the county societies are to be received and agricultural interests discussed and determined upon; it shall make an annual report to the Legislature of receipts, expenses, proceedings, etc., of its own meeting as well as of those of the local

societies; it shall hold State fairs, at such times and places as they may deem proper; may hold two meetings a year, certifying to the State Auditor their expenses, who shall draw his warrant upon the Treasurer for the same.

In 1861 the State Board adopted certain rules, embracing ten sections, for the government of local societies, but in 1868 they were found inexpedient and abandoned. It adopted a resolution admitting delegates from the local societies.

THE EXPOSITION.

As the Board found great difficulty in doing justice to exhibitors without an adequate building, the members went earnestly to work in the fall of 1872 to get up an interest in the matter. They appointed a committee of five to confer with the Council or citizens of Indianapolis as to the best mode to be devised for a more thorough and complete exhibition of the industries of the State. The result of the conference was that the time had arrived for a regular "exposition," like that of the older States. At the January meeting in 1873, Hon. Thomas Dowling, of Terre Haute, reported for the committee that they found a general interest in this enterprise, not only at the capital, but also throughout the State. A sub-committee was appointed who devised plans and specifications for the necessary structure, taking lessons mainly from the Kentucky Exposition building at Louisville. All the members of the State Board were in favor of proceeding with the building except Mr. Poole, who feared that, as the interest of the two enterprises were somewhat conflicting, and the Exposition being the more exciting show, it would swallow up the State and county fairs.

The Exposition was opened Sept. 10, 1873, when Hon. John Sutherland, President of the Board, the Mayor of Indianapolis, Senator Morton and Gov. Hendricks delivered addresses. Senator Morton took the high ground that the money spent for an exposition is spent as strictly for educational purposes as that which goes directly into the common school. The exposition is not a mere show, to be idly gazed upon, but an industrial school where one should study and learn. He thought that Indiana had less untillable land than any other State in the Union; 'twas as rich as any and yielded a greater variety of products; and that Indiana was the most prosperous agricultural community in the United States.

The State had nearly 3,700 miles of railroad, not counting side-track, with 400 miles more under contract for building. In 15 or 18 months one can go from Indianapolis to every county in the State by railroad. Indiana has 6,500 square miles of coal field, 450 of which contain block coal, the best in the United States for manufacturing purposes.

On the subject of cheap transportation, he said: "By the census of 1870, Pennsylvania had, of domestic animals of all kinds, 4,006,589, and Indiana, 4,511,094. Pennsylvania had grain to the amount of 60,460,000 bushels, while Indiana had 79,350,454. The value of the farm products of Pennsylvania was estimated to be \$183,946,000; those of Indiana, \$122,914,000. Thus you see that while Indiana had 505,000 head of live stock more, and 19,000,000 bushels of grain more than Pennsylvania, yet the products of Pennsylvania are estimated at \$183,946,000, on account of her greater proximity to market, while those of Indiana are estimated at only \$122,914,000. Thus you can understand the importance of cheap transportation to Indiana.

"Let us see how the question of transportation affects us on the other hand, with reference to the manufacturer of Bessemer steel. Of the 174,000 tons of iron ore used in the blast furnaces of Pittsburg last year, 84,000 tons came from Lake Superior, 64,000 tons from Iron Mountain, Missouri, 20,000 tons from Lake Champlain, and less than 5,000 tons from the home mines of Pennsylvania. They cannot manufacture their iron with the coal they have in Pennsylvania without coking it. We have coal in Indiana with which we can, in its raw state, make the best of iron; while we are 250 miles nearer Lake Superior than Pittsburg, and 430 miles nearer to Iron Mountain. So that the question of transportation determines the fact that Indiana must become the great center for the manufacture of Bessemer steel."

"What we want in this country is diversified labor."

The grand hall of the Exposition buildings is on elevated ground at the head of Alabama street, and commands a fine view of the city. The structure is of brick, 308 feet long by 150 in width, and two stories high. Its elevated galleries extend quite around the building, under the roof, thus affording visitors an opportunity to secure the most commanding view to be had in the city. The lower floor of the grand hall is occupied by the mechanical, geological and miscellaneous departments, and by the offices of the Board, which extend along the entire front. The second floor, which is

approached by three wide stairways, accommodates the fine art, musical and other departments of light mechanics, and is brilliantly lighted by windows and skylights. But as we are here entering the description of a subject magnificent to behold, we enter a description too vast to complete, and we may as well stop here as anywhere.

The Presidents of the State Fairs have been: Gov. J. A. Wright, 1852-'4; Gen. Jos. Orr, 1855; Dr. A. C. Stevenson, 1856-'8; G. D. Wagner, 1859-60; D. P. Holloway, 1861; Jas. D. Williams, 1862, 1870-'1; A. D. Hamrick, 1863, 1867-'9; Stearns Fisher, 1864-'6; John Sutherland, 1872-'4; Wm. Crim, 1875. Secretaries: John B. Dillon, 1852-'3, 1855, 1858-'9; Ignatius Brown, 1856-'7; W. T. Dennis, 1854, 1860-'1; W. H. Loomis, 1862-'6; A. J. Holmes, 1867-'9; Joseph Poole, 1870-'1; Alex. Heron, 1872-'5. Place of fair, Indianapolis every year except: Lafayette, 1853; Madison, 1854; New Albany, 1859; Fort Wayne, 1865; and Terre Haute, 1867. In 1861 there was no fair. The gate and entry receipts increased from \$4,651 in 1852 to \$45,330 in 1874.

On the opening of the Exposition, Oct. 7, 1874, addresses were delivered by the President of the Board, Hon. John Sutherland, and by Govs. Hendricks, Bigler and Pollock. Yvon's celebrated painting, the "Great Republic," was unveiled with great ceremony, and many distinguished guests were present to witness it.

The exhibition of 1875 showed that the plate glass from the southern part of the State was equal to the finest French plate; that the force-blowers made in the eastern part of the State was of a world-wide reputation; that the State has within its bounds the largest wagon manufactory in the world; that in other parts of the State there were all sorts and sizes of manufactories, including rolling mills and blast furnaces, and in the western part coal was mined and shipped at the rate of 2,500 tons a day from one vicinity; and many other facts, which "would astonish the citizens of Indiana themselves even more than the rest of the world."

INDIANA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This society was organized in 1842, thus taking the lead in the West. At this time Henry Ward Beecher was a resident of Indianapolis, engaged not only as a minister but also as editor of the *Indiana Farmer and Gardener*, and his influence was very extensive in the interests of horticulture, floriculture and farming. Prominent among his pioneer co-laborers were Judge Coburn,

Aaron Aldridge, Capt. James Sigarson, D. V. Culley, Reuben Ragan, Stephen Hampton, Cornelius Ratliff, Joshua Lindley, Abner Pope and many others. In the autumn of this year the society held an exhibition, probably the first in the State, if not in the West, in the hall of the new State house. The only premium offered was a set of silver teaspoons for the best seedling apple, which was won by Reuben Ragan, of Putnam county, for an apple christened on this occasion the "Osceola."

The society gave great encouragement to the introduction of new varieties of fruit, especially of the pear, as the soil and climate of Indiana were well adapted to this fruit. But the bright horizon which seemed to be at this time looming up all around the field of the young society's operations was suddenly and thoroughly darkened by the swarm of noxious insects, diseases, blasts of winter and the great distance to market. The prospects of the cause scarcely justified a continuation of the expense of assembling from remote parts of the State, and the meetings of the society therefore soon dwindled away until the organization itself became quite extinct.

But when, in 1852 and afterward, railroads began to traverse the State in all directions, the Legislature provided for the organization of a State Board of Agriculture, whose scope was not only agriculture but also horticulture and the mechanic and household arts. The rapid growth of the State soon necessitated a differentiation of this body, and in the autumn of 1860, at Indianapolis, there was organized the

INDIANA POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

October 18, Reuben Ragan was elected President and Wm H. Loomis, of Marion county, Secretary. The constitution adopted provided for biennial meetings in January, at Indianapolis. At the first regular meeting, Jan. 9, 1861, a committee-man for each congressional district was appointed, all of them together to be known as the "State Fruit Committee," and twenty-five members were enrolled during this session. At the regular meeting in 1863 the constitution was so amended as to provide for annual sessions, and the address of the newly elected President, Hon. I. G. D. Nelson, of Allen county, urged the establishment of an agricultural college. He continued in the good cause until his work was crowned with success.

In 1864 there was but little done on account of the exhaustive demands of the great war; and the descent of mercury 60° in eighteen hours did so much mischief as to increase the discouragement to the verge of despair. The title of the society was at this meeting, Jan., 1864 changed to that of the Indiana Horticultural Society.

The first several meetings of the society were mostly devoted to revision of fruit lists; and although the good work, from its vastness and complication, became somewhat monotonous, it has been no exception in this respect to the law that all the greatest and most productive labors of mankind require perseverance and toil.

In 1866, George M. Beeler, who had so indefatigably served as secretary for several years, saw himself hastening to his grave, and showed his love for the cause of fruit culture by bequeathing to the society the sum of \$1,000. This year also the State Superintendent of Public Instruction was induced to take a copy of the Society's transactions for each of the township libraries in the State, and this enabled the Society to bind its volume of proceedings in a substantial manner.

At the meeting in 1867 many valuable and interesting papers were presented, the office of corresponding secretary was created, and the subject of Legislative aid was discussed. The State Board of Agriculture placed the management of the horticultural department of the State fair in the care of the Society.

The report for 1868 shows for the first time a balance on hand, after paying expenses, the balance being \$61.55. Up to this time the Society had to take care of itself,—meeting current expenses, doing its own printing and binding, “boarding and clothing itself,” and diffusing annually an amount of knowledge utterly incalculable. During the year called meetings were held at Salem, in the peach and grape season, and evenings during the State fair, which was held in Terre Haute the previous fall. The State now assumed the cost of printing and binding, but the volume of transactions was not quite so valuable as that of the former year.

In 1870 \$160 was given to this Society by the State Board of Agriculture, to be distributed as prizes for essays, which object was faithfully carried out. The practice has since then been continued.

In 1871 the Horticultural Society brought out the best volume of papers and proceedings it ever has had published.

In 1872 the office of corresponding secretary was discontinued; the appropriation by the State Board of Agriculture diverted to the payment of premiums on small fruits given at a show held the previous summer; results of the exhibition not entirely satisfactory.

In 1873 the State officials refused to publish the discussions of the members of the Horticultural Society, and the Legislature appropriated \$500 for the purpose for each of the ensuing two years.

In 1875 the Legislature enacted a law requiring that one of the trustees of Purdue University shall be selected by the Horticultural Society.

The aggregate annual membership of this society from its organization in 1860 to 1875 was 1,225.

EDUCATION.

The subject of education has been referred to in almost every gubernatorial message from the organization of the Territory to the present time. It is indeed the most favorite enterprise of the Hoosier State. In the first survey of Western lands, Congress set apart a section of land in every township, generally the 16th, for school purposes, the disposition of the land to be in hands of the residents of the respective townships. Besides this, to this State were given two entire townships for the use of a State Seminary, to be under the control of the Legislature. Also, the State constitution provides that all fines for the breach of law and all commutations for militia service be appropriated to the use of county seminaries. In 1825 the common-school lands amounted to 680,207 acres, estimated at \$2 an acre, and valued therefore at \$1,216,044. At this time the seminary at Bloomington, supported in part by one of these township grants, was very flourishing. The common schools, however, were in rather a poor condition.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In 1852 the free-school system was fully established, which has resulted in placing Indiana in the lead of this great nation. Although this is a pleasant subject, it is a very large one to treat in a condensed notice, as this has to be.

The free-school system of Indiana first became practically operative the first Monday of April, 1853, when the township trustees

for school purposes were elected through the State. The law committed to them the charge of all the educational affairs in their respective townships. As it was feared by the opponents of the law that it would not be possible to select men in all the townships capable of executing the school laws satisfactorily, the people were thereby awakened to the necessity of electing their very best men; and although, of course, many blunders have been made by trustees, the operation of the law has tended to elevate the adult population as well as the youth; and Indiana still adheres to the policy of appointing its best men to educational positions. The result is a grand surprise to all old fogies, who indeed scarcely dare to appear such any longer.

To instruct the people in the new law and set the educational machinery going, a pamphlet of over 60 pages, embracing the law, with notes and explanations, was issued from the office of a superintendent of public instruction, and distributed freely throughout the State. The first duty of the Board of Trustees was to establish and conveniently locate a sufficient number of schools for the education of all the children of their township. But where were the school-houses, and what were they? Previously they had been erected by single districts, but under this law districts were abolished, their lines obliterated, and houses previously built by districts became the property of the township, and all the houses were to be built at the expense of the township by an appropriation of township funds by the trustees. In some townships there was not a single school-house of any kind, and in others there were a few old, leaky, dilapidated log cabins, wholly unfit for use even in summer, and in "winter worse than nothing." Before the people could be tolerably accommodated with schools at least 3,500 school-houses had to be erected in the State.

By a general law, enacted in conformity to the constitution of 1852, each township was made a municipal corporation, and every voter in the township a member of the corporation; the Board of Trustees constituted the township legislature as well as the executive body, the whole body of voters, however, exercising direct control through frequent meetings called by the trustees. Special taxes and every other matter of importance were directly voted upon.

Some tax-payers, who were opposed to special townships' taxes, retarded the progress of schools by refusing to pay their assessment. Contracts for building school-houses were given up, houses

half finished were abandoned, and in many townships all school operations were suspended. In some of them, indeed, a rumor was circulated by the enemies of the law that the entire school law from beginning to end had been declared by the Supreme Court unconstitutional and void; and the Trustees, believing this, actually dismissed their schools and considered themselves out of office. Hon. W. C. Larrabee, the (first) Superintendent of Public Instruction, corrected this error as soon as possible.

But while the voting of special taxes was doubted on a constitutional point, it became evident that it was weak in a practical point; for in many townships the opponents of the system voted down every proposition for the erection of school-houses.

Another serious obstacle was the great deficiency in the number of qualified teachers. To meet the newly created want, the law authorized the appointment of deputies in each county to examine and license persons to teach, leaving it in their judgment to lower the standard of qualification sufficiently to enable them to license as many as were needed to supply all the schools. It was therefore found necessary to employ many "unqualified" teachers, especially in the remote rural districts. But the progress of the times enabled the Legislature of 1853 to erect a standard of qualification and give to the county commissioners the authority to license teachers; and in order to supply every school with a teacher, while there might not be a sufficient number of properly qualified teachers, the commissioners were authorized to grant temporary licenses to take charge of particular schools not needing a high grade of teachers.

In 1854 the available common-school fund consisted of the congressional township fund, the surplus revenue fund, the saline fund, the bank tax fund and miscellaneous fund, amounting in all to \$2,460,600. This amount, from many sources, was subsequently increased to a very great extent. The common-school fund was intrusted to the several counties of the State, which were held responsible for the preservation thereof and for the payment of the annual interest thereon. The fund was managed by the auditors and treasurers of the several counties, for which these officers were allowed one-tenth of the income. It was loaned out to the citizens of the county in sums not exceeding \$300, on real estate security. The common-school fund was thus consolidated and the proceeds equally distributed each year to all the townships, cities and towns

of the State, in proportion to the number of children. This phase of the law met with considerable opposition in 1854.

The provisions of the law for the establishment of township libraries was promptly carried into effect, and much time, labor and thought were devoted to the selection of books, special attention being paid to historical works.

The greatest need in 1854 was for qualified teachers; but nevertheless the progress of public education during this and following years was very great. School-houses were erected, many of them being fine structures, well furnished, and the libraries were considerably enlarged.

The city school system of Indiana received a heavy set-back in 1858, by a decision of the Supreme Court of the State, that the law authorizing cities and townships to levy a tax additional to the State tax was not in conformity with that clause in the Constitution which required uniformity in taxation. The schools were stopped for want of adequate funds. For a few weeks in each year thereafter the feeble "uniform" supply from the State fund enabled the people to open the schools, but considering the returns the public realizes for so small an outlay in educational matters, this proved more expensive than ever. Private schools increased, but the attendance was small. Thus the interests of popular education languished for years. But since the revival of the free schools, the State fund has grown to vast proportions, and the schools of this intelligent and enterprising commonwealth compare favorably with those of any other portion of the United States.

There is no occasion to present all the statistics of school progress in this State from the first to the present time, but some interest will be taken in the latest statistics, which we take from the 9th Biennial Report (for 1877-'8) by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Hon. James H. Smart. This report, by the way, is a volume of 480 octavo pages, and is free to all who desire a copy.

The rapid, substantial and permanent increase which Indiana enjoys in her school interests is thus set forth in the above report.

Year.	Length of School in Days.	No of Teachers.	Attendance at School.	School Enumeration.	Total Am't Paid Teachers.
1855	61	4,016	206,994	445,791	\$ 239,924
1860	65	7,649	303,744	495,019	481,020
1865	66	9,493	402,812	557,092	1,020,440
1870	97	11,826	462,527	619,627	1,810,866
1875	130	13,133	502,362	667,736	2,830,747
1878	129	13,676	512,535	699,153	3,065,968

The increase of school population during the past ten years has been as follows:

Total in 1868, 592,865.			
Increase for year ending		Increase for year ending	
Sept. 1, 1869.....	17,699	May 1, 1874.....	13,922
" 1, 1870.....	9,063	" 1, 1875.....	13,372
" 1, 1871.....	3,101	" 1, 1876.....	11,494
" 1, 1872.....	8,811	" 1, 1877.....	15,476
May 1, 1873 (8 months).....	8,903	" 1, 1878.....	4,447
		Total, 1878.....	699,153
No. of white males.....	354,271;	females.....	333,033.....
" " colored "	5,937;	"	5,912.....
			699,153

Twenty-nine per cent. of the above are in the 49 cities and 212 incorporated towns, and 71 per cent. in the 1,011 townships.

The number of white males enrolled in the schools in 1878 was 267,315, and of white females, 237,739; total, 505,054; of colored males, 3,794; females, 3,687; total, 7,481; grand total, 512,535.

The average number enrolled in each district varies from 51 to 56, and the average daily attendance from 32 to 35; but many children reported as absent attend parochial or private schools. Seventy-three per cent. of the white children and 63 per cent. of the colored, in the State, are enrolled in the schools.

The number of days taught vary materially in the different townships, and on this point State Superintendent Smart iterates: "As long as the schools of some of our townships are kept open but 60 days and others 220 days, we do not have a uniform system,—such as was contemplated by the constitution. The school law requires the trustee of a township to maintain each of the schools in his corporation an equal length of time. This provision cannot be so easily applied to the various counties of the State, for the reason that there is a variation in the density of the population, in the wealth of the people, and the amount of the township funds. I think, however, there is scarcely a township trustee in the State who cannot, under the present law, if he chooses to do so, bring his schools up to an average of six months. I think it would be wise to require each township trustee to levy a sufficient local tax to maintain the schools at least six months of the year, provided this can be done without increasing the local tax beyond the amount now permitted by law. This would tend to bring the poorer schools up to the standard of the best, and would thus unify the system, and make it indeed a common-school system."

The State, however, averages six and a half months school per year to each district.

The number of school districts in the State in 1878 was 9,380, in all but 34 of which school was taught during that year. There are 396 district and 151 township graded schools. Number of white male teachers, 7,977, and of female, 5,699; colored, male, 62, and female, 43; grand total, 13,781. For the ten years ending with 1878 there was an increase of 409 male teachers and 811 female teachers. All these teachers, except about 200, attend normal institutes,—a showing which probably surpasses that of any other State in this respect.

The average daily compensation of teachers throughout the State in 1878 was as follows: In townships, males, \$1.90; females, \$1.70; in towns, males, \$3.09; females, \$1.81; in cities, males, \$4.06; females, \$2.29.

In 1878 there were 89 stone school-houses, 1,724 brick, 7,608 frame, and 124 log; total, 9,545, valued at \$11,536,647.39.

And lastly, and best of all, we are happy to state that Indiana has a larger school fund than any other State in the Union. In 1872, according to the statistics before us, it was larger than that of any other State by \$2,000,000! the figures being as follows:

Indiana.....	\$8,437,593.47	Michigan.....	\$2,500,214.91
Ohio.....	6,614,816.50	Missouri.....	2,525,252.52
Illinois.....	6,348,538.32	Minnesota.....	2,471,199.31
New York.....	2,880,017.01	Wisconsin.....	2,237,414.37
Connecticut.....	2,809,770.70	Massachusetts.....	2,210,864.00
Iowa.....	4,274,581.93	Arkansas.....	2,000,000.00

Nearly all the rest of the States have less than a million dollars in their school fund.

In 1872 the common-school fund of Indiana consisted of the following:

Non-negotiable bonds.....	\$3,591,316.15	Escheated estates.....	17,866.55
Common-school fund,....	1,666,824.50	Sinking fund, last distrib-	
Sinking fund, at 8 per cent	569,139.94	ution.....	67,068.72
Congressional township		Sinking fund undistrib-	
fund.....	2,281,076.69	uted.....	100,165.92
Value of unsold Congres-		Swamp land fund.....	42,418.40
sional township lands..	94,245.00		
Saline fund.....	5,727.66		\$8,437,593.47
Bank tax fund....	1,744.94		

In 1878 the grand total was \$8,974,455.55.

The origin of the respective school funds of Indiana is as follows:

1. The "Congressional township" fund is derived from the proceeds of the 16th sections of the townships. Almost all of these

have been sold and the money put out at interest. The amount of this fund in 1877 was \$2,452,936.82.

2. The "saline" fund consists of the proceeds of the sale of salt springs, and the land adjoining necessary for working them to the amount of 36 entire sections, authorized by the original act of Congress. By authority of the same act the Legislature has made these proceeds a part of the permanent school fund.

3. The "surplus revenue" fund. Under the administration of President Jackson, the national debt, contracted by the Revolutionary war and the purchase of Louisiana, was entirely discharged, and a large surplus remained in the treasury. In June, 1836, Congress distributed this money among the States in the ratio of their representation in Congress, subject to recall, and Indiana's share was \$860,254. The Legislature subsequently set apart \$573,502.96 of this amount to be a part of the school fund. It is not probable that the general Government will ever recall this money.

4. "Bank tax" fund. The Legislature of 1834 chartered a State Bank, of which a part of the stock was owned by the State and a part by individuals. Section 15 of the charter required an annual deduction from the dividends, equal to $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents on each share not held by the State, to be set apart for common-school education. This tax finally amounted to \$80,000, which now bears interest in favor of education.

5. "Sinking" fund. In order to set the State bank under good headway, the State at first borrowed \$1,300,000, and out of the unapplied balances a fund was created, increased by unapplied balances also of the principal, interest and dividends of the amount lent to the individual holders of stock, for the purpose of sinking the debt of the bank; hence the name sinking fund. The 114th section of the charter provided that after the full payment of the bank's indebtedness, principal, interest and incidental expenses, the residue of said fund should be a permanent fund, appropriated to the cause of education. As the charter extended through a period of 25 years, this fund ultimately reached the handsome amount of \$5,000,000.

The foregoing are all interest-bearing funds; the following are additional school funds, but not productive:

6. "Seminary" fund. By order of the Legislature in 1852, all county seminaries were sold, and the net proceeds placed in the common-school fund.

7. All fines for the violation of the penal laws of the State are placed to the credit of the common-school fund

8. All recognizances of witnesses and parties indicted for crime, when forfeited, are collectible by law and made a part of the school fund. These are reported to the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction annually. For the five years ending with 1872, they averaged about \$34,000 a year.

9. Escheats. These amount to \$17,865.55, which was still in the State treasury in 1872 and unapplied.

10. The "swamp-land" fund arises from the sale of certain Congressional land grants, not devoted to any particular purpose by the terms of the grant. In 1872 there was \$42,418.40 of this money, subject to call by the school interests.

11. Taxes on corporations are to some extent devoted by the Constitution to school purposes, but the clause on this subject is somewhat obscure, and no funds as yet have been realized from this source. It is supposed that several large sums of money are due the common-school fund from the corporations.

Constitutionally, any of the above funds may be increased, but never diminished.

INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY.

So early as 1802 the U. S. Congress granted lands and a charter to the people of that portion of the Northwestern Territory residing at Vincennes, for the erection and maintenance of a seminary of learning in that early settled district; and five years afterward an act incorporating the Vincennes University asked the Legislature to appoint a Board of Trustees for the institution and order the sale of a single township in Gibson county, granted by Congress in 1802, so that the proceeds might be at once devoted to the objects of education. On this Board the following gentlemen were appointed to act in the interests of the institution: William H. Harrison, John Gibson, Thomas H. Davis, Henry Vanderburgh, Walter Taylor, Benjamin Parke, Peter Jones, James Johnson, John Rice Jones, George Wallace, William Bullitt, Elias McNamee, John Badolett, Henry Hurst, Gen. W. Johnston, Francis Vigo, Jacob Kuykendall, Samuel McKee, Nathaniel Ewing, George Leech, Luke Decker, Samuel Gwathmey and John Johnson.

The sale of this land was slow and the proceeds small. The members of the Board, too, were apathetic, and failing to meet, the institution fell out of existence and out of memory.

In 1816 Congress granted another township in Monroe county, located within its present limits, and the foundation of a university was laid. Four years later, and after Indiana was erected into a State, an act of the local Legislature appointing another Board of Trustees and authorizing them to select a location for a university and to enter into contracts for its construction, was passed. The new Board met at Bloomington and selected a site at that place for the location of the present building, entered into a contract for the erection of the same in 1822, and in 1825 had the satisfaction of being present at the inauguration of the university. The first session was commenced under the Rev. Baynard R. Hall, with 20 students, and when the learned professor could only boast of a salary of \$150 a year; yet, on this very limited sum the gentleman worked with energy and soon brought the enterprise through all its elementary stages to the position of an academic institution. Dividing the year into two sessions of five months each, the Board acting under his advice, changed the name to the "Indiana Academy," under which title it was duly chartered. In 1827 Prof. John H. Harney was raised to the chairs of mathematics, natural philosophy and astronomy, at a salary of \$300 a year; and the salary of Mr. Hall raised to \$400 a year. In 1828 the name was again changed by the Legislature to the "Indiana College," and the following professors appointed over the different departments: Rev. Andrew Wylie, D. D., Prof. of mental and moral philosophy and belles lettres; John H. Harney, Prof. of mathematics and natural philosophy; and Rev. Bayard R. Hall, Prof. of ancient languages. This year, also, dispositions were made for the sale of Gibson county lands and for the erection of a new college building. This action was opposed by some legal difficulties, which after a time were overcome, and the new college building was put under construction, and continued to prosper until 1854, when it was destroyed by fire, and 9,000 volumes, with all the apparatus, were consumed. The curriculum was then carried out in a temporary building, while a new structure was going up.

In 1873 the new college, with its additions, was completed, and the routine of studies continued. A museum of natural history, a laboratory and the Owen cabinet added, and the standard of the studies and *morale* generally increased in excellence and in strictness.

Bloomington is a fine, healthful locality, on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railway. The University buildings are in the

collegiate Gothic style, simply and truly carried out. The building, fronting College avenue is 145 feet in front. It consists of a central building 60 feet by 53, with wings each 38 feet by 26, and the whole, three stories high. The new building, fronting the west, is 130 feet by 50. Buildings lighted by gas.

The faculty numbers thirteen. Number of students in the collegiate department in 1879-'80, 183; in preparatory, 169; total, 349, allowing for three counted twice.

The university may now be considered on a fixed foundation, carrying out the intention of the President, who aimed at scholarship rather than numbers, and demands the attention of eleven professors, together with the State Geologist, who is ex-officio member of the faculty, and required to lecture at intervals and look after the geological and mineralogical interests of the institution. The faculty of medicine is represented by eleven leading physicians of the neighborhood. The faculty of law requires two resident professors, and the other chairs remarkably well represented.

The university received from the State annually about \$15,000, and promises with the aid of other public grants and private donations to vie with any other State university within the Republic.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY.

This is a "college for the benefit of agricultural and the mechanic arts," as provided for by act of Congress, July 2, 1862, donating lands for this purpose to the extent of 30,000 acres of the public domain to each Senator and Representative in the Federal assembly. Indiana having in Congress at that time thirteen members, became entitled to 390,000 acres; but as there was no Congress land in the State at this time, scrip had to be taken, and it was upon the following condition (we quote the act):

"SECTION 4. That all moneys derived from the sale of land scrip shall be invested in the stocks of the United States, or of some other safe stocks, yielding no less than five per centum upon the par value of said stocks; and that the moneys so invested shall constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain undiminished, except so far as may be provided in section 5 of this act, and the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated by each State, which may take and claim the benefit of this act, to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and

classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such a manner as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life.

"Sec. 5. That the grant of land and land scrip hereby authorized shall be made on the following conditions, to which, as well as the provision hereinbefore contained, the previous assent of the several States shall be signified by Legislative act:

"First. If any portion of the funds invested as provided by the foregoing section, or any portion of the interest thereon, shall by any action or contingency be diminished or lost, it shall be replaced by the State to which it belongs, so that the capital of the fund shall remain forever undiminished, and the annual interest shall be regularly applied, without diminution, to the purposes mentioned in the fourth section of this act, except that a sum not exceeding ten per centum upon the amount received by any State under the provisions of this act may be expended for the purchase of lands for sites or experimental farms, whenever authorized by the respective Legislatures of said States.

"Second. No portion of said fund, nor interest thereon, shall be applied, directly or indirectly, under any pretence whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation or repair of any building or buildings.

"Third. Any State which may take and claim the benefit of the provisions of this act, shall provide, within five years at least, not less than one college, as provided in the fourth section of this act, or the grant to such State shall cease and said State be bound to pay the United States the amount received of any lands previously sold, and that the title to purchase under the States shall be valid.

"Fourth. An annual report shall be made regarding the progress of each college, recording any improvements and experiments made, with their cost and result, and such other matter, including State industrial and economical statistics, as may be supposed useful, one copy of which shall be transmitted by mail free, by each, to all other colleges which may be endowed under the provisions of this act, and also one copy to the Secretary of the Interior.

"Fifth. When lands shall be selected from those which have been raised to double the minimum price in consequence of railroad

grants, that they shall be computed to the States at the maximum price, and the number of acres proportionately diminished.

"Sixth. No State, while in a condition of rebellion or insurrection against the Government of the United States, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.

"Seventh. No State shall be entitled to the benefits of this act unless it shall express its acceptance thereof by its Legislature within two years from the date of its approval by the President."

The foregoing act was approved by the President, July 2, 1862. It seemed that this law, amid the din of arms with the great Rebellion, was about to pass altogether unnoticed by the next General Assembly, January, 1863, had not Gov. Morton's attention been called to it by a delegation of citizens from Tippecanoe county, who visited him in the interest of Battle Ground. He thereupon sent a special message to the Legislature, upon the subject, and then public attention was excited to it everywhere, and several localities competed for the institution; indeed, the rivalry was so great that this session failed to act in the matter at all, and would have failed to accept of the grant within the two years prescribed in the last clause quoted above, had not Congress, by a supplementary act, extended the time two years longer.

March 6, 1865, the Legislature accepted the conditions of the national gift, and organized the Board of "Trustees of the Indiana Agricultural College." This Board, by authority, sold the scrip April 9, 1867, for \$212,238.50, which sum, by compounding, has increased to nearly \$400,000, and is invested in U. S. bonds. Not until the special session of May, 1869, was the locality for this college selected, when John Purdue, of Lafayette, offered \$150,000 and Tippecanoe county \$50,000 more, and the title of the institution changed to "Purdue University." Donations were also made by the Battle Ground Institute and the Battle Ground Institute of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The building was located on a 100-acre tract near Chauncey, which Purdue gave in addition to his magnificent donation, and to which 86½ acres more have since been added on the north. The boarding-house, dormitory, the laboratory, boiler and gas house, a frame armory and gymnasium, stable with shed and work-shop are all to the north of the gravel road, and form a group of buildings within a circle of 600 feet. The boiler and gas house occupy a rather central position, and supply steam and gas to the boarding-house, dormitory and laboratory. A description of these buildings

may be apropos. The boarding-house is a brick structure, in the modern Italian style, planked by a turret at each of the front angles and measuring 120 feet front by 68 feet deep. The dormitory is a quadrangular edifice, in the plain Elizabethan style, four stories high, arranged to accommodate 125 students. Like the other buildings, it is heated by steam and lighted by gas. Bathing accommodations are in each end of all the stories. The laboratory is almost a duplicate of a similar department in Brown University, R. I. It is a much smaller building than the boarding-house, but yet sufficiently large to meet the requirements. A collection of minerals, fossils and antiquities, purchased from Mr. Richard Owen, former President of the institution, occupies the temporary cabinet or museum, pending the construction of a new building. The military hall and gymnasium is 100 feet frontage by 50 feet deep, and only one story high. The uses to which this hall is devoted are exercises in physical and military drill. The boiler and gas house is an establishment replete in itself, possessing every facility for supplying the buildings of the university with adequate heat and light. It is further provided with pumping works. Convenient to this department is the retort and great meters of the gas house, capable of holding 9,000 cubic feet of gas, and arranged upon the principles of modern science. The barn and shed form a single building, both useful, convenient and ornamental.

In connection with the agricultural department of the university, a brick residence and barn were erected and placed at the disposal of the farm superintendent, Maj. L. A. Burke.

The buildings enumerated above have been erected at a cost approximating the following: boarding-house, \$37,807.07; laboratory, \$15,000; dormitory, \$32,000; military hall and gymnasium, \$6,410.47; boiler and gas house, \$4,814; barn and shed, \$1,500; work-shop, \$1,000; dwelling and barn, \$2,500.

Besides the original donations, Legislative appropriations, varying in amount, have been made from time to time, and Mr. Pierce, the treasurer, has donated his official salary, \$600 a year, for the time he served, for decorating the grounds,—if necessary.

The opening of the university was, owing to varied circumstances, postponed from time to time, and not until March, 1874, was a class formed, and this only to comply with the act of Congress in that connection in its relation to the university. However, in September following a curriculum was adopted, and the first regular term of the Purdue University entered upon. This curriculum

comprises the varied subjects generally pertaining to a first-class university course, namely: in the school of natural science—physics and industrial mechanics, chemistry and natural history; in the school of engineering—civil and mining, together with the principles of architecture; in the school of agriculture—theoretical and practical agriculture, horticulture and veterinary science; in the military school—the mathematical sciences, German and French literature, free-hand and mechanical drawing, with all the studies pertaining to the natural and military sciences. Modern languages and natural history embrace their respective courses to the fullest extent.

There are this year (1880) eleven members of the faculty, 86 students in the regular courses, and 117 other students. In respect to attendance there has been a constant increase from the first. The first year, 1874-'5, there were but 64 students.

INDIANA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

This institution was founded at Terre Haute in 1870, in accordance with the act of the Legislature of that year. The building is a large brick edifice situated upon a commanding location and possessing some architectural beauties. From its inauguration many obstacles opposed its advance toward efficiency and success; but the Board of Trustees, composed of men experienced in educational matters, exercised their strength of mind and body to overcome every difficulty, and secure for the State Normal School every distinction and emolument that lay within their power. Their efforts to this end being very successful; and it is a fact that the institution has arrived at, if not eclipsed, the standard of their expectations. Not alone does the course of study embrace the legal subjects known as reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, United States history, English grammar, physiology, manners and ethics, but it includes also universal history, the mathematical sciences and many other subjects foreign to older institutions. The first studies are prescribed by law and must be inculcated; the second are optional with the professors, and in the case of Indiana generally hold place in the curriculum of the normal school.

The model, or training school, specially designed for the training of teachers, forms a most important factor in State educational matters, and prepares teachers of both sexes for one of the most important positions in life; viz., that of educating the youth of the

State. The advanced course of studies, together with the higher studies of the normal school, embraces Latin and German, and prepares young men and women for entrance to the State University.

The efficiency of this school may be elicited from the following facts, taken from the official reports: out of 41 persons who had graduated from the elementary course, nine, after teaching successfully in the public schools of this State from two terms to two years, returned to the institution and sought admission to the advanced classes. They were admitted; three of them were gentlemen and six ladies. After spending two years and two terms in the elementary course, and then teaching in the schools during the time already mentioned they returned to spend two and a half or three years more, and for the avowed purpose of qualifying themselves for teaching in the most responsible positions of the public school service. In fact, no student is admitted to the school who does not in good faith declare his intention to qualify himself for teaching in the schools of the State. This the law requires, and the rule is adhered to literally.

The report further says, in speaking of the government of the school, that the fundamental idea is rational freedom, or that freedom which gives exemption from the power of control of one over another, or, in other words, the self-limiting of themselves, in their acts, by a recognition of the rights of others who are equally free. The idea and origin of the school being laid down, and also the means by which scholarship can be realized in the individual, the student is left to form his own conduct, both during session hours and while away from school. The teacher merely stands between this scholastic idea and the student's own partial conception of it, as expositor or interpreter. The teacher is not legislator, executor or police officer; he is expounder of the true idea of school law, so that the only test of the student's conduct is obedience to, or nonconformity with, that law as interpreted by the teacher. This idea once inculcated in the minds of the students, insures industry, punctuality and order.

NORTHERN INDIANA NORMAL SCHOOL AND BUSINESS INSTITUTE,
VALPARAISO.

This institution was organized Sept. 16, 1873, with 35 students in attendance. The school occupied the building known as the Valparaiso Male and Female College building. Four teachers

were employed. The attendance, so small at first, increased rapidly and steadily, until at the present writing, the seventh year in the history of the school, the yearly enrollment is more than three thousand. The number of instructors now employed is 23.

From time to time, additions have been made to the school buildings, and numerous boarding halls have been erected, so that now the value of the buildings and grounds owned by the school is one hundred thousand dollars.

A large library has been collected, and a complete equipment of philosophical and chemical apparatus has been purchased. The department of physiology is supplied with skeletons, manikins, and everything necessary to the demonstration of each branch of the subject. A large cabinet is provided for the study of geology. In fact, each department of the school is completely furnished with the apparatus needed for the most approved presentation of every subject.

There are 15 chartered departments in the institution. These are in charge of thorough, energetic, and scholarly instructors, and send forth each year as graduates, a large number of finely cultured young ladies and gentlemen, living testimonials of the efficiency of the course of study and the methods used.

The Commercial College in connection with the school is in itself a great institution. It is finely fitted up and furnished, and ranks foremost among the business colleges of the United States.

The expenses for tuition, room and board, have been made so low that an opportunity for obtaining a thorough education is presented to the poor and the rich alike.

All of this work has been accomplished in the short space of seven years. The school now holds a high place among educational institutions, and is the largest normal school in the United States.

This wonderful growth and development is wholly due to the energy and faithfulness of its teachers, and the unparalleled executive ability of its proprietor and principal. The school is not endowed.

DENOMINATIONAL AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

Nor is Indiana behind in literary institutions under denominational auspices. It is not to be understood, however, at the present day, that sectarian doctrines are insisted upon at the so-called "denominational" colleges, universities and seminaries; the youth at these places are influenced only by Christian example.

Notre Dame University, near South Bend, is a Catholic institution, and is one of the most noted in the United States. It was founded in 1842 by Father Sorin. The first building was erected in 1843, and the university has continued to grow and prosper until the present time, now having 35 professors, 26 instructors, 9 tutors, 213 students and 12,000 volumes in library. At present the main building has a frontage of 224 feet and a depth of 155. Thousands of young people have received their education here, and a large number have been graduated for the priesthood. A chapter was held here in 1872, attended by delegates from all parts of the world. It is worthy of mention that this institution has a bell weighing 13,000 pounds, the largest in the United States and one of the finest in the world.

The *Indiana Asbury University*, at Greencastle, is an old and well-established institution under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, named after its first bishop, Asbury. It was founded in 1835, and in 1872 it had nine professors and 172 students.

Howard College, not denominational, is located at Kokomo, and was founded in 1869. In 1872 it had five professors, four instructors, and 69 students.

Union Christian College, Christian, at Merom, was organized in 1858, and in 1872 had four resident professors, seven instructors and 156 students.

Moore's Hill College, Methodist Episcopal, is situated at Moore's Hill, was founded in 1854, and in 1872 had five resident professors, five instructors, and 142 students.

Earlham's College, at Richmond, is under the management of the Orthodox Friends, and was founded in 1859. In 1872 they had six resident professors and 167 students, and 3,300 volumes in library.

Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, was organized in 1834, and had in 1872, eight professors and teachers, and 231 students, with about 12,000 volumes in the library. It is under Presbyterian management.

Concordia College, Lutheran, at Fort Wayne, was founded in 1850; in 1872 it had four professors and 148 students: 3,000 volumes in library.

Hanover College, Presbyterian, was organized in 1833, at Hanover, and in 1872 had seven professors and 118 students, and 7,000 volumes in library.

Hartsville University, United Brethren, at Hartsville, was founded in 1854, and in 1872 had seven professors and 117 students.

Northwestern Christian University, Disciples, is located at Irvington, near Indianapolis. It was founded in 1854, and by 1872 it had 15 resident professors, 181 students, and 5,000 volumes in library.

BENEVOLENT AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

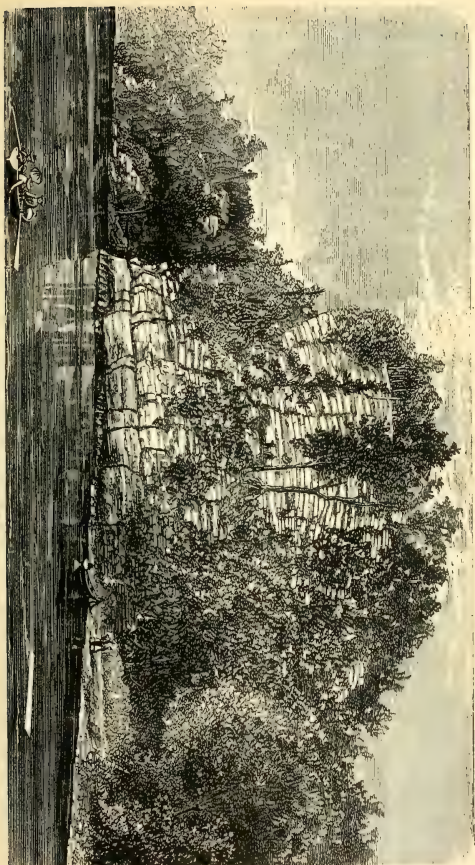
By the year 1830, the influx of paupers and invalid persons was so great that the Governor called upon the Legislature to take steps toward regulating the matter, and also to provide an asylum for the poor, but that body was very slow to act on the matter. At the present time, however, there is no State in the Union which can boast a better system of benevolent institutions. The Benevolent Society of Indianapolis was organized in 1843. It was a pioneer institution; its field of work was small at first, but it has grown into great usefulness.

INSTITUTE FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

In behalf of the blind, the first effort was made by James M. Ray, about 1846. Through his efforts William H. Churchman came from Kentucky with blind pupils and gave exhibitions in Mr. Beecher's church, in Indianapolis. These entertainments were attended by members of the Legislature, for whom indeed they were especially intended; and the effect upon them was so good, that before they adjourned the session they adopted measures to establish an asylum for the blind. The commission appointed to carry out these measures, consisting of James M. Ray, Geo. W. Mears, and the Secretary, Treasurer and Auditor of State, engaged Mr. Churchman to make a lecturing tour through the State and collect statistics of the blind population.

The "Institute for the Education of the Blind" was founded by the Legislature of 1847, and first opened in a rented building Oct. 1, of that year. The permanent buildings were opened and occupied in February, 1853. The original cost of the buildings and ground was \$110,000, and the present valuation of buildings and grounds approximates \$300,000. The main building is 90 feet long by 61 deep, and with its right and left wings, each 30 feet in front and 83 in depth, give an entire frontage of 150 feet. The main building is five stories in height, surmounted by a cupola of

SCENE ON THE OHIO RIVER.





the Corinthian style, while each wing is similarly overcapped. The porticoes, cornices and verandahs are gotten up with exquisite taste, and the former are molded after the principle of Ionic architecture. The building is very favorably situated, and occupies a space of eight acres.

The nucleus of a fund for supplying indigent graduates of the institution with an outfit suitable to their trades, or with money in lieu thereof, promises to meet with many additions. The fund is the out-come of the benevolence of Mrs. Fitzpatrick, a resident of Delaware, in this State, and appears to be suggested by the fact that her daughter, who was smitten with blindness, studied as a pupil in the institute, and became singularly attached to many of its inmates. The following passage from the lady's will bears testimony not only to her own sympathetic nature but also to the efficiency of the establishment which so won her esteem. "I give to each of the following persons, friends and associates of my blind daughter, Margaret Louisa, the sum of \$100 to each, to wit, viz: Melissa and Phœbe Garrettson, Frances Cundiff, Dallas Newland, Naomi Unthunk, and a girl whose name before marriage was Rachel Martin, her husband's name not recollected. The balance of my estate, after paying the expenses of administering, I give to the superintendent of the blind asylum and his successor, in trust, for the use and benefit of the indigent blind of Indiana who may attend the Indiana blind asylum, to be given to them on leaving in such sums as the superintendent may deem proper, but not more than \$50 to any one person. I direct that the amount above directed be loaned at interest, and the interest and principal be distributed as above, agreeably to the best judgment of the superintendent, so as to do the greatest good to the greatest number of blind persons."

The following rules, regulating the institution, after laying down in preamble that the institute is strictly an educational establishment, having its main object the moral, intellectual and physical training of the young blind of the State, and is not an asylum for the aged and helpless, nor an hospital wherein the diseases of the eye may be treated, proceed as follows:

1. The school year commences the first Wednesday after the 15th day of September, and closes on the last Wednesday in June, showing a session of 40 weeks, and a vacation term of 84 days.

2. Applicants for admission must be from 9 to 21 years of age; but the trustees have power to admit blind students under 9 or

over 21 years of age; but this power is extended only in very extreme cases.

3. Imbecile or unsound persons, or confirmed immoralists, cannot be admitted knowingly; neither can admitted pupils who prove disobedient or incompetent to receive instruction be retained on the roll.

4. No charge is made for the instruction and board given to pupils from the State of Indiana; and even those without the State have only to pay \$200 for board and education during the 40 weeks' session.

5. An abundant and good supply of comfortable clothing for both summer and winter wear, is an indispensable adjunct of the pupil.

6. The owner's name must be distinctly marked on each article of clothing.

7. In cases of extreme indigence the institution may provide clothing and defray the traveling expenses of such pupil and levy the amount so expended on the county wherein his or her home is situated.

8. The pupil, or friends of the pupil, must remove him or her from the institute during the annual vacation, and in case of their failure to do so, a legal provision enables the superintendent to forward such pupil to the trustee of the township where he or she resides, and the expense of such transit and board to be charged to the county.

9. Friends of the pupils accompanying them to the institution, or visiting them thereat, cannot enter as boarders or lodgers.

10. Letters to the pupils should be addressed to the care of the Superintendent of the Institute for the Education of the Blind, so as the better to insure delivery.

11. Persons desirous of admission of pupils should apply to the superintendent for a printed copy of instructions, and no pupil should be sent thereto until the instructions have been complied with.

INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

In 1843 the Governor was also instructed to obtain plans and information respecting the care of mutes, and the Legislature also levied a tax to provide for them. The first one to agitate the subject was William Willard, himself a mute, who visited Indiana in 1843, and opened a school for mutes on his own account, with 16 pupils.

The next year the Legislature adopted this school as a State institution, appointing a Board of Trustees for its management, consisting of the Governor and Secretary of State, ex-officio, and Revs. Henry Ward Beecher, Phineas D. Gurley, L. H. Jameson, Dr. Dunlap, Hon. James Morrison and Rev. Matthew Simpson. They rented the large building on the southeast corner of Illinois and Maryland streets, and opened the first State asylum there in 1844; but in 1846, a site for a permanent building just east of Indianapolis was selected, consisting first of 30 acres, to which 100 more have been added. On this site the two first structures were commenced in 1849, and completed in the fall of 1850, at a cost of \$30,000. The school was immediately transferred to the new building, where it is still flourishing, with enlarged buildings and ample facilities for instruction in agriculture. In 1869-'70, another building was erected, and the three together now constitute one of the most beneficent and beautiful institutions to be found on this continent, at an aggregate cost of \$220,000. The main building has a façade of 260 feet. Here are the offices, study rooms, the quarters of officers and teachers, the pupils' dormitories and the library. The center of this building has a frontage of eighty feet, and is five stories high, with wings on either side 60 feet in frontage. In this Central structure are the store rooms, dining-hall, servants' rooms, hospital, laundry, kitchen, bakery and several school-rooms. Another structure known as the "rear building" contains the chapel and another set of school-rooms. It is two stories high, the center being 50 feet square and the wings 40 by 20 feet. In addition to these there are many detached buildings, containing the shops of the industrial department, the engine-house and wash-house.

The grounds comprise 105 acres, which in the immediate vicinity of the buildings partake of the character of ornamental or pleasure gardens, comprising a space devoted to fruits, flowers and vegetables, while the greater part is devoted to pasture and agriculture.

The first instructor in the institution was Win. Willard, a deaf mute, who had up to 1844 conducted a small school for the instruction of the deaf at Indianapolis, and now is employed by the State, at a salary of \$800 per annum, to follow a similar vocation in its service. In 1853 he was succeeded by J. S. Brown, and subsequently by Thomas McIntire, who continues principal of the institution.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The Legislature of 1832-'3 adopted measures providing for a State hospital for the insane. This good work would have been done much earlier had it not been for the hard times of 1837, intensified by the results of the gigantic scheme of internal improvement. In order to survey the situation and awaken public sympathy, the county assessors were ordered to make a return of the insane in their respective counties. During the year 1842 the Governor, acting under the direction of the Legislature, procured considerable information in regard to hospitals for the insane in other States; and Dr. John Evans lectured before the Legislature on the subject of insanity and its treatment. As a result of these efforts the authorities determined to take active steps for the establishment of such a hospital. Plans and suggestions from the superintendents and hospitals of other States were submitted to the Legislature in 1844, which body ordered the levy of a tax of one cent on the \$100 for the purpose of establishing the hospital. In 1845 a commission was appointed to obtain a site not exceeding 200 acres. Mount Jackson, then the residence of Nathaniel Bolton, was selected, and the Legislature in 1846 ordered the commissioners to proceed with the erection of the building. Accordingly, in 1847, the central building was completed, at a cost of \$75,000. It has since been enlarged by the addition of wings, some of which are larger than the old central building, until it has become an immense structure, having cost over half a million dollars.

The wings of the main building are four stories high, and entirely devoted to wards for patients, being capable of accommodating 500.

The grounds of the institution comprise 160 acres, and, like those of the institute for the deaf and dumb, are beautifully laid out.

This hospital was opened for the reception of patients in 1848. The principal structure comprises what is known as the central building and the right and left wings, and like the institute for the deaf and dumb, erected at various times and probably under various adverse circumstances, it certainly does not hold the appearance of any one design, but seems to be a combination of many. Notwithstanding these little defects in arrangement, it presents a very imposing appearance, and shows what may be termed a frontage

of 624 feet. The central building is five stories in height and contains the store-rooms, offices, reception parlors, medical dispensing rooms, mess-rooms and the apartments of the superintendent and other officers, with those of the female employes. Immediately in the rear of the central building, and connected with it by a corridor, is the chapel, a building 50 by 60 feet. This chapel occupies the third floor, while the under stories hold the kitchen, bakery, employes' dining-room, steward's office, employes' apartments and sewing rooms. In rear of this again is the engine-house, 60 by 50 feet, containing all the paraphernalia for such an establishment, such as boilers, pumping works, fire plugs, hose, and above, on the second floor, the laundry and apartments of male employes.

THE STATE PRISON SOUTH.

The first penal institution of importance is known as the "State Prison South," located at Jeffersonville, and was the only prison until 1859. It was established in 1821. Before that time it was customary to resort to the old-time punishment of the whipping-post. Later the manual labor system was inaugurated, and the convicts were hired out to employers, among whom were Capt. Westover, afterward killed at Alamo, Texas, with Crockett, James Keigwin, who in an affray was fired at and severely wounded by a convict named Williams, Messrs. Patterson Hensley, and Jos. R. Pratt. During the rule of the latter of these lessees, the attention of the authorities was turned to a more practical method of utilizing convict labor; and instead of the prisoners being permitted to serve private entries, their work was turned in the direction of their own prison, where for the next few years they were employed in erecting the new buildings now known as the "State Prison South." This structure, the result of prison labor, stands on 16 acres of ground, and comprises the cell houses and workshops, together with the prisoners' garden, or pleasure-ground.

It seems that in the erection of these buildings the aim of the overseers was to create so many petty dungeons and unventilated laboratories, into which disease in every form would be apt to creep. This fact was evident from the high mortality characterizing life within the prison; and in the efforts made by the Government to remedy a state of things which had been permitted to exist far too long, the advance in prison reform has become a reality. From 1857 to 1871 the labor of the prisoners was devoted

to the manufacture of wagons and farm implements; and again the old policy of hiring the convicts was resorted to; for in the latter year, 1871, the Southwestern Car Company was organized, and every prisoner capable of taking a part in the work of car-building was leased out. This did very well until the panic of 1873, when the company suffered irretrievable losses; and previous to its final down-fall in 1876 the warden withdrew convict labor a second time, leaving the prisoners to enjoy a luxurious idleness around the prison which themselves helped to raise.

In later years the State Prison South has gained some notoriety from the desperate character of some of its inmates. During the civil war a convict named Harding mutilated in a most horrible manner and ultimately killed one of the jailors named Tesley. In 1874, two prisoners named Kennedy and Applegate, possessing themselves of some arms, and joined by two other convicts named Port and Stanley, made a break for freedom, swept past the guard, Chamberlain, and gained the fields. Chamberlain went in pursuit but had not gone very far when Kennedy turned on his pursuer, fired and killed him instantly. Subsequently three of the prisoners were captured alive and one of them paid the penalty of death, while Kennedy, the murderer of Chamberlain, failing committal for murder, was sent back to his old cell to spend the remainder of his life. Bill Rodifer, better known as "The Hoosier Jack Sheppard," effected his escape in 1875, in the very presence of a large guard, but was recaptured and has since been kept in irons.

This establishment, owing to former mismanagement, has fallen very much behind, financially, and has asked for and received an appropriation of \$20,000 to meet its expenses, while the contrary is the case at the Michigan City prison.

THE STATE PRISON NORTH.

In 1859 the first steps toward the erection of a prison in the northern part of the State were taken, and by an act of the Legislature approved March 5, this year, authority was given to construct prison buildings at some point north of the National road. For this purpose \$50,000 were appropriated, and a large number of convicts from the Jeffersonville prison were transported northward to Michigan City, which was just selected as the location for the new penitentiary. The work was soon entered upon, and continued to meet with additions and improvements down to a very recent period. So late as 1875 the Legislature appropriated \$20,000

toward the construction of new cells, and in other directions also the work of improvement has been going on. The system of government and discipline is similar to that enforced at the Jeffersonville prison; and, strange to say, by its economical working has not only met the expenses of the administration, but very recently had amassed over \$11,000 in excess of current expenses, from its annual savings. This is due almost entirely to the continual employment of the convicts in the manufacture of cigars and chairs, and in their great prison industry, cooperage. It differs widely from the Southern, insomuch as its sanitary condition has been above the average of similar institutions. The strictness of its silent system is better enforced. The petty revolutions of its inmates have been very few and insignificant, and the number of punishments inflicted comparatively small. From whatever point this northern prison may be looked at, it will bear a very favorable comparison with the largest and best administered of like establishments throughout the world, and cannot fail to bring high credit to its Board of Directors and its able warden.

FEMALE PRISON AND REFORMATORY.

The prison reform agitation which in this State attained telling proportions in 1869, caused a Legislative measure to be brought forward, which would have a tendency to ameliorate the condition of female convicts. Gov. Baker recommended it to the General Assembly, and the members of that body showed their appreciation of the Governor's philanthropic desire by conferring upon the bill the authority of a statute; and further, appropriated \$50,000 to aid in carrying out the objects of the act. The main provisions contained in the bill may be set forth in the following extracts from the proclamation of the Governor:

"Whenever said institution shall have been proclaimed to be open for the reception of girls in the reformatory department thereof, it shall be lawful for said Board of Managers to receive them into their care and management, and the said reformatory department, girls under the age of 15 years who may be committed to their custody, in either of the following modes, to-wit:

"1. When committed by any judge of a Circuit or Common Pleas Court, either in term time or in vacation, on complaint and due proof by the parent or guardian that by reason of her incorrigible or vicious conduct she has rendered her control beyond the power of such parent or guardian, and made it manifestly requisite

that from regard to the future welfare of such infant, and for the protection of society, she should be placed under such guardianship.

"2. When such infant has been committed by such judge, as aforesaid, upon complaint by any citizen, and due proof of such complaint that such infant is a proper subject of the guardianship of such institution in consequence of her vagrancy or incorrigible or vicious conduct, and that from the moral depravity or otherwise of her parent or guardian in whose custody she may be, such parent or guardian is incapable or unwilling to exercise the proper care or discipline over such incorrigible or vicious infant.

"3. When such infant has been committed by such judge as aforesaid, on complaint and due proof thereof by the township trustee of the township where such infant resides, that such infant is destitute of a suitable home and of adequate means of obtaining an honest living, or that she is in danger of being brought up to lead an idle and immoral life."

In addition to these articles of the bill, a formal section of instruction to the wardens of State prisons was embodied in the act, causing such wardens to report the number of all the female convicts under their charge and prepare to have them transferred to the female reformatory immediately after it was declared to be ready for their reception. After the passage of the act the Governor appointed a Board of Managers, and these gentlemen, securing the services of Isaac Hodgson, caused him to draft a plan of the proposed institution, and further, on his recommendation, asked the people for an appropriation of another \$50,000, which the Legislature granted in February, 1873. The work of construction was then entered upon and carried out so steadily, that on the 6th of September, 1873, the building was declared ready for the reception of its future inmates. Gov. Baker lost no time in proclaiming this fact, and October 4 he caused the wardens of the State prisons to be instructed to transfer all the female convicts in their custody to the new institution which may be said to rest on the advanced intelligence of the age. It is now called the "Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls."

This building is located immediately north of the deaf and dumb asylum, near the arsenal, at Indianapolis. It is a three-story brick structure in the French style, and shows a frontage of 174 feet, comprising a main building, with lateral and transverse wings. In front of the central portion is the residence of the superintendent and his associate reformatory officers, while in the

rear is the engine house, with all the ways and means for heating the buildings. Enlargements, additions and improvements are still in progress. There is also a school and library in the main building, which are sources of vast good.

October 31, 1879, there were 66 convicts in the "penal" department and 147 in the "girls' reformatory" department. The "ticket-of-leave" system has been adopted, with entire satisfaction, and the conduct of the institution appears to be up with the times.

INDIANA HOUSE OF REFUGE.

In 1867 the Legislature appropriated \$50,000 to aid in the formation of an institution to be entitled a house for the correction and reformation of juvenile defenders, and vested with full powers in a Board of Control, the members of which were to be appointed by the Governor, and with the advice and consent of the Senate. This Board assembled at the Governor's house at Indianapolis, April 3, 1867, and elected Charles F. Coffin, as president, and visited Chicago, so that a visit to the reform school there might lead to a fuller knowledge and guide their future proceedings. The House of Refuge at Cincinnati, and the Ohio State Reform school were also visited with this design; and after full consideration of the varied governments of these institutions, the Board resolved to adopt the method known as the "family" system, which divides the inmates into fraternal bodies, or small classes, each class having a separate house, house father and family offices, —all under the control of a general superintendent. The system being adopted, the question of a suitable location next presented itself, and proximity to a large city being considered rather detrimental to the welfare of such an institution, Gov. Baker selected the site three-fourths of a mile south of Plainfield, and about fourteen miles from Indianapolis, which, in view of its eligibility and convenience, was fully concurred in by the Board of Control. Therefore, a farm of 225 acres, claiming a fertile soil and a most picturesque situation, and possessing streams of running water, was purchased, and on a plateau in its center a site for the proposed house of refuge was fixed.

The next movement was to decide upon a plan, which ultimately met the approval of the Governor. It favored the erection of one principal building, one house for a reading-room and hospital, two large mechanical shops and eight family houses. January 1, 1868,

three family houses and work-shop were completed; in 1869 the main building, and one additional family house were added; but previous to this, in August, 1867, a Mr. Frank P. Ainsworth and his wife were appointed by the Board, superintendent and matron respectively, and temporary quarters placed at their disposal. In 1869 they of course removed to the new building. This is 64 by 128 feet, and three stories high. In its basement are kitchen, laundry and vegetable cellar. The first floor is devoted to offices, visitors' room, house father and family dining-room and store-rooms. The general superintendent's private apartments, private offices and five dormitories for officers occupy the second floor; while the third floor is given up to the assistant superintendent's apartment, library, chapel and hospital.

The family houses are similar in style, forming rectangular buildings 36 by 58 feet. The basement of each contains a furnace room, a store-room and a large wash-room, which is converted into a play-room during inclement weather. On the first floor of each of these buildings are two rooms for the house father and his family, and a school-room, which is also convertible into a sitting-room for the boys. On the third floor is a family dormitory, a clothes-room and a room for the "elder brother," who ranks next to the house father. And since the reception of the first boy, from Hendricks county, January 23, 1868, the house plan has proved equally convenient, even as the management has proved efficient.

Other buildings have since been erected.

PART II.

HISTORY OF CASS COUNTY.

EDITED BY THOMAS B. HELM.



HISTORY OF CASS COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.*

GEOLOGY—GENERAL FEATURES—CONDITION AT THE CLOSE OF THE GLACIAL EPOCH—ROCKS OF CASS COUNTY—SECTION OF THE STRATA—THE SILICO MAGNESIA LIMESTONE—SECTIONS AT VARIOUS POINTS—LIME BURNING—IRON MANUFACTURING, ETC.

CASS COUNTY is situated in the north central portion of Indiana, and at the close of the glacial epoch was probably a level plain. Since that time the Wabash River and its tributaries have eroded a very considerable amount of clays and bowlders deposited by the great ice flow, forming a valley in this natural plain several miles wide, and ranging from 100 to 200 feet deep, and cutting their channel down into the underlying rocks about ninety feet. Hence, a great variety of soil is found to exist, ranging from the stiff clays of the bowlder drift to the ancient and modern alluvial loams which are found on the terraces along these rivers. The Wabash River flows from east to west, near the center, and Eel River, from the northeast, enters the same at Logansport. Along these streams there is a large area of alluvial soil of great excellence, upon which large crops of wheat and corn are raised. The county was originally covered with a dense growth of timber, considerable quantities of which yet remain.

The rocks of this county are of the upper Silurian Age, with outlines of lower Devonian. It is probable that the latter prevails in the southern portion of the county, although generally buried beneath the drift. The following is a connected section of the county strata:

*Adapted from the State Geological Report for 1872.

	Feet.
Soil.....	2 to 10
Modified drift.....	10 to 20
Boulder drift.....	120 to 30
Devonian black slate (reported)....	30
Devonian limestone.....	20 to 10
Silurian yellow limestone, local.....	11
Fire-stone.....	12
Fine blue limestone.....	20 to 40
Silico Magnesia limestone.....	10 to 40
Total.....	203

An outcrop of the Devonian limestones occurs on the Cincinnati road, and southeast from Logansport another bed was seen near the southern bank of the canal, three miles east of the town, rich in beautiful specimens of fossils. Near the lime works, four and a half miles east of the town, there is a still richer Devonian coral reef, about ten feet thick. In this locality a large amount of lime has been made and shipped. It is a good quality, and is known by masons as a hot lime, begins to set quick, but requires several days to thoroughly harden. At these mines strata containing petroleum are seen, and occasionally a cavity is broken into containing several pounds of bitumen. On the land of William Dunn is found a bed of snow-white sandstone suitable for making glass, and also a thin stratum of lithographic stone.

Below the lime rock is a thick deposit of buff-colored rock, often locally called "freestone," termed in Owen's report "silico magnesia limestone." It contains little or no limestone, but in position, color and mode of occurrence is similar to the famous buff-colored stone obtained at Anamosa, Iowa. At the weathered outcrops this stone does not present a favorable appearance, but may improve as it is uncovered, deeply protected from atmospheric action. The following section at the head of Cedar Island shows some massive bands worthy the attention of quarrymen:

	Feet.	Inches.
Roughly weathered white limetone.....	4	6
Irregular and amorphous stone.....	14	0
Thin bedded "silico magnesia".....	4	6
Heavy bedded "silico magnesia".....	11	6
Banded limestone, with petroleum and tar.....	1	6
Total.....	36	0

The Wabash River here flows over a solid floor, a part of which indicates good quality for building purposes. "Rostrum Rock," on the Indiana Reservation, on the south bank of the river, is a truncated pillar, standing alone in the forest. On the canal, half a mile west of Lewisburg, is a very extensive bed of gravel, about twenty feet in depth.

One mile south of Logansport is an outcrop of stone, principally thin bedded, known as the "Fire-stone Quarry." This stone has, in an extraordinary degree, a capacity for resisting the effects of heat, and has successfully and profitably been used for back-walls in fireplaces in houses and the parts exposed to excessive heat in furnaces.

The "silico magnesia," or buff-colored limestone, mentioned as occurring at Cedar Island, passes entirely beneath the bed of the Wabash at Logansport, but on the west this rock is soon found above the surface, and within a few miles attains a thickness of from ten to forty feet. This stone was used in the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad bridge across the Wabash, and seems to weather well. Still further down the river, and on the south bank, there is an extensive outcrop that has been worked on a large scale. The following section is given at La Rosa & Nash's quarry:

	Feet.	Inches.
Gray porous limestone.....	40	0
Shelly buff silico magnesia limestone.....	4	6
Solid buff silico magnesia limestone.....	13	0
Compact brown silico magnesia limestone.....	15	6
Hard blue limestone, with odor of petroleum, and streaks and masses of tar in partings and crevices to water line.	?	?
Total	72	0

North of the Wabash, and near the Logansport & Peoria Railroad, this stone is well developed and has been worked on the lands of Maj. Dunn and Mr. Watts. Calvert's quarry, two and a half miles east of Georgetown, gives the following section, which shows the blue limestone unconformably deposited upon the silico magnesia, with a small parting of clay. This parting is general, and is often drilled to some twenty or thirty feet below the surface, at Logansport, for a supply of water:

	Feet.	Inches.
Gray limestone.....	10	0
Clay parting.....	2 to 10	
Irregular bedded limestone.....	1	0
Clay band filling inequalities on surface of the Argo.		
magnesia limestone.....	1 ft. to 1	6
Silico magnesia limestone.....	15	4
Total.....	28	8

North and west from Calvert's is Recheater's quarry, from which is obtained the stone known as the "Georgetown stone," used so extensively in the construction of abutments, piers and copings along the canal and river and different railroads. A good test of the quality of this stone is seen in the walls and columns of the county court house, built nearly forty-five years ago. About sixty acres have been exhausted, but the supply is inexhaustible. A stratum from two to four inches thick of lithographic stone is also found here, which experts declare to be of a good quality.

The quarry on the Dunn homestead was extensively worked in former times. On the opposite side of the river from La Rosa's quarry the stone is of the same color, and may be quarried in large blocks. Stratigraphically this is the most elevated expanse of the silico magnesia limestone seen in the county. From this point the strata dips in every direction, and rapidly to the north and northeast. The hill is capped with eight to twelve feet of gray limestone, with an expanse of quarry rock thirty feet thick. On the same farm there is a tract of more than five acres in extent, where the solid rock is rent by fissures from one to two feet wide, and ten to thirty feet deep, having a direction generally from northeast to southwest. The same ground is also pierced with round holes two to three feet in diameter, reaching perpendicularly down to an unknown depth. This singular phenomenon probably owes its origin to the corroding action of rain, or rain-water charged with carbonic acid gas.

Adjoining this farm, and one and one-half miles from Logansport, an extensive business is done in burning and shipping lime. The product is highly caustic, and has been used by the gas companies at Peoria, Pekin, Logansport and Lafayette exclusively for several years as a deodorizer. It is a good plaster lime when well slacked, and makes a hard, compact wall, not liable to "pop" from

subsequent exposure to the air. A section at the Talbott Mine is here given:

	Feet.
Soil.....	1
Fire-stone.....	1 to 2
Gray limestone, with pockets and seams of calc spar, a strong odor of petroleum, and partings and masses of bitumen.....	12
Same, more compact, as found in test fire.....	48
Total	63

The stone is compact, free from chert, obscurely laminated, and well adapted for burning.

R. S. J. Green & Co. established iron works four miles east of Logansport in the year 1856 or 1857, at the canal lock, using water leased from the canal for motive power. The company used bog ore from White County, which was roasted, sifted and heated in a Catalan forge, and then hammered into blooms by machinery. The ore, by analysis, was at least 60 per cent, but by this process the product only averaged 37 per cent. The forge was in operation about a year and a half. The maximum product for a single month was 100 tons. The enterprise was not profitable because of the great expense of long transportation of the ore from White County in wagons.

CHAPTER II.

BY T. B. HELM.

INDIANS—THE ABORIGINES, THEIR DIVISIONS AND CLASSES—TRIBES; THE MIAMIS, THEIR HISTORY AND FAMILY RELATIONS—THE POTTAWATOMIES, THEIR ORIGIN—MIGRATIONS—NOTED CHIEFS AND WARRIORS, —TREATIES—BATTLE AT OLD TOWN, ETC.

UPON the first introduction of Europeans among the primitive inhabitants of this country, it was the prevailing opinion among the white people that the vast domain since designated as the "American Continent" was peopled by one common family, of like habits and speaking the same language. The error, however, was soon dispelled by observation, which at the same time established the fact of the great diversity of their characteristics, lan-

guage and physical development, the diversity arising sometimes from one cause and sometimes from another. Especially within the past century the subject of ethnological investigation has acquired new interest, the unfoldings of the period adding largely to the stock of knowledge appertaining thereto. These investigations, in many instances, have elicited facts of great moment by the consideration, in the light of the present age, of observed conditions as consequent upon causes before unknown to science. As a result, therefore, it has been ascertained that there are certain radical divisions in the Indian race at large into which, by common consent, the race has been separated.

The principal of these divisions, as known at this period, is the Algonquin, embracing, among other powerful tribes, the Miamis, recognized as one of the most perfect types, and in past ages one of the most extensive on the continent. Next in rank to the Miamis, if, indeed, they are not entitled to precedence, are the Delawares, or Lenne Lenapes, and the Shawanoes. The Miamis were early known as the Twa'twas', Omes and Omanees. Next were the Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas and Piankeshaws, who, collectively, were known as the Ilinese, or Illinois Indians. Then, the Ottawas. The Chipewas and Mississauges were interchangeably known as Nipersinians, Nipissings, Ojibwas, Santaux and Chibwas. After these were the Kiskapoos, or Miscontins; the Pottawattomies, or Pouks; and the Sacs (or Sauks), and Foxes (or Reynards). The Munsees was another name for the Delawares. This is Schoolcraft's classification and arrangement, as given in his history of the "Indians of North America."

The Miamis.—At an early period in the history of the Algonquin family, while it inhabited the region of the northern lakes, and before the general dispersion of the tribes, the Miamis were recognized, not so much by a distinct name, in the sense of a specific division, as by particularities of manner and habit, or, otherwise, from location. Then, in common with the Ottawas and adjacent bands, their chief occupation appears to have been fur-gathering, for they were hunters and trappers, and had acquired considerable notoriety in that particular calling. From the contiguity of their location and similarity of habit with the Ottawas, as separate bands, they were probably distinguished by the appellation of Toua-

tonas, or 'Twa-twas, indicating that they were of the hunters, or were hunters, the Ottawas being especially known by that name, from which the modification of the term derives its significance. The tribal relation was not recognized until the severance from the parent stock was consummated. This probably did not take place prior to the year 1600, since nothing is heard of them for a number of years after that time. Having separated themselves, however, they located somewhere to the southward of Lake Nipissing, or on the peninsula east of Lake Michigan. Here their aptness in catching the beaver and other fur-bearing animals of the higher grades insured their early acquaintance with traders of the class that traversed the country. The strifes incident to competition in trade, and the jealousies engendered thereby in the end, induced a resort to every species of chicanery consistent with securing a good trade. They were designated first, by the English traders and others, as Twightwees, or Twig-twees. Later, through the agency of these deceptions, practiced by the English no doubt to offset the superior diplomacy of the French, the name became obnoxious. At this juncture, the French, to maintain the ascendent and secure their confidence thereafter, called them M' Amis (Miamis)—my friends—significant of the confidential relationship existing between them. The general correctness of this version of the incidents connected with the name of this ancient tribe has, in addition to its probability, the acceptance, in substance, at least, of some old writers whose statements are every way worthy of credence.

The first historical account we have of this tribe was in the year 1669, in the vicinity of Green Bay, where they were visited by the French missionary, Father Allouez, and subsequently by Father Dablon. It is stated that from Green Bay they passed to the south of Lake Michigan, in the vicinity of Chicago. At a later date they settled on the St. Joseph's, of Lake Michigan, and established there a village; another on the river Miami of Lake Erie (Ke-ki-ong-a, now Fort Wayne), and a third on the Wabash (Ouiatenon, on the Wea Plains, a few miles below La Fayette, Ind.). Charlevoix says these villages were established as early as 1670, for at that date the Miamis had been in possession, occupying the territory surrounding, for many years anterior thereto. A portion of them remained at Detroit and above that point until near the close

of the seventeenth century, when they were induced to emigrate southward and join the other Miamis in the southern part of the Michigan Peninsula. During the major part of the latter half of that century they had been and were in alliance with the French, and through their instrumentality the principal settlements of them were made in northern Indiana and Illinois. French missionaries were among them at those several villages as early as 1670-79, as we find from the records of the Jesuit priests, who were themselves familiar with the facts stated. Simultaneous with or prior to the visitation of these points by the priests, rude forts had been erected by the authorities of the French Government, for the protection of trade and the maintenance of their supremacy over these, their Indian allies. One of these forts had been erected at the instance of *Sieur de La Salle*, at *Ke-ki-ong-a*, in 1669 or 1670, and in 1679, after his plans had been interfered with at *Kekionga*, by war parties of the Iroquois passing that way, and another at the mouth of *St. Joseph's*, of Lake Michigan. Within about the same period, the exact date of which does not now appear, a similar fort or post was erected and maintained at *Ouiatenon*—all within the jurisdiction of New France, and within the region occupied by the Miamis.

At a very early period, but just at what time is not now to be ascertained, the Miamis, because of their extensive dominion, power and influence, and of the numerous consanguinous branches acknowledging their relationship, came to be known as the Miami Confederacy. In 1765 the confederacy was composed of the following branches, with the number of warriors belonging to each: The *Twightwees*, at the head of the *Maumee River*, with 250 available warriors; the *Ouiatenons*, in the vicinity of *Post Ouiatenon*, on the *Wabash*, with 300 warriors; the *Piankeshaws*, on the *Vermillion River*, with 300 warriors; and the *Shockeys*, on the territory lying on the *Wabash*, between *Vincennes* and *Post Ouiatenon*, with 200 warriors. At an earlier date, perhaps, the Miamis, with their confederates, were able to muster a much more formidable force, as the citation from the history of the Five Nations would seem to show.

From what has already been shown concerning the extent of territory claimed by and conceded to belong to the Miamis, it will appear that the lands in Cass and adjoining counties came into possession of the United States Government through the agency of

treaties with that nation, an account of which will elsewhere appear, notwithstanding the fact that there was a show of title in the Pottawatomies, who, by sufferance, had been permitted to exercise rights of possession over a portion of these lands, which was ceded by them to the United States, subject to the higher claim of the Miami. The Great Miami Reserve, so called, lying south of the Wabash River and east of a line running due south from a point opposite the mouth of Eel River, and extending east through Cass, Miami and Wabash, including a portion of Grant County, was the last of their extensive possessions in the State of Indiana, to which they yielded their ancient right. "They dwelt in permanent villages, thus indicating a higher civilization than that of the nomadic tribes of the farther West. For this purpose they selected the most beautiful sites on the banks of rivers and small streams. While their principal sustenance was derived from hunting and fishing, their selections for village sites and their treaty reservations, whether of large or small tracts, are, proverbially, the very best lands for agricultural purposes. They were a war-like tribe, and were allies of England in the wars between that country and this. Their chiefs were able leaders, the most conspicuous of whom, as a statesman and warrior, was Little Turtle. Their prowess in the field is historical under the leadership of this celebrated chief, who, as commander of the allied Indian forces, defeated Gen. Harmar October 19, 1790, and Gen. St. Clair November 1, 1791, the most disastrous reverses suffered by the whites at the hands of the Indians.

"And not less conspicuous is the war-like character they sustained in their defeat by Gen. Wayne at the battle of Fort Wayne, August 20, 1794; by Gen. Harrison at the battle of Tippecanoe, November 7, 1811; and by Col. Campbell on the Mississinewa, in December, 1812. Francis Godfroy, Lewis Godfroy, his brother, and Shap-pa-can-nah, or Deaf Man, * * * were noted war chiefs, and participated in the battles."

The Pottawatomies.—The Pottawatomies, or Poux, as they appear formerly to have been known, are of the Algonquin family, and a branch or offshoot of the Chippewas—sometimes written Ojibways—having a common origin with them. It is represented, also, as a part of the family history, that the separation of these

branches of the present stock took place in the vicinity of Michilimackinack, not far from the middle of the seventeenth century, as early, probably, as 1641. At the time of the separation, or immediately after, the Poux having located on the southern shore of Lake Michigan, the Ottawas went to live with them. After a time the Ottawas, becoming dissatisfied with the situation, determined to withdraw from their former allies and seek a home elsewhere. The Poux, being informed of this determination, told the Ottawas they might go back to the north if they did not like their association; that they, the Poux, had made a fire for themselves, and were capable of assuming and maintaining a separate and independent sovereignty and of building their own council fires. From this circumstance, it is said, the name of the Pottawatomies was derived. Etymologically, the word is a compound of *put-ta-wa*, signifying a blowing out or expansion of the cheek, as in the act of blowing a fire, and *me*, a nation, which, being interpreted, means a nation of fire-blowers—literally, a people, as intimated to the Ottawas, able to build their own council fires and otherwise exercise the prerogatives of independence, or self-government.

The first historical reference we have to them was in 1641, when it was stated that they had abandoned their own country (Green Bay), and taken refuge with the Chippewas, so as to secure themselves from their enemies, the Sioux, who, it would seem, having been at war with, had well nigh overcome them. In 1660 Father Allouez, a French missionary, speaks of the Pottawatomies as occupying territory that extended from Green Bay to the head of Lake Superior, and southward to the country of the Sacs and Foxes and the Miamis, and that traders had preceded him to their country. Ten years later they returned to Green Bay, and occupied the borders of Lake Michigan on the north. Subsequently, about the beginning of the eighteenth century, they had traversed the eastern coast of Lake Michigan to the mouth of the St. Joseph's River, where, and to the southward of Lake Michigan, a large body of them held possession until nearly the middle of the nineteenth century. The occupancy of this territory was at first permissible only on the part of the Miamis, who had before possessed the undisputed right to occupy and enjoy; but in the course of time their rights were acknowledged by giving them a voice in the making of treaties, which



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also included the rights of cession and conveyance. Being somewhat migratory in character, they have, as a consequence, been determined to be aggressive also, since they have frequently taken possession of territory without permission from the rightful owners, and then by sufferance occupied it until a *quasi* right was acknowledged; and while it is true that they have thus occupied territory, it is true, also, that such occupancy has been, as a rule, an unavoidable alternative after being forcibly ejected or retired from their own country, as was the fact when they first removed from Green Bay.

At the beginning of the war of 1812 "they had settled along the northern bank of the Tippecanoe River, and finally, by the year 1820, they had extended their lines to and along the northern bank of the Wabash, from the mouth of the Tippecanoe to the head waters of Eel River, and thence northward to the borders of Lake Michigan. The great civil chief, or sachem, who ruled over them from about the year 1790 to about 1820, was named To-beno-beh, and noted for his intelligence and mildness of character. He died, a venerable patriarch of the wilderness, about the latter year. Wen-e-megh—usually spelled Winemac—was their leading war chief during the war of 1812, and was distinguished for his force of character, as well as his noble and commanding personal appearance. He was of that party of the enemy with which Logan had his fatal encounter near the banks of the Miami in the fall of 1812. Me-te-ah, who stood high, both as an orator and military chieftain, during and after that war, was the last chief of distinction among the Pottawattomies. He came to his death under circumstances which showed too plainly the fallen condition of his people and their degeneracy from the days of their ancient power and independence."

The Pottawattomies, like the Miamis, after selling all their lands in the State, agreed, as a part of their treaty stipulations, that after a specified time from the conclusion of their treaties with the United States, they would migrate to reservations prepared for them west of the Mississippi. As a tribe they went—in part, willingly, but generally by the application of force as a means of facilitating their progress. "The Pottawattomies frequently resorted to Logansport in large bodies, and sometimes remained for days at a time. The principal chiefs and leading men of the tribe who came hither for the

purpose of trading, and who were most familiarly known to the early citizens, were Aw-be-naw-be, Ash-kum, Paw-siss, Muck-kose, Co-ash-be, Che-quah, Kawk, Ko-kem, Shpo-tah, Che-chaw-koase, We-saw, Weis-she-o-nas, Ke-wau-nay, Pash-po-ho, I-o-wah, Nas-waw-kay, O-kah-maus, Ben-ac, Ne-baush, and Njo-quiss; and the chiefesses, Mish-no-quah and Mis-ne-go-quah; the last two of whom, together with several others, and several Indian scenes, have very happily been transferred upon canvas by the elegant pencil of Mr. George Winter."

Their usual camping ground while on a trading expedition on the north side of Eel River, on the site of West Logan, sometimes on the hill-side near the site of the Old School Presbyterian Church, and again on the banks of Eel River opposite the "Point." The Miamis came in smaller parties, and encamped on the south side of the Wabash, and when they had finished trading, departed for their homes without delay; while the Pottawatomies ended their trade mission with a grand "spree"—"taking the town."

Treaties and Cessions of Land.—The territorial area included within the present boundaries of Cass County, Ind., became vested in the United States by virtue of certain treaties with the Indian tribes, who were the acknowledged primitive owners of the several portions thereof, in accordance with the settled policy of the Government to receive no lands from any of the aboriginal possessors of them, except by purchase, and for a valuable consideration paid. The first of these treaties made and concluded between the parties thereto was at St. Mary's, Ohio, on the 2d day of October, 1818, between Jonathan Jennings, Lewis Cass, and Benjamin Parke, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the principal chiefs and warriors of the Pottawattomie nation of Indians. In consideration of the cession so made, the United States agreed to pay said nation a perpetual annuity of \$2,500 in silver, one-half of which to be paid at Detroit, and the other half at Chicago. The lands in Cass County embraced in the provisions of this treaty, lie immediately west of a line drawn due south from a point on the south side of the Wabash opposite the mouth of Eel River, and north of the Wabash River to a line extending easterly from a point near the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of Section 18, Township 28 north, Range 1 west, to the eastern bound-

ary of the county at a point a few rods north of the southeast corner of Section 22, Township 28 north, Range 3 east, known as the old "Indian boundary line." The second was held at the "Treaty Ground" on the Wabash River, nearly opposite the mouth of the Mississinewa (in the eastern part of the city of Wabash, at what was known as "Paradise Springs"), between Lewis Cass, James B. Ray, and John Tipton, commissioners of the United States, and the chiefs and warriors of the Pottawattomie tribe of Indians, concluded and signed on the 16th of October, 1826, and ratified by Congress and proclaimed by John Quincy Adams, President of the United States, February 7, 1827. By this treaty the tribe ceded to the United States the lands lying north of the boundary designated by the preceding treaty, and including the northern portion of Township 28 north, to the north line thereof.

In confirmation of the title derived through the preceding treaties with the Pottawattomies, the Miamis—who were the acknowledged holders of a prior interest in all said lands by virtue of antecedent occupancy—by a subsequent treaty between the same commissioners and themselves, made and concluded at the last named "Treaty Grounds," on the 23d of October, 1826, "ceded to the United States all their claim to land in the State of Indiana, north and west of the Wabash River," excepting certain reservations therein designated, which treaty was also ratified by Congress and proclaimed by the President of the United States, on the 24th of January, 1827, prior to the ratification of the aforementioned treaty with the Pottawattomies. By a further treaty with the United States, dated October 23, 1834, between William Marshall, commissioner, and the chiefs and warriors of the Miami tribe of Indians, made and concluded at the forks of the Wabash, said tribe ceded a portion of their big reserve made at the Treaty of St. Mary's, in 1818, situated southeast of the Wabash River, and extending along said river from the mouth of the Salamony to the mouth of Eel River, "commencing on the Wabash River opposite the mouth of Eel River, running up said Wabash River eight miles; thence south two miles; thence westwardly one mile; thence south to the boundary line of said reserve; thence along said boundary line seven miles to the southwest corner; thence northerly with the western boundary line to the place of beginning." The consider-

ation for all the lands embraced in Article I of said treaty, was \$208,000; of this sum \$58,000 was to be paid within six months from the ratification of the treaty, \$50,000 to be appropriated to the payment of the debts of the tribe, and the remaining \$100,000 in annual installments of \$10,000. This treaty, in consequence of some informality, was not ratified by Congress until December 22, 1837. The portion of those lands in Cass County lies immediately south of the Wabash River, extending from the mouth of Eel River eastwardly to near the mouth of Pipe Creek, a distance of eight miles.

The Miamis, by a subsequent treaty made at the forks of the Wabash, on the 6th of November, 1838, between Abel C. Pepper, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the chiefs and warriors of said tribe, ceded to the United States all that tract of land lying south of the Wabash River and included within the following bounds, to wit: "Commencing at a point on said river where the western boundary line of the Miami reserve intersects the same, near the mouth of Pipe Creek; thence south two miles; thence west one mile; thence south along said boundary line, three miles; thence east to the Mississinnewa River; thence up the said river, with the meanders thereof, to the eastern boundary line of the said Miami reserve; thence north along said eastern boundary line to the Wabash River; thence down the said last named river, with the meanders thereof, to the place of beginning." This treaty was ratified by Congress on the 8th day of February, 1839. The consideration was \$335,680, \$60,000 of which was to be paid immediately upon the ratification of the treaty, and the residue, after paying the debts of the tribe, in yearly installments of \$12,568 each.

Finally the Miamis, by a treaty made and concluded at the forks of the Wabash on the 28th of November, 1840, in which the United States was represented by Samuel Milroy and Allen Hamilton, commissioners, acting unofficially, and the chiefs and warriors of their tribe, ceded "to the United States all that tract of land on the south side of the Wabash River, not heretofore ceded, and known as the 'residue of the Big Reserve'—being all of their remaining lands in Indiana." Ratified June 7, 1841. The consideration for this cession was \$550,000; \$250,000 of which was to be appropriated to the payment of the debts of the tribe, and the residue, \$300,000, to be paid in twenty yearly installments.

The lands embraced in the several cessions referred to, lying in Cass County, were surveyed as follows: That part of the cession of October 2, 1818, in Congressional Township 26 north, and the portion in Township 27 south of the Wabash River, were subdivided by Henry Bryan in 1821; the portion in Township 27, north of the Wabash River, by David Hillis in 1828; and that in Township 28, south of the Indian boundary, by Austin W. Morris in 1834. The lands ceded by the treaties of October 16 and 23, 1826, were surveyed by Thomas Brown in 1828; those lying south of the Wabash in Ranges 1 and 2 east, in the western part of the Miami Reserve, by A. St. Clair Vance in 1838; those south of the Wabash, ceded by the treaty of October 23, 1834—not ratified until December 22, 1837—by Chauncey Carter in 1839; and the land embraced in the treaty of November 28, 1840, which lies in Cass County, was surveyed in 1846 and 1847 by Abner E. Van Ness. The Indian reservations, most of them north and south of the Wabash River, were surveyed by Chauncey Carter—those under the treaties of 1826 in the summer and fall of 1827.

The Old Town Engagement.—An occurrence of considerable importance, that took place in Cass County, was the destruction of the Indian village known as Eel River Town. This was at the present site of Old Town, on the north side of Eel River, six miles from the Wabash River. The commander of the troops against this place was Brig.-Gen. James Wilkinson. Dillon says: "On the 1st of August, 1791, Wilkinson, at the head of 525 men, moved from the neighborhood of Fort Washington, and, after making a feint toward the Miami village, directed his march toward the Indian village of Ke-na-pa-com-a-qua, which stood on the north bank of Eel River, about six miles from the point where that stream enters the river Wabash." This town was also called, by the French, l'Anguille. In his report of this affair, dated August 24, 1791, to Gov. St. Clair. Gen. Wilkinson says:

"I quitted my camp on the 7th, as soon as I could see my way, crossed one path at three miles distance, bearing northeast, and at seven miles I fell into another, very much used, bearing northwest by north, which I at once adopted as the direct route to my object, and pushed forward with the utmost dispatch. I halted at 12 o'clock to refresh the horses, and examine the men's arms and am-

munitions: marched again at half past one, and at fifteen minutes before five I struck the Wabash about one and a half leagues above the mouth of Eel River, being the very spot for which I had aimed since the commencement of my march. I crossed the river, and following the path a north by east course. At the distance of two and a half miles, my reconnoitering party announced Eel River in front and the town on the opposite bank. I dismounted, ran forward, and examined the situation of the town as far as practicable without exposing myself, but the whole face of the country, from the Wabash to the margin of Eel River, being a continued thicket of brambles, black jacks, weeds and shrubs of different kinds, it was impossible for me to get a good view without endangering a discovery. I immediately determined to post two companies on the bank of the river opposite to the town, and above the ground I then occupied: to make a detour with Maj. Caldwell and the second battalion, until I fell into the Miami trace, and by that route to cross the river above and gain the rear of the town, and to leave directions with Maj. McDowell, who commanded the first battalion, to lie perdue until I commenced the attack, then to dash through the river with his corps and the advanced guard, and assault the houses on the front and left. In the moment I was about to put this arrangement into execution, word was brought me that the enemy had taken the alarm and were flying. I instantly ordered a general charge, which was obeyed with alacrity. The men, forcing their way over every obstacle, plunged through the river with vast intrepidity. The enemy was unable to make the smallest resistance. Six warriors, and (in the hurry and confusion of the charge) two squaws and a child, were killed. Thirty-four prisoners were taken and an unfortunate captive released, with the loss of two men killed and one wounded.

"I found this town scattered along Eel River for full three miles, on an uneven, scrubby oak barren, intersected alternately by bogs almost impassable, and impervious thickets of plum, hazel and black jack. Notwithstanding these difficulties, if I may credit the report of the prisoners, very few who were in town escaped. Expecting a second expedition, their goods were generally packed up and buried. Sixty warriors had crossed the Wabash to watch the paths leading from the Ohio. The head chief, with all the prisoners and a num-

ber of families, were out digging a root which they substituted in place of the potato; and about one hour before my arrival, all the warriors, except eight, had mounted their horses and rode up the river to a French store to purchase ammunition. This ammunition had arrived from the Miami village that very day, and the squaws informed me was stored about two miles from the town. I detached Maj. Caldwell in quest of it, but he failed to make any discovery, although he scoured the country for seven or eight miles up the river. I encamped in the town that night, and the next morning I cut up the corn, scarcely in the milk, burned the cabins, mounted my young warriors, squaws and children in the best manner in my power, and leaving two infirm squaws and a child, with a short talk I commenced my march for the Kickapoo town in the prairie."

CHAPTER III.

ORGANIZATION OF CASS COUNTY—LOCATION OF COUNTY SEAT—SALE OF LOTS—CREATION OF TOWNSHIPS—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—COUNTY FINANCES—POOR EXPENSES—ROADS—RAILROADS—WABASH & ERIE CANAL—AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—MEDICAL ASSOCIATION—OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATIONS—ORPHANS' HOME—ELECTIONS—COUNTY OFFICES, ETC.

CASS COUNTY was named in honor of Gen. Lewis Cass, who was one of the commissioners of the United States, and did much to consummate the treaties with the Indians, by which the Government became the possessor of the lands that now constitute the county. After the consummation of the treaty of 1826, immigration increased, and in 1828 the settlers were sufficiently numerous to warrant the formation of a new county, and in consequence the following enabling act was passed by the Legislature:

AN ACT FOR THE FORMATION OF CASS COUNTY. APPROVED DECEMBER 18, 1828.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana,* That from and after the second Monday of April next, all the territory included in the following boundary to wit: Beginning on the west boundary line of the great Miami Reservation, at the intersection of the township line dividing Townships 25 and 26; thence north three miles; thence west eight miles to the southwest corner of Section 15, Township 26 north, of Range 1 west; thence west three miles to the range line dividing Ranges 1 and 2 west; thence north to the boundary line of the purchase of 1826; thence east with said line about twenty-eight miles to the bound-

ary of the Five-Mile Reservation, extending from the Wabash to Eel River; thence crossing the Wabash to a point due east of the place of beginning; thence west to the place of beginning, shall form and constitute a county to be known and designated by the name and title of Cass.

SEC. 2. The said new county shall, from and after the second Monday in April next, enjoy all the rights, privileges and jurisdiction which to separate and independent counties appertain and belong.

SEC. 3. That Henry Restine, of the county of Montgomery, Erasmus Powell, of the county of Shelby, William Purdy, of the county of Sullivan, Harris Tyner, of the county of Marion and Samuel McGeorge, of Tippecanoe County, be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners for the purpose of fixing the seat of justice in said new county agreeably to the provisions of an act entitled "An act for fixing the seats of justice in all new counties hereafter to be laid off." The commissioners above named, or a majority of them, shall convene at the house of Gillis McBean in said new county, on the second Monday of August next, or so soon thereafter as a majority of said commissioners may meet, and shall proceed to discharge the duties assigned them by law.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the sheriff of Cass County, to notify the commissioners herein above named, by written notification, of their appointment, on or before the 15th day of June next; and for such services, the board doing county business of the said new county, shall allow him a reasonable compensation out of the county treasury thereof.

SEC. 5. The circuit court and other courts of said new county shall be held at the seminary in the town of Logansport or at any other place therein, to which the said courts may adjourn until suitable accommodations can be had at the seat of justice thereof, when the courts shall adjourn to meet at said county seat.

SEC. 6. The agent who shall be appointed to superintend the sale of lots at the county seat of said new county of Cass, shall reserve ten per centum out of all donations of said county, and shall pay the same over to such person or persons, as may be appointed according to law to receive the same, for the use of a county library for said new county.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the qualified voters of the county of Cass, at the time of electing a clerk, recorder and associate judges, to elect three justices of the peace, as well as three county commissioners, agreeably to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to establish a board of county commissioners," approved January 30, 1824, who, when elected and qualified as prescribed by said act, shall have all powers and perform all duties prescribed by said act, which act is hereby revived, and decreed and taken as in full force as relates to said county of Cass; and also the county commissioners shall have all the power and perform all the duties prescribed by law as relates to the board of justices in the several counties; said commissioners shall have power to hold special sessions, and to do and perform any duties required at any previous regular session. This act to take effect and be in full force from and after the first day of February next.

AN ACT SUPPLEMENTAL TO THE FOREGOING. APPROVED JANUARY 19, 1829.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That the lines of said county of Cass be, and they are hereby, corrected in the boundaries thereof, as described in the first section of the act, to which this is supplemental by the insertion of the words "thence north three miles" next after the words "north of range west" and previous to the words "thence west three miles," and the same as hereby amended shall be and remain the boundary of Cass County,

as fully as if the above amendment had been originally inserted in the description thereof in said act.

SEC. 2. That the territory included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning on the western boundary line of the Great Miami Reservation, at the corner of Cass and Carroll Counties, in Township 25, Range 1 east; thence south with said boundary line to the line dividing Townships 24 and 25; thence east on said two townships' line to the eastern boundary of said reservation; thence north with the eastern boundary line of said reservation, and in a line due north, in continuation thereof to the State line; thence on the line of the State west to a point where a due south line will strike the western boundary line of said county of Cass; thence south to the line of Cass County, and thence east with the line of said county of Cass to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, attached to the said county of Cass for civil and criminal jurisdiction; and the citizens residing within the bounds so included shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities, and be subject to all taxes, impositions and assessments of the citizens of the county of Cass.

Following the supplemental act of 1829 various other changes were made and new counties formed out of the attached portion, but it was not until 1852 that the boundary as it now exists was fixed by statute. The following is the description: Beginning on the west side of the great Miami Reservation line, where township line dividing Townships 24 and 25, intersects the same; thence north nine miles to the northeast corner of Section 23 in Township 26 north, of Range 1 east; thence west eight miles to the corner of Sections 15, 16, 21 and 22 in Township 26 north, of Range 1 west; thence north three miles to the southeast corner of Section 33, Township 27 north, of Range 1 west; thence west three miles to the southwest corner of said Township 27 north, Range 1 west; thence north twelve miles to the northwest corner of Township, 28 north, of Range 1 west; thence on the township line dividing Townships 28 and 29, east twenty-two miles, to the northeast corner of Section 3, Township 28 north, of Range 3 east, that being the western line of Miami County; thence south on the Miami County line twenty-four miles to a point in the great Miami reserve which, when it is surveyed, will be the southwest corner of Section 34, Township 25 north, of Range 3 east; thence west eleven miles to the place of beginning.

The first term of commissioners court was held at the old semi-nary building in Logansport on Friday the first day of May, 1829. James Smith and Moses Thorpe, who had been elected April 13, constituted the first board. Chauncy Carter was elected at the same time, but did not file his certificate of election until July

25, of the same year. The first act of the board was the division of the county into townships, which was as follows: That all that part of Cass County lying south of Tippecanoe River, and west of the western boundary of the Five-Mile Reservation shall form and constitute Eel Township. That all that part of the territory attached to said county of Cass lying south of Eel River and east of the western boundary of the Five-Mile Reservation shall form and constitute Wabash Township. That all that part of territory attached to said county of Cass lying north of the Tippecanoe River to the north line of the State shall form and constitute a separate township, to be called and known by the name of St. Joseph Township. The townships were divided into road districts, and John Tipton, James Oldham and Lewis Rodgers were appointed supervisors.

Hugh B. McKeen was appointed lister for said county, and Cyrus Taber, county treasurer, and William Scott, collector of county revenue. After appointing election inspectors, overseers of the poor and various other townships officers, the board proceeded to fix the tavern rates for the county as follows: For keeping a horse one night, hay and grain, 50 cents; for "victualling," per meal, 25 cents; lodging 12½ cents; brandy, per half pint, 50 cents; wines, per half pint, 50 cents; rum, per half pint, 50 cents; Holland gin, 50 cents; whisky, per half pint, 25 cents.

A special session was held at the house of Gillis McBean, on the 25th of July. At this time Cyrus Taber was granted a license to vend merchandise in the town of Logansport. Various others had, however, preceded him. John Scott was appointed inspector of flour, beef and pork for the county of Cass. The first allowance made by the board was \$7 to J. B. Duret for county seal, and record books \$3, total \$10. The first tax was levied at this session, and consisted of 50 cents on every animal of the horse, ass or mule kind over three years old, and 25 cents on work-oxen three years old. Gillis McBean was appointed agent for the county of Cass August 10, 1829, services to begin as soon as seat of justice is located. Two days later the board met in special session to receive the report of the commissioners who were appointed by the foregoing act of the Legislature to locate the seat of justice. The following is the report:

To the Board of County Commissioners of Cass County, Ind.:

The undersigned three commissioners, appointed by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana to locate the seat of justice of Cass County, met at the house of Gillis McBean, in the town of Logansport, on Monday, the 10th day of August, 1829, and selected the town of Logansport as the seat of justice of Cass County, the court house to be on Court Square, as designated on the plat of said town. We have further received, of Chauncy Carter, the proprietor of said town, as a donation, a bond drawn in favor of the county commissioners of said county for a deed in fee simple for town lots in the said town of Logansport designated on the plat of said town by Nos. 61, 63, 64, 82, 83, 85, 90, 91, 99, 100, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108 and 23, also a note drawn in favor of Gillis McBean, agent for said county of Cass, or his successors in office, by the said Chauncy Carter, for \$530, payable the 20th day of September, 1829.

Given under our hands and seals this, the 12th day of August, A. D. 1829.

Signed:

HENRY KESTINE,
ERASMUS POWELL,
HARRIS TYNER.

The first public sale of lots was advertised for Friday succeeding the third Monday in November, 1829. The price of lots was fixed as follows: Nos. 61, 64, 85 and 106 shall not sell for less than \$65 each. Nos. 82, 90, 99, 102, 104, 105 and 107 shall not sell for less than \$75 each, and Nos. 83 and 100 shall not sell for less than \$100 each. The conditions were that one-fourth of the purchase money be paid at date of sale, the balance in three equal installments of six, twelve and eighteen months.

The November term of court was held at Thorp & Wilson's hotel, the principal business being the inspection of the reports of county agent and county treasurer. The report of Cyrus Taber, county treasurer, for the six months ending November 3, 1829, shows that \$61.44 had been received for licenses, and that the expenditures for the same period was \$54.69, leaving a balance of \$6.75. Gillis McBean, county agent, submitted the following report: Received of Chauncy Carter, \$530; expenditures for same period was \$143.75; which left a balance of \$386.25. Several permits were granted to operate ferries across Wabash and Eel Rivers, and the following rates established: For each man, $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents; for man and horse, 25 cents; for each horse, mule, or ass, $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents; for each wagon, 50 cents; for each horse attached to a wagon, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents; for any number of horned cattle more than four years old, 6 cents each; for each swine, 3 cents; for each yoke of oxen, 25 cents, and for each sheep, 3 cents.

At the January term, 1830, it was ordered that for each wolf

scalp presented at the county clerk's office \$1 should be paid. The following grand jurors were each paid \$1.50 for their services at the May and November terms of the circuit court of 1829: John Scott, William Scott, Samuel Ward, Daniel Bell, Ephraim Dukes, Cyrus Taber, John K. Hinton, Moses Barnett, Anthony Martin, James Thompson, Edward McCartney, S. S. Roocker, I. W. Johnson, Alexander Chamberlain and N. D. Grover. The traverse jurors for the same term were Alex. Wilson, George Smith, J. K. Hall, Atchison Aaron Speeks, Samuel D. Taber, James Wayman, Joshua Merryman, Ira Evans, David Patrick, William Speaks, I. Washington and Joseph Guy.

The county treasurer submitted a report for the two months ending January 4, 1830, which shows that he had received \$2, making the total amount in treasury \$8.75. At the same time Anthony Gamblane was allowed \$16 for services of himself and horse in carrying the returns of senatorial election to Winchester. Jordan Vigus was appointed county treasurer, and Dr. Hiram Todd received the first allowance for medical aid to the paupers. J. B. Turner was appointed superintendent of the school sections of the county. J. B. Richardville and J. B. Eldridge were granted a license to vend foreign and domestic merchandise in said county. In May the following tax levy was made: On each poll, 50 cents; each horse, 50 cents; each ox, 25 cents; four-wheel carriage, 50 cents; each brass clock, 50 cents; gold watch, \$1, and each silver watch 25 cents. A capital of \$1,000, invested in foreign merchandise, be taxed \$10, and \$5 for each additional \$1,000.

Commissioners' Districts.—At the May term, 1831, the county was divided into commissioners' districts, as follows: That Miami and Wabash Townships shall constitute the First Commissioners' District; and that all the territory lying east of a line drawn due north through the mouth of Eel River to the county line north and south, and east to Miami Township, shall constitute the Second Commissioners' District; and that all the territory west of said line drawn through the mouth of Eel River shall constitute the Third Commissioners' District.

Other Acts.—It was ordered by the board, September 6, 1831, that a pound be constructed on the jail lot in the town of Logansport, of the following dimensions: Eighty by forty feet to be en-

closed with post and plank fence, the posts to be 6x10 inches, and 8½ feet long, the plank to be 12 feet long and 1 inch thick; and it was further ordered Samuel Ward be superintendent thereof. William Scott was appointed commissioner of the three per cent fund January, 1832. The report of Gillis McBean shows that he had received \$587.72, and had paid to J. B. Turner, for work on clerk's and recorder's offices, \$525, leaving a balance of \$62.72. Each person selling wooden clocks was ordered to pay into the treasury \$8. Of the \$500 of 3 per cent fund allotted to Cass County for the year 1833, \$250 was ordered expended for the building and repair of bridges between Logansport and the county line west, and \$250 in the same manner between Logansport and the county line east. May, 1835, a second pound was ordered built. The plans provided that it should be fifty feet square, the fence to be of good white oak lumber not less than six feet high. S. Ward was appointed to superintend the construction of said pound. It was further ordered that each person presenting wolves' scalps to the county clerk should receive, \$2; prairie wolves, \$1.

The commissioners, having advertised for bids for a court house to be erected in Logansport, found that it would be necessary to borrow money to complete the work, and accordingly appointed Samuel Hanna, of Fort Wayne, to negotiate a loan from the Bank of the United States, in Pennsylvania, or from individuals, as he may think proper, said loan not to exceed \$10,000, with interest at 6 per cent, payable annually, and the whole redeemable in twenty years, at the pleasure of the county.

Gillis McBean, county agent, made a report of receipts and expenditures for the whole time of his incumbency, which was as follows:

Received from sale of lots.....	\$1,750 75
One not given by Chauncy Carter.....	530 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,280 75
Expenditures.....	2,095 93
	<hr/>
Balance.....	\$ 184 82

The clerk of the board was authorized to purchase the following weights and measures: A measure of one foot, a measure of thirty-six inches, a half-bushel measure, containing 1,075.85 cubic inches; a gallon measure, and a set of weights, commonly called avoirdupois.

Said weights and measures to be kept in the office of the county clerk.

The report of Cyrus Taber, commissioner of the three per cent fund, shows that there was appropriated by the Legislature in 1834, \$100; 1836, \$2,000, and in 1837, \$2,000, making a total of \$4,100. This fund was expended for the building of bridges and locating and grading roads.

Surplus Revenue.—Thomas J. Wilson, commissioner of said fund, submitted the following report for the four years ending April, 1841: Whole amount of principal in the hands of commissioners, \$6,963.20. Of this amount \$557.05 had been loaned.

ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIPS.

That all that part of Cass County lying east of the line dividing Ranges 2 and 3, east to the western boundary of the Five-Mile Reservation, form and constitute Miami Township.—January 3, 1831.

Jefferson Township.—That all that part of Cass County lying west of the east line of Section 16 and north of the Wabash River, form and constitute a township to be named and styled Jefferson Township.—September 6, 1831.

Clay Township.—That all territory bounded by Eel River south, west by range line dividing Ranges 1 and 2, on the east by range line dividing Ranges 2 and 3, on the north by the county line taking in the attached part, shall form and constitute Clay Township.—May 7, 1832.

Clinton Township.—All that part of Cass County lying south of the Wabash River and west of the east line of Section 16, form and constitute a new township, to be known and designated by the name of Clinton.—May 4, 1834.

Chippewa Township.—All that part of Cass County lying north of the lines of the purchase of 1826 shall form and constitute a new township, to be known and designated as above.—March 4, 1834.

Adams Township.—All that part of Cass County, commencing at the old boundary line, at the section line dividing Sections 23 and 24 in Township 28 north, Range 2 east; thence south to Eel River; thence up said river, with the meanders thereof, to the county line; thence north to the said boundary line; thence west to the place of beginning, shall form and constitute a new township, to be known and designated by the name of Adams.—May 6, 1835.

Harrison Township.—That all that part of Cass County lying in Township 28 north, of Range 1 east, form and constitute a new township, to be known by the name of Harrison Township.—March 7, 1836.

Bethlehem Township.—Ordered that all that part of Cass County lying in Township 28 north, Range 2 east, shall form and constitute a new township, to be known by the name of Bethlehem.—May 7, 1836.

Noble Township.—Ordered that all that part of Cass County lying north and west of the plat of West Logan, in Township 27 north, Range 1 east, shall form and constitute a new township, to be known and designated by the name of Noble.—March 8, 1836.

Boone Township.—Ordered that all that part of Cass County lying in Township 28 north, Range 1 west, be organized and constitute the township of Boone.—May 8, 1838.

Tipton Township.—Ordered that all that part of Cass County lying south of the Wabash River, in Townships 26 and 27 north, Range 2 east, shall form and constitute a new township, to be known and designated by the name of Tipton.—March 3, 1840.

Deer Creek Township.—Ordered that all that part of Cass County lying in Township 25 north, Ranges 1, 2, 3 east, shall form a new township, to be known by the name of Deer Creek.—July 26, 1842.

Wild Cat Township.—Ordered that all that part of the territory attached to the county of Cass, which lies south of the line dividing Townships 24 and 25 north, shall constitute a new township, and that it shall be known by the name of Wild Cat Township.

Washington Township.—Ordered that a new township, bearing the above name, be created, with the following boundary: Commencing where the section line dividing Sections 34 and 35, Township 27 north, Range 1 east, strikes the Wabash River on the south bank; thence to the corner of Sections 14, 15, and 22 and 23, in Township 26, Range 1 east; thence east to the corner of Sections 14, 13, and 23 and 24; thence south to the corner of Sections 35 and 36; thence east with the township line to the corner of Sections 33 and 34, Township 26, Range 2 east; thence north with section line to where said section line strikes the south bank of the Wabash River, in Township 27, Range 2 east; thence west, with the meanders of said river, to the place of beginning.—September 7, 1842.

The foregoing described townships, with the three original, viz.: Eel, Wabash and St. Joseph, elsewhere mentioned, shows the boundary and date of organization of each township prior to the year 1847, at which date the townships of the county were reorganized. The attached portion of the county, described in the act of the Legislature creating the county of Cass, had previously been organized into new counties, leaving the boundary as it now exists. The townships, according to the reorganization June 9, 1847, are described as follows:

Township No. 1 is composed of Congressional Township 28, Range 1 west, of the principal meridian in the State of Indiana, and is known as Boone Township.

Township No. 2 is composed of Township 28 north, Range 1 east, and is known as Harrison Township.

Township No. 3 is composed of Township 28 north, Range 2 east, and is known as Bethlehem Township.

Township No. 4 is composed of all that part of congressional Townships 26 and 27 north, Range 1 west, which lie north of the Wabash River, and is known as Jefferson Township.

Township No. 5 is composed of all that part of Township 27 north, Range 1 east, which lies north of Wabash and Eel Rivers, except that part of Barron's reserve between said rivers and the Wabash & Erie Canal, and also except that part of Cicott's reserve and fractional Section 25 in said town and range, which is included in the town plat of West Logan, said township to be known by the name of Noble Township.

Township No. 6 is composed of all that part of Township 27 north, Range 2 east, which lies north of Eel River and included the whole of Metchinega reserve, and is known as Clay Township.

Township No. 7 is composed of all that part of Township 28 north, Range 3 east, which lies in Cass County, except Little Charley's reserve, and is known as Adams Township.

Township No. 8 is composed of all that part of Township 27 north, Range 3 east, which lies in the county of Cass and north of the Wabash River, all of Little Charley's reserve and the islands of the Wabash River, and also that part of Township 27, north of Range 2 east, which lies between the Wabash and Eel Rivers and east of the section line dividing Sections 21 and 22, and 27 and 28

in the last mentioned township and range, and is known as Miami Township.

Township No. 9 is composed of all that part of Township 27 north, Ranges 1 and 2 east, which lies between Wabash and Eel Rivers, and west of section line dividing Sections 21 and 22 and 27 and 28 in Township 27 north, Range 2 east, and all parts of Township 27 north, Range 1 east, within the limits of the town plat of West Logan and the additions thereto, also all that part of Barron's reserve in said last mentioned township which lies between the Wabash River and the Wabash & Erie Canal, also the islands in Wabash River adjacent to said Township No. 9, and is known by the name of Eel Township.

Township No. 10 is composed of that part of the county of Cass south of the Wabash River and west of section line dividing Sections 34 and 35, Township 27 north, Range 1 east, and the section line dividing Sections 2 and 3, and 10 and 11, and 14 and 15, Township 26 north, and range last aforesaid, and is known as Clinton Township.

Township No. 11, is included in the following bounds, to wit: Commencing at a point where the section line dividing Sections 34 and 35, Township 27 north, Range 1 east, strikes the south side of the Wabash River; thence south on section line to the southwest corner of Section 14, Township 26 north, Range 1 east; thence east to the southeast corner of said section, town, and range last aforesaid; thence south on section line to the southwest corner of Section 36 in the town and range last aforesaid; thence east on the township line to the southeast corner of Section 34, Township 26 north, Range 2 east; thence north on the section line to the Wabash River; thence down said river, with the meanders thereof, to the place of beginning: Said township to be known as Washington.

Township No. 12 is included in the following boundary, to wit: Commencing at the northeast corner of Washington Township; thence south with the eastern boundary of Township No. 11 to the township line dividing Townships 25 and 26; thence east on said line to the eastern boundary of said county; thence north along the said eastern boundary to the Wabash River; thence down said river, with the meanders thereof, to the place of beginning. Said township to be known by the name of Tipton.

Township No. 13 is included within the following boundary to wit: Commencing at the northeast corner of Section 2, Township 25 north, Range 2 east; thence west to the northwest corner of Section 1, Township 25 north, Range 1 east; thence south with the section line to the township line dividing Townships 24 and 25 north; thence east on said township line to the southeast corner of Section 35, Township 25 north, Range 2 east; thence north with the section line to the place of beginning. Said township to be known by the name of Deer Creek.

Township No. 14 is composed of all that part of Cass County south of Tipton Township and east of Deer Creek, and is known as Jackson Township.

The above descriptions are in some instances ambiguous, but they are in each case given in the language of the record.

Court House.—The second public building erected in Cass County was a clerk and recorder's office. This was a frame building and stood on the court house square. Bids were received for the erection of said building May 12, 1831, and were as follows: William Scott, \$1,297; Craddock & Collins, \$924.87; Horney & Anderson, \$1,287.87, and Turner & Campbell, \$896. The contract was awarded to Turner & Campbell, with the provision that it should be completed and ready for occupancy by December of the same year. Commissioners' court was sometimes held in this building. Prior to the erection of the court house meetings were held at various places, viz.: Seminary building, Presbyterian Church, Methodist Church, Thorp & Wilson's hotel, and the Canal Mansion House.

"At a special session of the county board, on the 14th of May, 1839, the clerk was ordered to give notice for 'sealed proposals' for the erection of a court house in Logansport; and a further order, accepting the plan submitted by Joseph Willis.

"Accordingly, on the 15th day of June, 1839, notice having been given, the proposals were opened by the board, and, upon mature consideration, the contract was awarded to Joseph Willis at \$13,190, to be completed for that sum, the contractor furnishing all the materials, by the 30th day of December, 1841.

"Subsequently, by an article of agreement between the board and Joseph Willis, an addition was made to the estimated cost of the

building, making the contract price \$14,666.80, instead of the former sum. This subsequent agreement was made in vacation, on the 8th of January, 1840.

"Measurements and estimates were made from time to time for work and labor done and materials furnished by Mr. Willis, as provided by the contract, until the 3d of March, 1841, when it became apparent that he would be unable to complete the building in the manner and by the time specified in the contract. He was, accordingly, released on that day by the board, Mr. Willis, likewise, 'executing a release to the county commissioners,' 'for and in consideration of an allowance of three hundred and fifty dollars,' 'all claim to the ten per centum on the amount of work done upon the court house in Logansport,' the said sum so allowed being in full of the final estimate, that day made to him, on his said contract therefor. The aggregate of estimates so made to him amounted to the sum of \$4,063.75. This sum had been paid him, in cash \$876, and \$3,187.75 in county bonds, drawing 10 per cent interest, payable in ten years from the dates thereof, as follows: \$337.50, from November 7, 1839; \$1,895.85, from May 7, 1840; \$562 from July 7, 1840; \$647.40, from September 10, 1840, and \$250 from March 3, 1841.

"A further contract for the completion of the building was entered into on the 23d of March, 1841, with Job B. Eldridge, Thomas J. Cummings, and Isaac Clary, at the sum of \$11,598, on terms of payment and conditions similar to those with Mr. Willis. By this contract it was stipulated that the building should be fully completed on or before the 1st of December, 1842. Under this contract, which was confirmed and regularly executed on the 10th of June, 1841, Messrs. Eldridge, Cummings & Clary progressed with the work as rapidly as the circumstances of the case would permit, receiving estimates quarterly, until the final completion of the building, in December, 1844. In the meantime, extras had been allowed for changes made to the amount of \$731.11, the contractors thus receiving the aggregate sum of \$12,329.11, including an allowance of \$85 for putting up the spire and lightning rod. This sum, with the \$4,063.75 allowed and paid to Mr. Willis, makes the cost of our court house foot up the gross sum of \$16,392.86, exclusive of the interest paid on the bonds issued for the liquidation of the debt created by reason of the erection of this edifice, so long recognized

as one of the finest and best buildings of its kind in the State. It has answered well the purpose contemplated until within the past few years, when the immense accumulation of business has demonstrated the fact of its growing insufficiency to meet the demands of the period."

The Jails.—"At a session of the board, convened on the 14th of October, 1829, the preliminary order was made directing the county agent, Gillis McBean, Esq., to 'cause a jail to be erected on Lot No. —, in the town of Logansport, of the following dimensions, to wit: Twelve feet square, of hewn logs one foot square, one story high; also a jailer's house, of round logs, sixteen feet square, and one story high.' When the building was completed, and the bills for labor and material received, audited and paid, the aggregate cost, on the plan proposed, was found to be \$60.50.

"The insufficiency of the first building was soon clearly manifest, and the necessity of a more substantial one, with an enlarged capacity, well established. On the 5th of July, 1832, the board 'ordered that a jail for the county of Cass, in the town of Logansport, be built of the following size, dimensions and manner: Twenty by thirty-eight feet square, two stories high, and each story eight feet in the clear; first story of good hewn rock; front walls two feet thick, the balance equally strong. Three apartments: Criminal, fourteen feet square; middle, 8x14 feet; for female criminals, 8x14 feet.'

"Proposals were to be received July 21, following, but none appear to have been received. On the 14th of January, 1833, another effort was made and a plan submitted: 'Hewn timber one foot thick, and so long as to make the house 14x27 feet in the clear; partition in center of hewn timber; under and upper floors to be laid with hewn timber, one foot thick, edges straightened and corners completely dovetailed.' The criminal room was to be additionally strong, as per specifications. Notice of the letting was given for the first Monday in February, when the time was extended to March 5, at which time the contract was awarded to Thomas Richardson for \$394.50. It was completed substantially as prescribed, and the work accepted. This building continued to be used for several years until superseded by the prison rooms in the basement of the new court house.

"In the course of time, this latter proving unequal to the public expectation, the plan of the present one was projected, and, in the

fall of 1870, was completed after numerous modifications, the ultimate cost reaching the sum of \$40,011.17. Since its completion and occupancy numerous improvements have been made on the original plan and construction. The contractor for this building was David D. Dykeman."

Northern Indiana Hospital for the Insane.—Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, providing for the erection of additional hospitals for the insane, the board of commissioners selected Logansport to be the site of the Northern Indiana Hospital. Said board, on the 4th of October, 1883, for the sum of \$14,500, bought of Andrew Y. Shanklin, 160 acres of land, lying one mile and a half west of the city of Logansport, and received as a donation to the State from the citizens of Cass County 121.86 acres adjoining, to be used as a site for another of the hospitals named.

This place lies on the south bank of the Wabash River. Its 281 acres form a square block, excepting ten acres in the northeast corner, which should be a part of the hospital property also. Its surface is broken by a long rocky ridge, which passes through its center; and this affords a remarkably commanding site for the buildings, with views in every direction over the broad and here very picturesque valley of the Wabash, including the city of Logansport. A considerable creek passes through the farm, having about thirty feet of fall available for domestic use and fire protection. Nearly half the land is densely wooded, and the building site is adorned by a beautiful grove of maple trees. The opportunities for drainage are excellent. The main line of the Terre Haute & Logansport Railroad passes through the south half of the place. An excellent gravel road along the river front connects it with Logansport very conveniently.

Plans and specifications for the hospital near Logansport were submitted to and adopted by the board, with certain modifications, May 26, 1884; and after due advertisement, as required by law, the following bids were received for the construction of the hospital: Chas. Pearce & Co., total work, \$383,354.72; Sweeny Bros., total work, \$392,839.54; McCormack & Hege, total work, \$362,802.29.

That of Messrs. McCormack & Hege, of Columbus, Ind., being the lowest, it was accepted, and on June 12 a contract was made

with this firm to supply the materials and do the work of said construction, according to the original plans and specifications as adopted by the board, for the sum of \$362,802.29, more or less, according to any changes in the plans or specifications which might be made by the board, and according to a schedule of quantities and prices forming a part of the contract.

The hospital will be ready for occupation in the spring of 1887, and when completed will cost about \$400,000.

In accordance with the act of the Legislature the insane of the following named counties will be provided for at this hospital: Cass, Dekalb, Elkhart, Fulton, Huntington, Jasper, Kosciusko, Lake, LaPorte, Lagrange, Miami, Marshall, Newton, Noble, Porter, Pulaski, Steuben, St. Joseph, Starke, White, Whitley and Wabash.

Finances.—Owing to the incompleteness of the early records it is impossible to give a trustworthy report of the finances for the first decade of the county's existence. Many of the reports were never recorded, while others were so unsystematically arranged as to render them unintelligible. After the report of the first year, which is elsewhere given, the county revenue increased very rapidly, and in the following year (1830) the total receipts, not including the proceeds arising from the sale of lots, were \$368.90, and the expenditures were but \$1.25 less than the receipts. For many years orders were issued for work, and these were discounted at almost any per cent named by the purchaser. This worked a hardship on the poorer classes, who were compelled to sell, in order to provide for the daily wants of the family. The principal source of revenue for the first several years was from the sale of lots, which furnished the necessary funds for the erection of all the early public buildings.

The following statement will show the probable annual receipts and disbursements of the county for the dates given:

Date.	Receipts.	Disbursements.
1829.....	\$61 44	\$54 00
1830.....	368 90	367 65
1840.....	4,828 55	4,137 19
1850.....	13,182 08	11,007 35
1860.....	73,252 21	63,932 59
1861.....	63,407 45	56,803 53
1862.....	60,114 35	46,284 34
1863.....	100,647 59	79,764 61
1864.....	106,690 93	89,141 14
1865.....	169,287 53	134,560 99

Date.	Receipts.	Disbursements.
1866.....	274,344 39	230,801 97
1867.....	212,710 98	157,769 77
1868.....	236,366 85	178,153 90
1869.....	222,553 98	154,666 24
1870.....	214,836 00	176,633 00
1871.....	180,975 00	124,585 00
1872.....	277,704 00	183,776 00
1873.....	289,556 00	217,823 00
1874.....	204,836 00	166,878 00
1875.....	205,305 00	163,012 00
1881.....	280,259 27	238,505 34
1882.....	302,252 00	227,369 08
1883.....	292,076 00	219,227 60
1884.....	315,403 00	259,793 88
1885.....	339,576 00	245,388 59
1886.....	363,600 00	251,931 90

GENERAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE, 1885.

County bonds outstanding June 1, 1885.....	\$30,000 00
County bonds redeemed June 1, 1885.....	30,000 00
Orders outstanding.....	9,109 44
Orders issued June 1, 1885.....	121,232 37
Orders paid June 1, 1885.....	130,391 81
County indebtedness.....	nothing.
Reduction of indebtedness.....	39,109 44

Poor Farm—County Asylum.—"The experience of older counties having demonstrated the fact that the poor and unfortunate, who are necessarily supported at public expense, can be better and more economically provided for on a farm, with sufficient buildings and other appliances to utilize their labor, managed by a competent overseer, than, perhaps, by any other method; in the course of time, the county board, also, having taken cognizance of these facts, steps were taken to make that system an element of county economy.

"Accordingly, on the 5th of March, 1845, the county board having closed a contract with Henry H. Helm, for ninety acres off the south part of the southeast quarter of Section 17, Township 27 north, Range 2 east, for a consideration of \$1,300, a deed was executed to the county for those grounds, thenceforward to be appropriated to the purposes of a 'poor farm.' "The buildings necessary to meet the demand of the times were soon after erected, and the utility of a public enterprise of this character became daily more apparent, as the improved economy of the county in providing for its

poor and infirm, compared with its former experiences, was fully demonstrated by later developments.

"From that time forward, such additions to the working appliances of the institution as were required by the increased demands for admission received the ready attention of the board controlling its operations. "Within the past few years, the provision made for utilizing pauper labor has added greatly to the revenues derived from that source, while it has in a like ratio reduced the *per capita* expenses of its management and maintenance.

"As early as 1871, the board had in contemplation improvements upon the county farm, in the way of infirmary, or county asylum, which it was expected would not only be a matter of economy in taking care of the poor and infirm, but would add greatly to their facilities for rendering the inmates more comfortable. It was the purpose, then, to go on with the work at once. The improvement was deferred, however, for further consideration.

"Finally, on the 3d of March, 1874, bids having been received in pursuance of a notice for sealed proposals for the purpose, and the several propositions fully considered, the contract was awarded to R. D. Stevens & Bro., on their bid of \$12,548, for the completion of the work. The work was completed in compliance with the contract, with a small additional advance on the contract price, for extras, changes of detail, etc. The main structure is of brick and heated by steam, the dimensions, at present, being fully equal to the demands made upon it. In detail, the plan of the building is such as to blend economy, comfort and safety with satisfactory harmony; the separate departments for different classes of inmates being arranged and furnished with especial reference to the condition and requirements of the occupants. Altogether, the plan of the building, with its appliances, its structure and management, reflects credit upon the projectors and managers."

The following is the annual expense of the poor:

Date.	Expense.	Date.	Expense.
1860	\$3,671 09	1867	11,811 21
1861	3,899 92	1868	8,282 12
1862	2,493 94	1869	9,102 00
1863	3,803 98	1870	8,372 20
1864	5,986 81	1871	17,774 91
1865	8,676 51	1872	7,524 65
1866	10,386 02	1873	9,138 71

Date.	Expense.	Date.	Expense.
1874.....	\$11,556 55	1881.....	19,488 12
1875.....	23,065 86	1882.....	16,394 12
1876.....	13,644 70	1883.....	16,583 80
1877.....	13,092 37	1884.....	14,163 76
1878.....	13,206 64	1885.....	14,142 79
1879.....	14,422 19	1886.....	14,162 19
1880.....	14,624 23		

Michigan Road.—"By the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved January 21, 1828, 'John McDonald, of Daviess County, and Chester Elliott, of Warrick, were appointed commissioners to survey and make a road from Lake Michigan to Indianapolis, agreeably to the late treaty with the Potawattemie Indians, and the act of Congress in confirmation thereof.'

"Under that authority, work was immediately commenced and the line of road, making Logansport a central point, was accordingly surveyed, located and marked out the succeeding summer and fall. As a general business thoroughfare, it was one of the most valuable improvements of its day, opening up a line of trade that tended, perhaps, most largely to develop the vast natural resources of Cass County.

"The history of this road, during the first fifteen years of its use, is full of interesting incidents, as they illustrated the experiences of those who, from necessity, were compelled to traverse its line through bottomless mud or endless 'corduroy.' Its reputation was not limited to Cass or other counties along the borders, but was co-extensive with the settled districts of the entire Northwest. Indeed, its name was abroad as far east as the Alleghanies and beyond, for the whole tide of emigration passing from the eastward to populate the newly acquired domain in Indiana and the more Western States and Territories, must flow along this great thoroughfare, because no other was so direct, and none affording better inducements for travel."

Plank Road.—Under the provisions of an act authorizing the organization of plank road companies, a company was organized in Cass County, and in the early part of the fifties a plank road was built on the line of the old Michigan Road. These roads proved to be impracticable, and after a few years were abandoned.

Gravel Roads.—Logansport & Burlington Turnpike Company was organized in June, 1867, with an authorized capital stock of

\$56,000. The entire length of this road is fourteen miles. The officers of the company are Thomas H. Bringhurst, president; W. H. Brown, treasurer, and S. L. Tanguy, secretary. Logansport & Western Turnpike Company was organized December 12, 1881, and four miles of road built, at a cost of \$7,500. The officers are D. D. Neff, president; Dennis Uhl, treasurer, and D. W. Tomlinson, secretary.

Logansport & Marion Turnpike Company was organized May 19, 1882. The capital stock of said company is \$10,000. The road is completed a distance of five miles. The following are the officers: Henry Puterbaugh, president; Samuel S. Helvie, treasurer, and D. W. Tomlinson, secretary.

Logansport & Northern Turnpike Company was organized with a capital stock of \$16,000. The road leads from Logansport to Meta, a distance of eleven miles. The officers are Tobias Julian, president; and W. E. Haney, secretary and treasurer.

The Logansport & Wabash, Logansport & Royal Center, Logansport & Pleasant Grove, and Logansport & Rock Creek Turnpike Companies have each constructed roads bearing the same name as the company. These pikes were constructed upon some of the principal highways leading to the city. The aggregate length of these roads is about twenty-five miles. These roads have added materially to the wealth of the county and have immeasurably benefited the business interests of Logansport.

Railroads.—In contrast with the historic Michigan Road as an avenue of transportation, we place the more modern railroad, and with it the greater facilities for supplying the demands of the present age. True, Cass County was not the first in the State of Indiana to embark in the enterprise of building railroads, nor was she the last. It required the stimulus of a few roads in the older counties of the southern part of the State to excite the necessary estimate of public opinion to warrant the preliminary action in the premises. This was not long wanting, and the year 1848 found our people moving, with no uncertain purpose, toward the incorporation of "The Lake Michigan, Logansport & Ohio River Railroad Company," with such men as James W. Dunn, Williamson Wright, and George B. Walker of Cass County, among those composing the board of directors. The capital stock of this company was fixed at \$1,000,000, divided into shares of \$25 each.

New Castle & Richmond, now known as the *Richmond & Logansport Division of the Panhandle Railroad*.—The result of this proceeding was first manifested in an agreement with the New Castle & Richmond Railroad Company, dated December 11, 1852, whereby the line of the latter road was extended from its western terminus to the south side of the Wabash River, opposite Logansport. This extension was immediately surveyed and the work put under contract. Its completion to that point, in 1855, was hailed as the inauguration of a new era in the history of Cass County in general and Logansport in particular.

A further extension of this line, known as the "Camden Extension," was authorized by subsequent legislative enactment, but, when almost completed, was abandoned. Its track and roadway have since been purchased and utilized by the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railroad.

Logansport & Chicago Railway, later known as the *Columbus & Chicago Division of Panhandle*.—By a resolution of the Lake Michigan, Logansport & Ohio River Railroad Company, dated March 12, 1853, the name of that company was changed to the Logansport & Chicago Railway Company. Soon afterward, the preliminary line of that road was surveyed, but the location was temporarily deferred until some necessary modification of the route had been made. It was subsequently put under contract and completed in good time.

Toledo Wabash & Western Railway, later known as the *Wabash St. Louis & Pacific*.—In 1852, the preliminary steps were taken toward the organization of a railroad company to build and operate a line of railroad from Toledo, on the lake, westerly to St. Louis, thus connecting the Mississippi and Lake Line, passing through the rich territory of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. The company so formed was first known as the Lake Erie, Wabash & St. Louis Railway Company, but was changed several times, being more recently known by the name which heads this article. The building of this road progressed rapidly and was completed to this point, so that the first arrival of cars at Logansport was on March 20, 1856. Since its completion along the entire line it has done an immense freight and passenger business, and is, perhaps, better supplied, in the quantity and quality of its rolling stock, than any other of the Western roads.

Logansport, Peoria & Burlington, Western Division Panhandle.—Almost simultaneously with the construction of the Wabash Road, this additional line was projected and pushed to completion without unreasonable delay. It is daily becoming of more importance to the shipping interests of the people of this county, as it passes through the best grain region of northern Indiana.

The Bradford Division of the Panhandle was completed more recently. The Eel River Road and The Vandalia Line, the former extending from Logansport to Detroit and the latter from Terre Haute to South Bend, via Logansport, are each doing a lucrative business.

Wabash & Erie Canal.—By an act of Congress approved March 2, 1827, provision was made for assisting the State of Indiana to open a canal connecting "the waters of the Wabash with those of Lake Erie," "for the more easy and cheap conveyance of goods and merchandise from one extreme thereof to the other," through the country then illy provided with the means of transit and intercommunication between the different sections of this and the older settled portions of Indiana, adjacent and more distant, thus magnifying the importance of the interests to be derived from the newly acquired purchase from the cessions of the preceding October 16 and 23, by the Pottawattomie and Miami Indians.

The survey of the canal was commenced in 1833, several routes being transversed for the purpose of selecting the most available. It was not, however, until 1835, that there was any determination as to the more practicable route. In order to supply the public demand for it, the Legislature of 1834-35 directed the survey of two proposed routes through the county; one of these to cross the Wabash above Logansport, passing down through the low lands on the south side until it should intersect another proposed route crossing from the north side; the other commencing at the same point, and running along the north side, through Logansport, crossing Eel River, and thence down, on the same side of the Wabash, so as to cross the Wabash above Delphi, and there intersect the main line. The latter route, from considerations not then or since generally understood or sanctioned, was accepted as the more practical.

The work was subsequently let about the 15th of September, 1835, along the selected route, and the work commenced on special

sections shortly thereafter, but no part of the work was completed in Cass County until the summer of 1838. In the fall of 1838 water was let in and boats came down as far as Berkley Street, Logansport, about September of that year. Boats, however, did not pass through the city and cross Eel River until some time in the summer of 1840.

As soon as the canal was completed to Lafayette and put in operation, its utility as a means of cheap transportation for heavy freights and the products of the country began to be fully realized, and its popularity continued unabated during a period of more than a third of a century, answering fully the purposes contemplated by its original projectors. But, in the course of time, its usefulness was measurably superseded by the greater facilities afforded by railroads, for transportation and conveyance, than could be offered by the canal. Having completed its mission, it was abandoned in 1875.

Agricultural Society.—"Encouragements looking to the promotion of agricultural interests, as the best means of developing the resources of our State and insuring the greatest permanent good, received early recognition from the Legislative authorities of the commonwealth. So far as it affects the experience of this county, the action taken in 1833-34, recommending the formation of county agricultural societies, seemed first to have awakened the interest of the farming population of the county. Pursuant to the provisions of the law enacted for the purpose, a meeting of the agriculturists of the county assembled at the "seminary" on the 30th of May, 1835, and the questions discussed touching the organization of a county society.

"The result of this step was little more than to awaken an interest in the prospective advantages to be obtained from organization. It had a tendency, at least, to investigate and compare the experiences of the progressive agriculturists of the day, but the attempts at organization were, in a measure, abortive. There were many advanced thinkers on the subject of scientific farming, and were ready to lead; but the rank and file of our farmers were not possessed of great faith in the idea that the kind and quantity of farming products could be improved beyond the experiences of their fathers.

“In 1840-41, discussion had developed an interest that culminated in the organization of a society about the beginning of 1842. Of this organization Hewit L. Thomas was president; Dr. John Lytle, secretary, and James Horney, treasurer, aided by a competent board of directors. In the fall of that year, an agricultural fair, the first, perhaps, ever attempted in the county, was held on the grounds immediately west of the old hotel at the northwest corner of Walnut and Market Streets, in the city of Logansport. There was indeed a fine display of stock and farm products, which tended greatly to encourage the lukewarm and confirm the arguments of the progressives, inciting them to greater effort.

“Again, in the course of time, the interest subsided, and little was heard of the society; but the discussion went on, and the main objects were not lost sight of nor forgotten. The society was re-organized in 1854 or 1855. Subsequently numerous fairs were held, at first, for a few years, in the eastern part of the city, on grounds leased of George T. Tipton for the purpose; afterward on the north side, immediately south of S. A. Custer's residence. For a few years success attended the efforts of the society; but dissatisfaction and jealousies were engendered, and the society became defunct, either from mismanagement or inefficient organization.

“Other efforts having failed, thus far, to secure the objects desired to be attained, on the 26th of April, 1873, “The Cass County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association” was formed, with a capital stock of \$20,000, to be divided into shares of \$25 each. The purpose for which said corporation was organized ‘is to promote and improve agriculture, horticulture, the mechanic, manufacturing and household arts, throughout Cass County; and to this end to buy and sell, and deal generally in such real and personal estate as may be necessary to the successful prosecution of said business.’

“The organization being perfected, a tract of land in the northeast quarter of Section 29, Township 27 north, Range 2 east, was purchased by the association as a fair ground, of sufficient dimensions to subserve all the purposes for which it was intended. The needed buildings and conveniences were soon after built, and the first fair was held on those grounds, from September 9 to 13, inclusive, in the year 1873. Since that time, an increased interest

has been manifested, justifying the expenditure of large sums of money in the erection of suitable and substantial buildings, with all the improvements appertaining to such grounds that experience has found necessary to completely adapt them to the wants of the public. Annually, since the first, fairs have been held and largely attended, proving the efficiency of the association in accomplishing the purposes foreshadowed in its organization."

The present officers of the association are William D. Pratt, president; James Buchanan and John G. Seybold, vice-presidents; D. W. Tomlinson, secretary; John W. Markley, treasurer; John G. Seybold, general superintendent, and George W. Haigh, marshal.

Cass County Medical Society.—"The formation of this society was the result of a manifest necessity on the part of the profession to secure not only a combination of effort in advancing its status and enlarging the domain of its usefulness, but to guard it against the deceptions of disqualified, irresponsible practitioners. Therefore, as an outgrowth of this sentiment, and as a means of realizing the influence heretofore exerted by the District Association, the members of the profession, after mature consideration of the premises, met in Logansport on June 25, 1873, and perfected the organization of the society by prescribing the articles of association, to which the names of sixteen reputable practicing physicians of Cass County were attached, adopting a code of by-laws and regulations, and electing officers pursuant thereto.

"The original officers so elected were J. A. Adrian, president; W. H. Bell, vice-president; J. H. Goodell, secretary; J. M. Justice, treasurer; A. Coleman, I. B. Washburn and James Thomas, censors.

"The objects of the society, as set forth in the articles of association, were as follows:

"'2. The objects of this society shall be the advancement of medical science; the promulgation of medical knowledge; the promotion of the interests of the members, and all measures adapted to the relief of suffering; to improve the health and protect the lives of the people.'

"The prescribed qualifications for membership were:

"'3. Any graduate of medicine of any regular school, who is in good moral and professional standing, may become a member of this society by signing the constitution and complying with the by-

laws thereof; and, in lieu of a diploma, shall submit to a written examination provided for in the constitution and by-laws of this society.'

"By the provisions of Article I of the constitution and by-laws,

"The name and title of this society shall be the Cass County Medical Society, and shall be auxilliary and subject to the Indiana State Medical Society.'

"Section 5 of Article VI provides as follows:

"SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the censors to examine candidates for membership who have not the credentials prescribed by Section 1 of Article III, and where the applicant gives satisfactory evidence of qualifications in the various branches of medical science, give him a certificate of the fact, if in the interim of the meetings, and if it be at any meeting report the same to the society.'

"Under the head of 'Powers and Duties,' Section 1 of Article VIII provides that, 'The society shall have full power to adopt such measures as may be deemed most efficient for mutual improvement, for exciting a spirit of emulation, for facilitating the dissemination of useful knowledge, for promoting friendly intercourse among its members, and for the advancement of medical science.'

"Section 7 of the same article authorizes the secretary, with the approval of the society, to appoint, at each regular meeting, three members, whose duty it shall be to prepare and read papers on some medical subject of their own choosing, or to report cases in practice, as they may elect.

"Article XIV prescribes as the society's 'Code of Ethics' the code adopted by the American Medical Association.

"Membership is forfeited by a non-compliance with the letter or spirit of the regulations and code adopted and in force, after a full and fair trial, and a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any regular meeting."

In January, 1876, the society was reorganized, for the purpose of becoming an auxiliary to the State Association, otherwise there were but few changes made. The present officers are D. N. Fansler, president; F. A. Busjohn, vice-president; J. Z. Powell, secretary; J. Herman, J. E. Sterrett and W. B. Hunter, censors.

Logansport Medical and Surgical Association was organized



D. D. Pratt

May 1, 1880. The first officers were G. N. Fitch, president; J. M. Justice, vice-president; and J. H. Talbott, secretary. The purpose of the organization, as set forth in the articles of association, is to promote a friendly and professional interest among the members, and for their mutual improvement. The charter members are: J. W. Talbott, A. Coleman, G. N. Fitch, A. B. Buchanan, J. M. Justice, R. Faber, H. D. Hattery, J. A. Adrian, J. H. Talbott and C. C. Hill. The present membership is fifty-two. The regular meetings are held quarterly.

Election Returns of Cass County.—November, 1828—Andrew Jackson, Democrat, 66; Jno. Q. Adams, Whig, 31.

November, 1832—Andrew Jackson, Democrat, 162; Henry Clay, Whig, 153.

November, 1836—Harrison, Whig, 513; Van Buren, Democrat, 286.

November, 1840—Harrison, Whig, 640; Van Buren, Democrat, 372.

November, 1844—Clay, Whig, 768; Polk, Democrat, 671; Birney, 18.

November, 1848—Taylor, Whig, 881; Cass, Democrat, 829; Van Buren, 55.

November, 1852—Scott, Whig, 1,176; Pierce, Democrat, 1,190; Hale, 50.

November, 1856—Buchanan, Democrat, 1,539; Fremont, Republican, 1,504; Fillmore, American, 40.

November, 1860—Lincoln, Republican, 1,874; Douglas, Northern Democrat, 1,727; Bell, Union, 130; Breckinridge, Southern Democrat, 34.

November, 1864—Lincoln, Republican, 1,836; McClellan, Democrat, 2,087.

November, 1868—Grant, Republican, 2,370; Seymour, Democrat, 2,673.

November, 1872—Grant, Republican, 2,616; Greeley, Democrat, 2,225.

OCTOBER, 1876.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRAT. Williams.	REPUBLICAN. Harrison.	INDEPENDENT. Harrington.
Boone.....	211	113	5
Harrison	148	122	2
Bethlehem.....	85	176	1

HISTORY OF CASS COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRAT. Williams.	REPUBLICAN. Harrison.	INDEPENDENT. Harrington.
Adams.....	100	92	0
Miami.....	98	111	0
Clay.....	72	144	1 ^a
Noble.....	70	130	0
Jefferson.....	146	114	8
Eel, First Ward.....	387	233	0
Second Ward.....	240	246	6
Third Ward.....	459	185	1
Fourth Ward.....	201	306	7
Fifth Ward.....	321	291	2
Clinton.....	122	129	0
Washington.....	194	136	0
Tipton.....	281	184	15
Jackson.....	168	212	1
Deer Creek.....	212	136	9
Totals.....	3515	3060	58

NOVEMBER, 1880.

TOWNSHIPS.	REPUBLICAN. Garfield and Arthur.	DEMOCRAT. Hancock and English.	INDEPENDENT. Weaver and Chambers.
Adams.....	95	135	0
Bethlehem.....	216	96	0
Boone.....	114	224	19
Clay.....	139	73	7
Clinton.....	151	105	1
Deer Creek.....	157	218	2
Eel, First Ward.....	232	352	0
Second Ward.....	289	242	5
Third Ward.....	183	426	11
Fourth Ward.....	330	208	5
Fifth Ward.....	328	316	7
Harrison.....	158	150	2
Jefferson.....	134	125	14
Jackson.....	129	194	1
Miami.....	120	99	0
Noble.....	156	90	4
Tipton.....	182	143	16
Washington.....	159	211	0
Totals.....	3282	3407	88

NOVEMBER, 1884.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRAT. Cleveland.	REPUBLICAN. Blaine.	NATIONAL. Butler.	PROHIBITION. St. John.
Adams.....	139	101	1	0
Bethlehem.....	62	232	4	0
Boone.....	252	136	4	0
Clay.....	74	152	7	0

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRAT. Cleveland.	REPUBLICAN. Blaine.	NATIONAL. Butler.	PROHIBITION. St. John.
Clinton.....	125	146	1	0
Deer Creek....	237	167	7	2
Eel, First Ward.....	427	279	7	1
Second Ward.....	283	320	5	0
Third Ward.....	472	219	2	0
Fourth Ward.....	239	334	8	0
Fifth Ward.....	409	365	10	1
Harrison.....	181	148	7	0
Jefferson.....	150	123	0	0
Jackson.....	208	213	7	0
Miami.....	119	235	2	0
Noble.....	109	137	3	0
Washington.....	216	168	0	1
Tipton.....	372	198	6	2
Totals.....	4070	3583	75	13

Old Settlers' Association of Cass County.—For several years prior to the organization of said association meetings were held, and matters of interest to the old settlers were introduced and discussed, but no permanent organization effected until 1870. The first effort at organization was at a meeting held February 9, 1870, at which George T. Tipton presided, and A. F. Smith was secretary. A committee was appointed to obtain a list of pioneers whose settlement in the county antedated the year 1832. The meeting then adjourned to meet again February 26, 1870, at which time a permanent organization was effected. The first officers were Daniel Bell, president; Anthony Barron, George T. Tipton, Daniel Paterick, Job B. Eldridge, Cyrus Vigus, vice-presidents, and C. B. Lassell, secretary. Meetings are held annually, or oftener, at which great interest is manifested. The present officers are N. B. Barron, president; Anthony F. Smith, secretary.

Orphans' Home Association.—As early as the summer of 1875 the question of organizing an institution for the purpose of better providing for the wants of that class of unfortunates who are left without estate or the means of support by the death or indigence of parents was quite extensively canvassed among the charitably disposed of the citizens. About that time a few of the warm-hearted Christian ladies of the city undertook the task of supplying the apparent demand. The movement met with the emphatic approval of the entire community, and its immediate demands seconded by contributions awarded for that purpose. Central among

those who operated with devoted effort to that end was Mrs. Minnie Griffith, of this city. She gave form to the enterprise by taking charge of the temporary organization in person, devoting her time and energies, and providing a suitable building for the practical demonstration of the cherished idea.

For two years the experiment was tested by the measure of experience, and its utility fully insured, notwithstanding there were many discouragements encountered, and overcome with a spirit that ensures certainty in the attainment of any desired end.

With these results in view, and the magnitude of the work duly weighed, at a meeting of the board of managers, held on Wednesday, the 2d of January, 1878, to consider the propriety of reorganization, a large attendance of the friends of the association being present, giving sanction to the proceedings fraught with such momentous interest to the well-being of the society.

The result of the management, as developed in the second annual report "showed that during the year it had twenty-nine children under its care, and, as opportunity afforded, good homes had been provided for some, while others were returned to their mothers, who thought they were able to care for them, leaving in the asylum at present nineteen inmates, twelve of whom are attending school. Of the whole number enrolled at this date only three remain who were there when the last annual report was rendered."

On the 1st of February following, the reorganization was perfected under the corporate name of the Orphans' Home Association. The range and scope of the organization is fully set forth in the articles of the association, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, residents of the city of Logansport, in Cass County, in the State of Indiana, do hereby associate ourselves for the purpose of organizing and maintaining a benevolent or charitable association for the care, support, discipline and education of orphan and poor children within Cass County, Ind., and to establish and maintain a 'Home' for furtherance of the aforesaid object of said association.

"Any one may become a member of this association by subscribing to its articles and paying the sum of \$3 annually toward its support. Membership is lost by failure to pay said sum of \$3 annually. There shall be each year, and on the first Wednesday of

January of each year, twelve directors elected, in whom shall be reposed the care and management of the affairs of the association and of its property and finance. These directors shall have no authority to borrow money on the credit of the association, or to pledge its property, by mortgage or otherwise, for the payment of money, but, in other respects, shall have full power to contract for and transact the business of the association.

"There shall be no sectarian or religious discrimination in the management of the association."

Under the act of the Legislature, which provided for the establishment and maintenance of an orphans' home in the several counties of the State, the county commissioners have appropriated more than \$4,000 for the purchase of lands, the erection of buildings, and general improvements. The county also provided for the maintenance of the children, but has little to do with the general management of the institution, all this being left almost entirely to the board of managers of the association.

The association was organized under the laws of the State, the articles of association having been filed with the Secretary of State in February, 1879.

The purpose, as set forth in the articles, was not only to shelter the little ones under the roof of the home, and bountifully supply them with physical nourishment, but also to minister to their moral and mental needs. How faithfully these generous, noble-hearted women have performed their duty, every citizen of Logansport can testify. To the commendable efforts of the women who always lead, in matters of benevolence, the State is now indebted for the enactment of the law which made the proper maintenance of such institution possible in many localities.

The present board of managers of the association is as follows: Mrs. W. H. Johnson, president; Mrs. Landis and Mrs. Merriam, vice-presidents; Mrs. Landrigan, treasurer; Mrs. Dykeman, secretary; and Mrs. A. J. Murdock, Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Tomlinson, Mrs. Craig and Mrs. Keesling. The matron is Miss Maria Denbo.

Circuit Judges.—Bethuel F. Morris, 1829; John R. Porter, 1830; Gust A. Everts, 1833; Samuel C. Sample, 1836; Charles W. Ewing, 1837; John W. Wright, 1840; Horace P. Biddle, 1847;

Robert H. Milroy, 1852; John U. Petitt, 1853; John M. Wallace, 1855; Horace P. Biddle, 1861, Dudley H. Chase, 1873; Maurice Winfield.

Associate Judges.—Hiram Todd and John Scott, 1829; Robert Edwards, 1834; H. Lasselle, 1835; George T. Bostwick, 1836; J. B. Eldridge, 1840; Hewit L. Thomas and Jesse Julian, 1845; and James Horney, 1847.

Probate Judges.—John Scott, 1829; Chauncey Carter, 1833; James McClung, 1835; Henry La Rue, 1836; Thomas J. Wilson, 1837; John S. Patterson, 1845; Robert M. Graves, 1848; John F. Dodds, 1849; James M. Lasselle and Alvin M. Higgins, 1851; Henry M. Eidson, 1852; Robert F. Groves, 1853; Samuel McFadin, 1857; Cline G. Shryock, 1861; D. D. Dykeman, 1863; T. C. Whiteside, 1867; J. H. Carpenter, 1870; D. P. Baldwin, 1871; and John Mitchell, 1873.

Clerks.—John B. Duret, 1829; Noah S. La Rose, 1856; Horace P. Bliss, 1865; Noah S. La Rose, 1873; Samuel L. McFadin, 1877; and Charles Fisk, 1884.

Auditors.—John B. Duret, 1829; Jay Mix, 1841; John F. Dodds, 1851; D. W. Tomlinson, 1862; W. G. Nash, 1866; John F. Dodds, 1870; G. W. Blakemore, 1875; R. R. Carson, 1878; Harry Torr, 1882.

Recorders.—John B. Duret, 1829; Thomas Jones, 1844; William Lytle, 1848; David Douglas, 1849; William P. Koutz, 1856; Horace M. Bliss, 1860; J. C. Kloenne, 1864; Nelson F. Howard, 1868; Simon P. Sheerin, 1872; John Markley, 1878; J. J. Rothermel, 1882.

Treasurers.—Cyrus Taber, 1829; Jordon Vigus, 1830; John E. Howes, 1841; Edward B. Strong, 1851; A. M. Higgins, 1860; C. Carter, 1862; George F. Adams, 1866; John B. Stultz, 1870; Jacob Hebel, 1874; W. T. S. Manly, 1876 (Robert Reed, vacancy); Thomas Pierce, 1880; A. Grusenmeyer.

Sheriffs.—William Scott, 1829; James H. Kintner, 1830; Job B. Eldridge, 1834; James Horney, 1838; William L. Ross, 1840; Abijah Van Ness, 1844; James Spear, 1848; W. K. McElherry, 1852; Job B. Eldridge, 1858; Williard G. Nash, 1862; John Davis, 1866; James Stanley, 1870; W. T. S. Manly, 1872; W. P. Louthain, 1876; Isaac Himmelbarger, 1880; Henry Snyder, 1882; James Stanley, 1884.

Prosecuting Attorneys.—W. W. Wick, 1829; E. A. Hanagan, 1830; A. Ingram, 1832; John B. Chapman, 1833; Samuel C. Sample, 1834; J. L. Jernegan, 1836; Thomas Johnson, 1837; John W. Wright, 1839; Lucien P. Ferry, 1840; Spier S. Tipton, 1842; William Z. Stuart, 1844; D. M. Dunn, 1846; C. B. Lasselle, 1848; George Gordon, 1852; Isaiah M. Harlan, 1853; Orris Blake, 1856; Charles S. Parish, 1858; R. P. DeHart, 1859; M. H. Kidd, 1861; T. C. Whiteside, 1862; Dudley H. Chase, 1865; Alexander Hess, 1871; James M. Justice, 1873; Thad. C. Rollins and Charles B. Pollard, 1874; D. B. McConnell, 1877; Simon Weyand, 1878; E. S. Daniels, 1880; M. D. Fansler, 1884.

Surveyors.—C. Carter, 1829; A. E. Van Ness, 1831; C. Carter, 1844; Noah S. La Rose, 1846; A. E. Van Ness, 1849; J. C. Kloenne, 1869; S. M. Delamater, 1872; J. C. Brophy, 1873; G. W. Neill, 1876; W. A. Osmer, 1878.

Coroners.—H. B. McKeen, 1829; James Horney, 1832; DeHart Booth, 1836; John Topst, 1838; George Weirick, 1840; Levin Turner, 1841; Harvey Brown, 1842; Henry Barker, 1844; J. W. McCaughey, 1854; Joseph Dale, 1860; B. A. Mabley, 1862; Hugh O'Neill, 1864; James Henley, 1866; Joseph H. Ivins, 1873; B. C. Stevens, 1876; J. W. Irons, 1878; D. N. Fansler, 1880; M. A. Jordan, 1884.

Commissioners.—First District, Chauncy Carter, 1829; Robert Wilson, 1832; John McGregor and John W. Miller, 1833; N. Williams, 1835; Wm. Scott, 1843; Wm. Meeks, 1845; Moses Barnett, 1848; Nathan Julian, 1851; Joseph Penrose, 1861; S. Panabaker, 1864; J. A. Adrian, 1870; John Campbell, 1871; John Haynes, 1874; Henry A. Bickel, 1876; Wm. Holland, 1880; John Campbell, 1881; Henry Schwalm, 1882.

Second District, Moses Thorpe, 1829; Samuel Ward, 1831; Jesse Julian, 1837; Robert Edwards, 1841; George B. Walker, 1847; A. B. Knowlton, 1850; Crabtree Grace, 1856; Cyrus Vigus, 1862; Amos Palmer, 1865; C. B. Knowlton, 1869; Joseph Uhl, 1872; Dennis Uhl, 1874; Wm. Chase, 1880; A. J. Sutton, 1882; M. Britton, 1884.

Third District, James Smith, 1829; Alexander Smith, 1832; Daniel Neff, 1833; Alexander Smith, 1836; Daniel Neff, 1839; Wm. Dixon, 1842; Richard Tyner, 1845; Blair Buchanan, 1851;

John Meyers, 1857; Henry M. Kistler, 1860; Daniel Kistler, 1863; Robt. G. McNitt, 1866; Blair Buchanan, 1868; Joseph Penrose, 1872; Daniel Foglesong, 1875; George Renbarger, 1878; James Buchanan, 1884.

Sensors.—Daniel W. Worth, 1829; Othniel L. Clark, 1831; Geo. W. Ewing, 1836; Williamson Wright, 1840; Wm. M. Reyburn, 1843; Cyrus Taber, 1846; Geo. B. Walker, 1849; Wm. C. Barnett, 1852; Chas. D. Murray, 1856; Richard P. DeHart, 1860; John Davis, 1862; N. P. Richmond, 1864; Chas. B. Laselle, 1868; Milo R. Smith, 1872; D. D. Dykeman, 1874.

Representatives.—Anthony L. Davis, 1829; Jos. Holman, 1830; Walter Wilson, 1831; Gillis McBean, 1833; Chauncey Carter, 1834; G. McBean, 1835; Graham N. Fitch, 1836; Job B. Eldridge, 1837; G. N. Fitch, 1839; James Butler, 1840; Nicholas D. Grover, 1841; Chauncey Carter, 1842; G. W. Blakemore, 1843; Cyrus Taber, 1845; Wm. S. Palmer and Harvey Brown, 1846; Corydon Richmond, 1847; G. W. Blakemore, 1848; Chas. D. Murray, 1849; Daniel D. Pratt, 1850; Wm. Z. Stuart, 1851; D. D. Pratt, 1852; David M. Dunn, 1854; Wm. J. Cullen, 1856; John W. Wright, 1857; Chas. B. Knowlton, 1858; Chas. B. Lasselle, 1862; Sam'l L. McFadin, 1866; Wm. M. Gordon, 1870; Chas. W. Anderson, 1872; John A. Cantley, 1874; Isaac Bumgardner, 1876.

CHAPTER IV.

BY T. B. HELM.

BENCH AND BAR—ORGANIZATION OF THE CIRCUIT COURT—SOME EARLY PROCEEDINGS—HARRISON MURDER TRIAL—HIS SUICIDE—EARLY ATTORNEYS—THE JUDGES OF THE CIRCUIT COURT—PROBATE COURT AND ITS JUDGES—COMMON PLEAS COURT AND JUDGES—COURT OF CONCILIATION—SUPERIOR COURT—PRESENT BAR, ETC.

ON Thursday May 21, 1829, being the Thursday following the third Monday in that month, the circuit court of Cass County was organized. This county was one of the several counties composing the Fifth Judicial Circuit of the State of Indiana. The judicial machinery was put in motion by Hon. Bethuel F. Morris, of Marion

County, the president judge of said circuit, who convened the first judicial tribunal in Cass County in the seminary, the first public building erected in the county, the place designated by Section 5 of the organization act as the place for holding courts for the time being; and, calling about him his associates, Hiram Todd and John Smith, and the other officers of the court, he directed the sheriff, William Scott, to make proclamation that the first session of the Cass Circuit Court was then open and ready for the transaction of business. Proclamation was made accordingly. The record narrates the proceedings, pertaining to the organization, as follows:

May term, 1829.—At the first term of the Cass Circuit Court, begun and held at the Seminary, in the town of Logansport, within, and for the county of Cass, in the Fifth Judicial Circuit of the State of Indiana, on Thursday, the 21st day of May, A. D. 1829, it being the Thursday succeeding the third Monday in said month.

Bethuel F. Morris produces his commission as president judge of the fifth judicial circuit, on which is endorsed a certificate that he has taken the oath required by the constitution of the State, and takes his seat as the president judge of our said Cass Circuit Court.

William Scott now produces his commission as sheriff of the county of Cass, on which is endorsed a certificate that he has taken the oath prescribed by law, and makes proclamation that the Cass Circuit Court is now open for the transaction of business.

Hiram Todd now produces his commission as an associate judge for our said county of Cass; and, thereupon, the president judge of the court administers to him the oath required by the constitution of the State, a certified copy whereof is endorsed on his said commission, and the said Hiram Todd now takes his seat as one of the judges of said court.

John Smith now produces his commission as an associate judge for our said county of Cass; and, therefore, the president judge administers to him the oath required by the constitution of the State, a certificate whereof is endorsed on his said commission, and said John Smith now takes his seat as one of the judges of our said court.

John B. Duret now comes into court and produces his commission as clerk for the said county of Cass, and the several oaths required by law being administered to him by the president judge of the circuit, and certificate thereof endorsed upon said commission, now, also, produces his official bond, which is approved by the associate judges of the court, and is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Know all men by these presents, that we, John B. Duret, Alexander McAlister and Gillis McBean, all of the county of Cass, and State of Indiana, are held and firmly bound unto the State of Indiana, in the sum of \$2,500, lawful money of the United States, to the payment of which, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly, severally and firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals, and dated this the 21st day of May, A. D. 1829.

“This is the condition of the above obligation: WHEREAS, the above bound John B. Duret hath been commissioned clerk of the circuit court of the county of Cass, aforesaid, for the term of seven years from the eighth day of this present month: now, therefore, should the said John B. Duret faithfully discharge the duties of

his said office, as clerk, and seasonably record all the decrees, judgments and orders of said court, and also pay over all moneys which shall or may come into his hands, for the payment, or in discharge of any judgment, order or decree of said court, to such person or persons as shall by law have a right to demand and receive the same: and do and perform all other duties which may be required of him by law, then the above obligation to be void, else to be and remain in full force and virtue.

J. B. DURET. [SEAL.]

A. McALISTER. [SEAL.]

GILLIS McBEAN. [SEAL.]

STATE OF INDIANA, }
CASS COUNTY. } ss.

We approve of the foregoing bond, and the sufficiency of sureties. Given under our hands at the county aforesaid, the 21st day of May, 1829.

JOHN SMITH,

HIRAM TODD,

Associate Judges for Cass County.

And, thereupon, the said John¹B. Duret enters upon the discharge of the duties of his office.

Albert S. White, Andrew Ingram and Henry Cooper, are severally admitted to practice as attorneys and counselors-at-law, at the bar of the court, and are severally sworn as prescribed by law.

The clerk now produces here in court, a seal, an impression whereof is [L. S.] herunto, in the margin, affixed, which is by the court adopted as the seal of the Cass Circuit Court, and ordered to be used as such by the clerk in all his official acts. Ordered, That as soon as a proper order book is procured by the county, the clerk shall copy therein the proceedings and orders of the present term. And the court adjourned *sine die*.

November Term, A. D. 1829.—First day. The foregoing record of the proceedings of the last term have been examined and are found to be just and correct.

B. F. MORRIS.

The official seal referred to, an impression of which appears on the left hand margin of page 2, of order book No. 1, of the Cass Circuit Court, has a rudely engraved device or insignia representing the busts of two human figures, a white man and an Indian, in costume—the faces are not striking in their expression further than to indicate business and a purpose to scrutinize closely the intention of each other—surrounded by a circle inclosing the words: “Cass Circuit Court, Indiana.” The origin of the device is briefly given as follows: The preliminary treaty between the authorities of the United States and the Pottawattomie tribe of Indians, on the 16th of October, 1826, at the mouth of the Mississinnewa, on the Wabash. Consultations preliminary to that treaty were frequent and protracted, eliciting much interest and no little uneasiness as to the result. Gen. Lewis Cass was one of the commissioners representing the United States, and Aubbenaubbee, principal chief of the

Pottawattomies, representing that tribe. The figures in the device represent these two leading spirits in the act of concluding the compact by shaking hands—an expression of mutual satisfaction as to the terms. On the 15th of August, 1842, a new seal was adopted, the device of which represented the same idea as the first, but in a more artistic form, yet commemorative of the same event. It is the design now used by the clerk in the attestation of papers.

A reference to the proceedings of the first term, just recited, will show that they were of a character appertaining only to organization, the adjustment of the judicial ermine, and prescribing the routine of court business. This being completed, the transactions of that first session passed into history. Immediately, business for disposal at the next or a subsequent term, began to flow in through the channels prescribed by immemorial usage, and the tangible identity of the Cass Circuit Court was established.

The second term commenced its session at the "seminary," on Thursday succeeding the third Monday, being the 19th of November, A. D., 1829, Hon Bethuel F. Morris, president judge; John Smith and Hiram Todd, associate judges; John B. Duret, clerk; James H. Kintner, sheriff, and William W. Wicks, prosecuting attorney, being present. The grand jury—the first impaneled in the county—was then duly sworn and John Scott appointed foreman, when it retired to consult of its presentments and indictments, under the charge of William Johnson, a sworn bailiff. At this session, William W. Wick, Thomas J. Evans, Calvin Fletcher, Aaron Finch, David Patton and Benjamin Hurst, on motion of Albert S. White, were admitted as attorneys.

The first cause in which proceedings were had, was one represented by Thomas J. Evans, on behalf of Jean Baptiste Cicott, for partition of certain real estate between himself, Sophia and Emily Cicott.

On the second day of the term, proceedings were had in an action for debt, wherein Charlotte Ewing, executrix, etc., was plaintiff and Thomas Robb defendant. This cause having been put at issue was submitted to a jury—the first jury case in the court. That jury was composed of the following persons, to wit: Alexander Wilson, George Smith, Joseph Guy, Jacob R. Hall, Silas Atchison, Aaron Speaks, Samuel D. Taber, James Wyman, Joshua Merriman,

Ira Evans, David Patrick and William Speaks. The jury heard the evidence, but before a verdict was rendered, the parties agreed upon a judgment for \$12 against the defendant.

At the same term of court, the grand jury returned thirty-nine bills of indictment for the following classes of offense: One for murder, against Ho-zan-de-ah, an Indian; one for larceny, against George W. Hicks; five for assault and battery, eight for gaming, twelve for betting, seven for retailing, and five for vending merchandise. Of these but two were disposed of by trial—convictions in both—one for gaming, fine $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents, for the use of the Cass County Seminary; the other for betting, fine \$7, also for the use of the Cass County Seminary. The bill for larceny was continued to the next term, under recognizance. The grand jury made the following report as to the condition of the county jail: "That the jail of the said county is in an unfinished state and altogether unfit for the purpose designed. The grand jury believe that the jail which is begun, when finished in the manner in which it is begun, will be of little value to the public and not calculated for a public prison. John Scott, Foreman."

After a session of three days, in which fifteen civil cases were reduced to judgment, the court adjourned *sine die* November 21, 1829.

The third term commenced on the fourth Monday, being April 26, 1830, with Hon. John R. Porter, president judge of the First Judicial Circuit, and Edward A. Hannegan, prosecuting attorney. This term occupied only three days, yet, during that time there was an accumulation of business as compared with that which appeared on the docket of the preceding term. The session closed on April 28, but the associates signed the proceedings of the second and third days.

Harrison Murder Trial.—A case which excited more interest, perhaps, than any other occurring in the county anterior thereto, was tried in the Cass Circuit Court at the February term, 1838. On Saturday night, February 10, 1838, an altercation occurred between David Scott and Jeremiah F. Harrison, in the house of the latter, immediately opposite the Forest Mill, in this city, in which whisky played an important part—was really the prime factor in the murder that grew out of the difficulty. In the affray Harrison stabbed Scott some nine or ten times, literally cut him to pieces

with a shoe-knife. Scott died almost instantly, and an inquisition was held by John Yopst, the coroner, on the following day, Sunday. Harrison was arrested and imprisoned in the county jail, a wooden structure of two stories high, situated on court square, the site of which is now occupied, in part, by the southwest corner of the court house and the southeast corner of the new jail building. On Monday, February 19, the February term of the circuit court for that year, met in the old seminary. Present, Hon. Charles W. Ewing, judge, his associates, and Thomas Johnson, prosecuting attorney; but, in consequence of the dilapidated condition of that building, adjourned to meet instanter in the Presbyterian Church, on the south side of Broadway, a few rods west of Sixth street, where the courts continued to be held for several years.

Immediately after the meeting of court the grand jury was called, impaneled and sworn, consisting of the following persons: Jesse Julian, foreman; Abraham LaRue, John A. Calvin, Daniel Bell, John Clary, John Adams, Sr., Jonathan Martindale, William Murphy, David Patrick, Thomas Kinneman, John Kistler and Alexander Gray, of those regularly summoned; and Abraham Bennett, Michael Craddock, Daniel Redd, John Thornton, David Johnson and John Hoover, talesmen. This grand jury returned an indictment February 21, charging Harrison with murder in the first degree. The defendant was then arraigned and required to make answer thereto. He plead not guilty. A motion being made for a continuance of the case and overruled, he was remanded to prison to await the further order of the court. On Tuesday, February 27, the parties appeared, the State by Thomas Johnson, prosecuting attorney, and the defendant in proper person. The case being called for trial, on motion, the court assigned W. Z. Stuart and Daniel D. Pratt as counsel for the defendant. A jury was then impaneled and sworn, consisting of the following persons, to wit: Lewis Johnson, Joseph Galbreath, Christian Arma, Peter Berry, Robert Bryer, John Rush, John McMillen, Richard Tyner, John Adair, Joseph Corbet, Thomas McMillen and Joseph Bellew. On the following day, February 28, the introduction of testimony was commenced. The jury having heard the testimony and the charge of court, retired for deliberation. In due time a verdict was agreed upon and returned into open court, finding the defendant guilty as charged.

Subsequently, motions were made for new trial and in arrest of judgment, but overruled by the court. March 2, 1838, the sentence of the court was pronounced, the record of which is as follows:

"It is therefore considered by the Court now here, that the said Jeremiah F. Harrison, the defendant aforesaid, be taken from hence to the common jail of said county of Cass, and that he be safely kept; that on Friday, the 6th day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1838, he be taken to the place of execution, within the body of said Cass County, and, between the hours of nine o'clock in the morning and four o'clock in the afternoon of that day, that he be hung by the neck until he is dead. May God have mercy on his soul."

While the current of public opinion was in accord with the verdict of the jury, there was yet a considerable element in the opposition, claiming that the act which cost Scott his life, was in a measure justified by the unwarranted provocations of the deceased. Under the circumstances, a strong effort was made for commutation of the sentence. D. D. Pratt, one of his attorneys, feeling that the testimony did not warrant the grade of punishment decreed by the court on the finding of the jury, exerted his utmost powers to secure a modification, riding on horseback to Indianapolis, for the purpose of presenting his case, in person, to the Governor, and returning by the same means of transit, on at least two different occasions. Through the interposition of Mr. Pratt, the prisoner was twice respited. Finally, perhaps, on the occasion of a third visit to the Governor, upon again urging his suit with more than ordinary vigor, he was informed that, in the mind of his Excellency, there was no cause for interference with the sentence of the Court; that the defendant must suffer the full penalty of the law, on Friday, June 1, 1838. The sentence, however, was never fully executed, for, on the night of May 31, the prisoner, "voluntarily and feloniously, and with malice aforethought, hanged and strangled himself," says the coroner, "with a towel and handkerchief tied together, of the value of three cents, which he then and there held in his hands, and one end thereof, then and there, put about his neck, and the other end thereof tied to a peg [in the wall] of the building" wherein he was confined. It was stated at the time, and generally believed, that his wife, who stayed in the jail with him until 1 o'clock in the morning of the day when he was to have been publicly executed, assisted in the work of self-destruction.

There were at least five thousand people in town to witness the execution and when it was ascertained that the prisoner had hung himself inside the jail, the disappointment was great. When the body was taken from the jail many expressed themselves in favor of having it again suspended in mid-air, seeming to believe the death-work was incomplete. The remains were taken to his late residence opposite the mill, followed by a large proportion of the crowd.

Prior to the time when the suicide's act cheated the law of its victim, particularly during the period that Mr. Pratt, counsel for the accused, was putting forth his best efforts to secure a commutation of the sentence, public feeling ran high in opposition to him, because of the interest manifested in the prisoner's behalf. Later, however, he was declared to be a safe attorney, who would risk his reputation in defending the rights of his client.

Early Attorneys.—In the early days of our judicial history, as well as in the immediate past, numerous attorneys, from time to time, were present during the sessions of our courts, and admitted to practice therein, in pursuance to the laws in force relating thereto. Among those may be mentioned, with propriety, a few who acquired some celebrity in the line of their profession and otherwise, having placed high their mark in the esteem and confidence of their fellow-citizens, without detracting in any degree from the individual merits of the many who are not thus especially noticed:

Hon. Albert S. White, the senior member of this bar, was then and until the time of his death a citizen of La Fayette, Ind., noted for his scholarly attainments and the professional distinction acquired as the result of skillful experience during a long practice. Though never a citizen of Cass County, professionally, politically, and in the civil walks of life, his name and fame have been proclaimed here in a measure that entitles his name to registry in this place.

Calvin Fletcher, of Indianapolis, also among the first practitioners in our courts, was one of the bright lights in his profession, and took high rank as such here and elsewhere.

James Rariden, of Wayne County, Ind., was also admitted here at an early date, and recognized, in his day, as one of the ablest lawyers in the State. In 1838 and 1839 he represented his district in the Lower House of Congress.

Edward A. Hannagan, of Montgomery County, Ind., was prosecuting attorney of this judicial circuit in 1830 and 1831, and one of the most distinguished lawyers. He represented the State in the United States Senate from 1843 to 1849.

David Wallace, of Indianapolis, was one of the early attorneys from abroad who practiced at this bar and stood high in his profession. He was governor of Indiana from 1836 to 1840.

John B. Niles, of St. Joseph County, also practiced in this court at an early date, and in his day was one of the ablest lawyers of the State and a man of superior intellectual culture.

Charles W. Ewing, of Allen County, and Samuel C. Sample, of St. Joseph County, were both early members of the Cass County bar, both prosecuting attorneys in this circuit, and subsequently both president judges of our circuit court. In the latter relation both will be elsewhere noticed.

William W. Wick was admitted to practice here at the November term, 1829, of our circuit court, and was the first prosecuting attorney. He was also a good lawyer and popular in his profession. Subsequently he served one term as representative in Congress from this State.

George Lyon, probably the first local attorney admitted to practice here, was a young man of scholarly attainments and of fair legal ability. Upon his first introduction into Logansport, he was employed as principal of the select school opened on the 8th of December, 1829, and occupied the same position during the two succeeding winter sessions of the school. Soon after his admission as an attorney, he was appointed the first deputy of the Cass Circuit Court, where he remained for two or three years, except when otherwise employed. He died at an early age.

Thomas J. Evans prepared and filed the papers in the first cause upon which action was had in the circuit court, at the November term, 1829, the first general business session of the court. He was a man of somewhat eccentric character but a good lawyer and commanded a fair practice.

Benj. Hurst, admitted to practice here in the fall of 1829, was a man of some experience in his profession but not a brilliant lawyer. He acquired, however, no very extensive or lucrative practice. His business was chiefly in the justices' courts.

Henry Chase, though not then a resident, was admitted here as an attorney at law, on the 25th of April, 1831. He afterward became a citizen of Logansport, and later judge of the circuit court, of which further notice will be found in another place.

Peter J. Vandevier located here in 1831, and for a time was connected with the editorial department of the *Cass County Times*. In April, 1832, he was admitted to the bar and commenced practice with a fair prospect of success, but the amount of his business was never very extensive in this locality.

John B. Chapman, at the time of his admission to practice in this court, was prosecuting attorney of the Eighth Judicial Circuit—in April, 1831. He afterward became a citizen of Logansport and engaged in the practice of his profession.

John W. Wright, afterward judge of the Cass Circuit Court, was admitted to practice as an attorney in said court on the 22d of April, 1833. A notice of him as judge will be found on another page.

James W. Dunn was one of the early attorneys at this bar, but in consequence of his election to the office of justice of the peace in the city, and long continuance therein, his practice in the higher courts was necessarily limited.

Spier S. Tipton became a practicing lawyer by admission to the bar of our court. Being educated in the military schools his proficiency in the science of arms detracted considerably from his success in the department of law. He served as prosecuting attorney in this circuit one term of two years. When war was declared against Mexico, he was one among the first to raise a company of volunteers for service in that country. He did not go to the seat of war with that company, but, receiving a commission as lieutenant in the regular army, he returned, recruited another company for that branch of the service, and with it went to Mexico and participated in many of the battles of that war, and afterward died while the war continued in progress.

Williamson Wright, brother of John W., was admitted on the 10th of August, 1835, and became a very successful and popular lawyer. For many years he and John S. Patterson controlled a large proportion of the court business, but afterward being engaged in other business he abandoned the practice of law.

George W. Blakemore was admitted to practice as an attorney

at the same time with Mr. Wright, and for many years afterward was interested in a fair share of the legal business that came before the court for adjudication. He was subsequently elected and served one term as auditor of the county, having previously represented Cass County two terms in the State Legislature. He died about two years ago.

John S. Patterson was admitted on the 8th of February, 1836. He was a superior office lawyer, and being associated for several years with Williamson Wright the firm did a very extensive business. A few years later he went to New York where he died less than one year ago.

Hon. Daniel D. Pratt, having completed the study of law with Calvin Fletcher, of Indianapolis, early in the year 1836 came to Logansport, was admitted to the bar here on the 9th of August of that year, and immediately entered upon a very successful and lucrative practice. He was studious, careful and judicious in the preparation of his legal papers, painstaking and thorough in their presentation to the court, and frequently secured verdicts at the hands of a jury by skillful and elaborate arguments, which were presented with great magnetic force. Eminently popular in the practice of his profession he was equally so as a man and citizen, representing the people of this county one term in the State Legislature and the State of Indiana in the Senate of the United States. In both these positions his characteristic energy and industry were everywhere manifest. He died on the 17th of June, 1877, at the age of sixty-four years.

Hon. William Z. Stuart came to Logansport at nearly the same time with Mr. Pratt, having partly completed his studies elsewhere. He was admitted to practice here on the 20th of February, 1837. From 1843, he served one term as prosecuting attorney in this circuit, and discharged the duties pertaining to that office with signal ability. During the period of his practice, which took a very wide range, he was ranked among the most thorough and logical lawyers in the State. At the time of his death, and several years anterior thereto, he was principal attorney for the Wabash Railway Company. From 1853 to 1857, he served one term as judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Indiana with distinguished credit to himself and the profession he honored.

Hon. Horace P. Biddle, upon attaining his majority entered the

law office of Hocking H. Hunter, of Lancaster, Ohio, where he diligently pursued his studies under that eminent lawyer until April, 1839, when he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Ohio, at Cincinnati. In October of the same year he came to Logansport, and subsequently located here. He was admitted to the bar of the Cass Circuit Court on the 14th of May, 1840, and continued to practice in this and other judicial circuits of the State until 1846, when he was commissioned as president judge of this circuit, and resumed practice again in 1852, continuing thereafter until he was re-elected to the judgeship of this circuit in 1861. At the end of his judicial career he retired.

Hon. John B. Dillon, after completing a course of study here, was admitted to the bar of the Cass Circuit Court at the same time with Mr. Biddle, May 14, 1840. Inasmuch, however, as his time was chiefly occupied with editorial and other literary labors, he gave little attention to the practice of law, since that did not seem to be in consonance with his intellectual makeup. At the time of his admission, and for some time after, he was engaged in the preparation of matter to be incorporated in the publication of an elaborate History of the State of Indiana. The first volume of the work, as originally contemplated, was published and given to the world in 1843. Some years later, he published a revised and enlarged edition of the Territorial History of Indiana and an outline history of the State's progress. He was a man of fine taste and considerable literary ability.

Hon. Charles B. Lasselle was a student in the office of Hon. D. D. Pratt, and admitted to the bar in the fall of 1842. In 1847 he was elected prosecuting attorney in this judicial circuit, and served one term of three years with a fair measure of success. From 1862 to 1866 he represented Cass County in the lower house of the State Legislature, and from 1868 to 1872 in the State Senate. He also held the office of mayor of the city of Logansport one term, ending in May, 1885. In all these several relations he sustained the reputation of an honest and discreet legislator and official. He is also entitled to much credit for his collection and preservation of ancient records and other data pertaining to the early history of the Northwest, and of the great Wabash Valley in particular.

Hon. Jacques M. Lasselle, brother of Charles B., was an early student of the law and admitted to practice in the circuit court of this

county on the 1st of September, 1841. His legal ability was above the average of that day, and in his limited practice acquitted himself creditably. In 1851, he served part of one term as judge of the probate court of this county with credit, but ill health, which resulted in his death, prevented the complete fulfillment of the prescribed term of service. He was an antiquarian of more than ordinary activity and energy, and devoted much time to the collection and preservation of literary and other relics, of which he possessed many of rare value.

Benjamin W. Peters, was a student in the office of his uncle, Hon. Horace P. Biddle, and was admitted to practice in 1845. Soon after he became a member of the law firm of Biddle & Peters which continued, except during the interim of his service in the Mexican war and the judgeship of the senior partner, until the time of his death, which occurred May 22, 1875. While not a brilliant lawyer he was generally a successful one. The number and importance of causes in which he was interested as counsel would compare favorably with any other member of the Cass County bar.

Lewis Chamberlin was originally licensed to practice law by the Supreme Court of the State of New York. He came to Logansport early in 1851, and on the 17th of February of that year became a member of the Cass County bar, and by his critical knowledge of the law and energy of character soon occupied a high position among the leading lights of the profession in the State. Later in life, however, and in the midst of a lucrative practice, a shadow passed over his intellectual horizon, shutting out its light forever. He died while comparatively a young man, in 1874.

Hon. Samuel L. McFadin was a student in the office of Hon. William Z. Stuart, and subsequently was admitted to practice on May 10, 1852. Upon the taking effect of the act establishing the court of common pleas, he was elected district prosecutor, and served out one term as such, and in 1856 was elected judge of that court, and occupied the bench during a term of four years. Afterward he was repeatedly chosen to represent this county in the State Legislature, and during the course of his official life filled the office of mayor of the city of Logansport. In 1876 he was elected clerk of the circuit court, and served two full terms as such.

Stephen C. Taber, who, for two years or more previously, was a student in the office of Hon. D. D. Pratt, on the 9th of November,

1852, was admitted to the bar, and soon after became the law partner of his late preceptor, under the firm name of Pratt & Taber. The practice of the firm was very extensive, commanding the exercise of a high order of talent on the part of both. Mr. Taber, upon the death of his father, which occurred in April, 1855, retired from practice to engage in the settlement of his father's immense estate, as executor, to which trust he was appointed by the decedent's will.

The Bench.—Hon. Bethuel F. Morris, of Marion County, as President Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit of the State of Indiana, composed then of the counties of Hendricks, Morgan, Monroe, Bartholomew, Johnson, Marion, Hancock, Shelby, Decatur, Rush, Henry, Madison, Hamilton, Carroll and Cass, appeared in the last named county, pursuant to the law defining the limits of said circuit, and prescribing the time of holding courts in said several counties, on Thursday next, succeeding to third Monday in May (21st), 1829, and proceeded to the organization of our Cass Circuit Court, as elsewhere fully recorded. Again, on the Thursday next succeeding the third Monday in November (19th), of the same year, he presided, holding court during that and the two days succeeding, according to the limit prescribed by the law. His associates, during those two terms, were Hiram Todd and John Smith.

At this late day but little is known, personally, of the character and judicial ability of Judge Morris, further than is disclosed in his record. From this it may be readily inferred that he was methodical in the disposition of business, ready in the examination and settlement of issues, clear and unequivocal in the enunciation of his decisions, and withal gentlemanly and courteous to the members of the bar especially, and to all others with whom he came in contact generally. Before the commencement of the third term of the Cass Circuit Court, a redivision of the State into judicial circuits took place, and this county became a part of the first circuit, embracing the counties of Vermillion, Parke, Montgomery, Fountain, Warren, Tippecanoe, Carroll and Cass, to which Clinton and St. Joseph were subsequently attached.

Hon. John R. Porter, president judge of this circuit, came to the bench in Cass County at the commencement of the third term of our court, on the fourth Monday, being the 26th of April, 1830, having for his associates Hiram Todd and John Smith. His term, as were the first and second, was held in the old Seminary building.

situated near the northeast corner of Market and Fourth streets, in Logansport. Like his predecessor, but little is known of Judge Porter, except what may be gleaned from the record of his proceedings. This source of information is to an extent circumscribed and not altogether satisfactory. Enough is apparent, however, to determine that while he was a good lawyer and in a measure successful, there was a show of immethodical arrangement in the details of his judgments—an apparent non-observance of the strict rules of pleading and practice. Whatever may have been defective or informal in the disposition of questions of law was generally compensated for in his accurate discrimination as to the facts involved—basing his judgments sometimes upon the facts developed by the evidence rather than on the technical application of the law. He occupied the bench in Cass County until the close of the October term, 1832.

Hon. Gustavus A. Everts, president judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, commenced his judicial labors in Cass County with the April term, 1833, with Hiram Todd and John Smith his associates. At the February term, 1834, Robert Edwards became one of the associate judges, and at the August term of the same year, Hyacinth Lasselle, Jr., took his seat as the second associate. At the same term a survey of the "jail bounds" was ordered, and the boundary defined by A. Wilson, surveyor. Judge Everts occupied the bench until the close of the February term, 1836. The Eighth Judicial Circuit, at the commencement of Judge Everts' term, was composed of the counties of Carroll, Cass, Miami, Wabash, Huntington, Allen, Lagrange, Elkhart, St. Joseph and Laporte. As a lawyer and a man Judge Biddle thus speaks of him: "He was a lawyer of great tact and fine address; extremely astute in the management of witnesses and facts; not remarkably studious nor deeply learned in the law. In cases that moved emotion, or touched passion, or appealed to the feelings which stir our common nature, he was very powerful—far more successful than when he attempted to convince the understanding. His peculiar talent made him personally very popular. He was indeed a very prince of good fellows.

"As a teller of amusing stories he was inimitable; always had a fund of ready anecdote; and he could travesty character most amusingly." In illustration of his readiness in repartee, Judge Biddle gives a few characteristic anecdotes, one of which is as follows: "Some members of the bar at that time were convivial, and

did 'sleep o' nights.' Everts was occasionally one of them. On one occasion, after he had been broken of his rest, upon the next day he was sitting, leaning his face in his hands, over the counsel table, and fell asleep, while John H. Bradley, a high-toned, fastidious gentleman of much ability and of great worth, by the way, was addressing the jury. Everts soon began to snore. Bradley touched him and woke him up. Everts begged pardon, but soon slept and snored again. This scene was repeated several times. Finally, Everts fetched a most outrageous snore, which startled the whole court-room. Bradley felt insulted, and appealed to the court. The court reprimanded Everts, who, on being privately told what he had done, rose to apologize, and said: 'May it please the court, it was simply an involuntary burst of applause at the gentleman's eloquence.' "

Samuel C. Sample was the immediate successor of Mr. Everts, as president judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, then composed of the counties of Cass, Miami, Wabash, Huntington, Allen, Lagrange, Elkhart, St. Joseph and Laporte. By the act of February 4, 1836, the following other counties were attached to and made a part of that circuit: Porter, Marshall, Fulton, Kosciusko, Noble and Adams. The first and only term of court held by Judge Sample, in Cass County, commenced on the second Monday, being the 8th of August, 1836—in the old seminary building—continuing six days, and adjourning August 13. His associates were George T. Bostwick and Robert Edwards; J. L. Jernagan was prosecuting attorney, and Job B. Eldridge sheriff.

Judge Sample, at that date and until his death, was a citizen of St. Joseph County, having previously lived many years, indeed the most of his early life, in Connersville, Fayette Co., Ind., which was also the home of his father, John Sample, Sr., and several brothers, all of whom occupied high positions in society and were severally possessed of a superior order of talent. The late Hon. Oliver H. Smith, ex-United States Senator, thus speaks of him: "My acquaintance with Samuel C. Sample, the subject of this sketch, commenced in the year 1820, at Connersville, when he became a student at law in my office. I knew him intimately while he lived. Mr. Sample was no ordinary man; plain, practical in all his acts. He represented his district in Congress with decided ability, and was always at his post among the working men of the

body. At the bar, and as presiding judge of the circuit courts, he stood high, among the most efficient and able practitioners, and one of the purest judges that has graced the bench. His person was fine, his head and forehead large, and hair dark. He was taken from us in the middle of life, while discharging the duties of the State Bank at South Bend, and reposes in the cemetery there. Peace to his remains."

Charles W. Ewing came upon the bench as president judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, as the immediate successor of Judge Sample, and held his first term of the Cass Circuit Court, commencing on the third Monday, February 20, 1837, like his predecessors, in the old seminary. His associates were the same as those who sat with Judge Sample, with Thomas Johnson, prosecuting attorney, and Job B. Eldridge, sheriff. Judge Ewing was a lawyer of superior ability, and stood high in the profession, locally and generally. As a judge, he was ready in grasping facts pertinent to the issues involved, and seldom committed an error in disposing of questions submitted to him for consideration. He was deservedly popular, both as lawyer and judge, and his untimely taking off was a source of regret to all with whom he was acquainted. His term of service as judge of the Cass Circuit Court closed with the February term, 1839. He died by his own hand on the 9th of January, 1843, in the meridian of his life and usefulness.

Henry Chase was the sixth judge, in line of succession, of the Cass Circuit Court. He was appointed August 20, 1839, by David Wallace, governor of Indiana, during the interim preceding the session of the Legislature of 1839-40, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Charles W. Ewing. He was duly sworn by the clerk of this court on the 26th, but his term of service did not commence until the 1st of September, five days later. At the time of his appointment, the Eighth Judicial Circuit was composed of the counties of Cass, Miami, Wabash, Huntington, Whitley, Noble, DeKalb, Steuben, Lagrange and Allen. While the term of service of Judge Chase did not commence until the close of the fall session in Cass County, he presided in the circuit courts of Miami, Wabash and the other counties of the circuit, during the half-yearly session of 1839. At the session of the Legislature of 1839-40, the term of Judge Chase's appointment having expired, a successor was chosen. Judge Chase was among the early lawyers who practiced in this

court. In 1825, while teaching in the academy at St. Clairsville, Ohio, he commenced the study of law: was licensed to practice in Adams County, Miss., February 9, 1828, and in 1830 located in Delphi, Carroll Co., Ind., where he remained until 1834, when he settled in Logansport. He was a close and ready pleader, seldom or never asking for time to prepare his papers; had a clear, logical mind, with great force of character. As judge he was dignified, self-reliant and unequivocal, making no mistakes in the enunciation of his decisions; his style brief yet exhaustive.

He left Logansport in 1845 and went to New York City, and remained there until 1852, when he left for the great West, settling in Sheboygan, Wis. He died there in July, 1854, aged fifty-four years.

John W. Wright was elected president judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit by the Legislature of 1839-40, the circuit being composed of the same counties as when Judge Chase was appointed, excepting that Carroll County was added. He held his first term of court in Cass County on the second Monday in May (14th), 1840, with Bostwick and Edwards as associates, continuing upon the bench during the successive terms of the Cass Circuit Court until the close of the August term, 1846, a little more than six years. He was a man of peculiar make-up; not a profound lawyer, but ready in arriving at conclusions and prompt in announcing them. During his term of service the amount of business that came up for his consideration was unusually large, and yet few appeals were taken from his decisions, which, though not always satisfactory, were generally concurred in by the parties litigant. Subsequently, in 1851 or 1852, he was mayor of the city of Logansport, serving one full term. Later, he became interested in the construction of railroads, especially those which he conceived to be of importance to the people of Cass County. In this field he probably did more than any other individual toward providing the county with the means of ready transportation for its surplus products. These ventures were not always financially successful, and yet, while unsuccessful, his energy and tact seldom waned. He left Logansport many years ago, and at this date, if alive, he resides in the vicinity of Washington City, D. C.

Horace P. Biddle was the successor of Judge Wright, and presided in the courts of the Eighth Judicial Circuit for a

period, first, five and a half years, commencing January 9, 1847. He came upon the bench in Cass County on Wednesday, February 24, 1847, with Hewitt L. Thomas as his only associate, Jesse Julian, his other associate, having died during the session. In 1852, he was elected senatorial delegate to attend the convention which met at the capital that year for the purpose of forming a new Constitution for the State Government. As a member of that convention he distinguished himself in the advocacy of provisions which experience has shown were wholesome and judicious, imparting additional dignity to the political and judicial economy of the State. Resuming the practice of law during the interval after the conclusion of his convention service, he continued his professional labors until the fall of 1860, when he was re-elected president judge of this circuit, designated at that time as the Eleventh. His commission was dated October 26, 1860, and extended over a period of six years from the day preceding. The circuit was then composed of the counties of Carroll, Cass, Miami, Wabash, Huntington and Grant. Judge Biddle was re-elected in 1866, for another term of six years, as judge of the Eleventh Circuit, composed of the same counties, and left the circuit bench at the close of the spring session in 1872. Two years later, however, he was elected one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the State, and served a full term of six years as such, leaving that high position full of judicial honors. Aside from his experience in the field of law as practitioner and judge, he has not been unknown to fame in the field of literature, having produced many valuable works in the departments of science and general knowledge.

Robert H. Milroy was appointed the successor of Judge Biddle at the time of his resignation in 1852, and remained on the bench as judge of the Cass Circuit Court one term, commencing November 8 of that year, and in the other counties of the circuit, then composed of the counties of Lake, Laporte, Porter, St. Joseph, Marshall, Starke, Fulton, White, Cass, Pulaski, Howard, Carroll and Miami, constituting the Ninth Judicial Circuit. Judge Milroy, prior to his accession to the bench, was a lawyer of considerable ability, of wide experience and high integrity, and carried these qualities with him in the discharge of the duties pertaining to his more responsible position, leaving no stain upon the judicial ermine. His early life was spent chiefly in Carroll County, Ind., but hav-

ing an inherent desire for distinction in the science of arms, he entered the military school at Norwich, Vt., where he became proficient in the theoretical details of military life. Upon the announcement of a declaration of war against Mexico, and a call for volunteers by Gov. Whitcomb, without delay he enlisted a company for that service, of which he was made captain, and tendered his and their services for the strife already inaugurated. Again, at the outbreak of the Rebellion, he enlisted one or more companies for the three months' service, and was commissioned Colonel of the regiment known as the "Bloody Ninth." He was subsequently promoted to a major-generalship, and served with distinction during the war. He now resides in one of the territories of the great West.

John Upfold Pettit was the tenth judge of the Cass Circuit Court, president judge of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit, and as such came upon the bench in this county on the second Monday, being the eleventh day, of April, 1853. He also served as judge during the two succeeding terms, closing with April term, 1854, when, resigning his judgeship, he was elected a member of the Thirty-fourth Congress to represent his district in the lower house of the National Legislature. He was again elected to the same position in 1865, and became speaker of that body during the session, and served with great credit, sustaining the high reputation already accorded to him as one of the most polished presiding officers of the West.

He studied law in the office of Hon. D. D. Pratt, of this city, where, on motion of his preceptor, he was certified of record in February, 1841, and afterward admitted to the bar of the Cass Circuit Court. In 1842 he settled in Wabash, and made that city his home during the remainder of his life. His practice embraced not only the local but the supreme and United States Courts, in all of which he achieved marked success. As the outgrowth of his legal acumen and power of analysis, he came upon the bench at an early age, and having arrived at eminence in that department was called to the professorship of law in the State University at Bloomington. In 1850 he was appointed United States consul at Maranhão, Brazil, and served two years in that capacity, with satisfaction to his Government. In point of critical scholarship and high intellectuality, he stood in the front rank. He died at Wabash March 21, 1881, aged sixty-one years.

John Brownlee was judge of the Cass Circuit Court at its October term, 1854, having been appointed to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Hon. John U. Pettit. His term of service in the county commenced on Monday, October 9, 1854, and closed after a session of eighteen days. He presided also in the several counties of the circuit. He was a lawyer of fair ability, and, in a measure, successful as a judge, but without a superior order of talent. He resides in Grant County.

John M. Wallace, a native of Franklin County, Ind., was the twelfth judge of the Cass Circuit Court, by virtue of his election as judge of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit. His first term of service in this county began on the third Monday being the sixteenth day of April, 1855. That term occupied eighteen days. He continued on the bench in this circuit until the fall of 1860, serving a full term of six years. As lawyer and judge he ranked well with those of a high order of talent in their respective fields, and, as a rule, had the confidence of clients and litigants. As a man he was gentlemanly in manner and of easy address, having few enemies and many friends. He enlisted as a soldier in the war with Mexico, and did good service. Again, at the outbreak of the Rebellion, he enlisted as a private, but was subsequently commissioned as colonel of the Twelfth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, on the 22d of May, 1861. He was afterward appointed paymaster in the regular army, with the rank of major. His death occurred several years since. At the time of his death, and previously, he was a citizen of Grant County.

Dudley H. Chase was the immediately successor of Hon. Horace P. Biddle, and came upon the bench as judge of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit, composed of the counties of Carroll, Cass, Miami and Wabash. His first term in this county commenced November 11, 1872, and continued in session forty-two days, closing December 30, 1872. During this term and a special or vacation session, the celebrated case of *Garrett vs. The Board of Trustees of the Wabash & Erie Canal* was brought up for hearing and final adjudication before Hon. H. P. Biddle.

Judge Chase having served his first full term of six years was re-elected in 1878, and entered upon his second term in November of that year. He declined the nomination for a third term, and, after leaving the bench in 1884, resumed the practice of his pro-

fession. Few judges of his age have acquired so high a reputation for soundness in the knowledge of the law and for careful application of principles in the investigation and determination of questions submitted for his consideration and disposal. Fortified by his convictions of right, he seldom committed errors of sufficient import to justify reversal at the hands of the supreme court. As a lawyer he has always been a safe counselor and judicious practitioner. Possessed of an ambition to excel in military science and to participate in the operations incident to that department of service, early in life he exhibited many of those qualifications which distinguish the rigid disciplinarian and observant soldier. His subsequent experiences in the field have tended to heighten his ambition rather than subdue it. His company was among the first to offer their volunteer service in the Nation's defense at the opening of the war of the Rebellion; and during the succeeding years of the contest to establish the supremacy of law and order, Capt. Chase was always found at the post of duty.

Maurice Winfield, present judge of the Cass Circuit Court, succeeded Judge Chase on the 10th of November, 1884, his term of service commencing November 3, of that year, and extending over a period of six years. Judge Winfield completed his studies of law in this city, and was admitted to practice in this court on the 17th of December, 1866. From the beginning of his professional life he exhibited a high order of talent, especially in that he aimed to acquire a critical knowledge of law, coupled with the ability to present and successfully maintain the soundness of his opinions. His practice, as a consequence, has been more than ordinarily successful. With this experience to sustain him he came upon the bench, and is likely to succeed in that position, also.

John C. Nelson, judge of the superior court of Cass County, came upon the bench at the date of organizing that court, on the 12th of March, 1877. At that time he had been practicing at the bar of the Cass Circuit Court about nine years, where he acquired the reputation of a sound and judicious attorney, which qualified him for the faithful discharge of duties pertaining to the judgeship of the superior court. His experience in that department has been of value to him, in that his legal acquirements were greatly diversified and his mind more matured. He closed his term of service on the 31st of March, 1881, after remaining in that position during a period of four years. He left a good record.

Hon. William Z. Stuart was one of the early members of the Cass County bar and in fact one of the most learned, taking a high position among those of more advanced age and wider experience. He was a close, logical and judicious pleader, his papers being always prepared with great skill and caution. His first official position in this county was that of prosecuting attorney of the judicial circuit of which Cass County was a component part. His experience extended over a period of two years, 1844 and 1845, during which he was recognized as one of the most prominent of the State's attorneys of that day. For many years afterward he maintained a lucrative practice, being generally engaged in the prosecution or defense of cases involving interests of great moment and requiring the highest order of legal talent.

From 1853 to 1857 he occupied a seat on the Supreme Bench of the State, and in that experience also he gained new laurels, announcing, as chief justice, some of the most learned decisions that ever proceeded from that tribunal of justice. Resuming his practice, after returning to private life, he labored with assiduity in defending the interests of his clients, the great Wabash Railway Company. He died in Ontario County, N. Y., on the 7th of May, 1876.

The Probate Court of Cass County commenced its first session at the "Seminary," in Logansport, on Monday, the 2d day of November, 1829, before Hon. John Scott, judge, who, at the election in August, of that year, was chosen for that position, having been, previous to his settlement here, judge of the probate court in Wayne County, Ind.

After the entry of preliminary proceedings, the record shows the following as the first business presented for the consideration of the court:

"On motion and suggestion of Francis Godfroy, administrator, on the estate of Francis Lafontaine, deceased, by Thomas J. Evans, his attorney, Chauncey Carter and Hiram Todd were appointed appraisers to appraise the real property of said Lafontaine; and, on further motion, it was ordered that a summons issue, commanding the heirs of the said Lafontaine to appear at the next term of this court to show cause why the real estate of said Lafontaine, or so much thereof as will supply the deficiency of the personal estate to pay the debts of said estate, shall not be sold."

The first letters of administration issued in this county were

granted on the said 2d of November, 1829, to James Nixon, "of the goods and chattels, rights and credits, moneys and effects, which were of Asa Davis, late of the county of Cass, who died intestate."

On the same day other letters were granted by the judge to Jacob R. Hall, on the estate of John Hall, who also died intestate. These proceedings thus briefly referred to comprised all the recorded transactions of the term, which occupied but one day. The second term continued only one day, and the third no longer time. As the population increased, the amount of business coming under the jurisdiction of this court increased also, making it necessary that the duration of the sessions be extended.

All the probate business of the county was disposed of by this court, except in cases where the judge thereof was under disability, from interest or otherwise; then such cases were transferred to the circuit court for adjudication. By the revision of the judicial system of the State, under the constitution of 1852, the entire probate business was transferred to the court of common pleas, which at that time came into existence. The names of judges and terms of service of each are appended hereto: John Scott, 1829-32; Chauncey Carter, 1833-34; James McClurg, 1835; Henry LaRue, 1836; Thomas J. Wilson, 1837-44; John S. Patterson, 1845-47; Robert F. Groves, 1848; John F. Dodds, 1849-50; J. M. Lasselle and Alvin M. Higgins, 1851, and Henry M. Eidson until the incoming of the court of common pleas in 1852.

Court of Common Pleas.—By the provisions of the act approved May 14, 1852, the court of common pleas was established and its jurisdiction defined. Exclusive jurisdiction was given it in all matters relating to the probate of wills, granting letters testamentary, administration and guardianship; all matters relating to the settlement of estates, guardianships, and all matters generally of a probate nature, except in special cases, and original and concurrent jurisdiction in certain other specified classes of business. This court continued to have jurisdiction of probate business generally, and the classes of civil and criminal business, as in the act prescribed, until 1873, when, by the act discontinuing that court, the business was transferred to the circuit court, where the jurisdiction over probate business still rests, the business of that class, in part, being transacted by a master commissioner. The names and terms of service of the judges of this court are as follows: Robert F.

Groves, 1853-56; Samuel L. McFadin, 1857-60; Kline G. Shryock, 1861-62; David D. Dykeman, 1863-65; Thomas C. Whiteside, 1866-69; James H. Carpenter, 1870; Daniel P. Baldwin, 1871-72, and John Mitchell until the repeal of the common pleas act in 1873.

Court of Conciliation.—This court was established by an act approved June 11, 1852, and vested with jurisdiction over claims and controversies submitted for the purpose of compromise or conciliation, or for determination of cases by the judge of the court of common pleas, who was made, *ex-officio*, judge of this court. Causes involving actions for libel, slander, malicious prosecution, assault and battery, and false imprisonment, were designed to be first submitted for conciliation, as a means of settlement at small cost. But few cases were brought to this court for that purpose, and the act was repealed November 30, 1865. It was practically a dead letter in the statutes.

Superior Court of Cass County.—This court was organized under the provisions of an act approved March 3, 1877, on the 12th of March, 1877, with John C. Nelson judge. The jurisdiction of said court, as defined by Section 10 of said act, is as follows: "Said court, within and for the county, shall have original concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court in all civil cases, and jurisdiction concurrent with the circuit court in all cases of appeals from justices of the peace, boards of county commissioners, and mayors' or city courts, in civil cases, and all other appellate jurisdiction in civil causes, now vested in, or which may hereafter be vested by law in, circuit courts.

The enlarged jurisdiction extended to this court, and its practically continuous sessions, brought an immense influx of business, a considerable portion of which was necessarily drawn from the circuit and subordinate courts. In many instances it was a matter of economy to have causes tried in that court, because they could be disposed of without so great expenditure of time and consequent outlay of money. Taken as a whole, however, in the course of time it became apparent that because of the ultimate and aggregate cost of maintaining this and the circuit, a pressure was brought to bear against it, and the act was repealed April 2, 1881. Judge Nelson continued on the bench during the entire existence of the court.



Truly yours
Horace P. Biddle

ROLL OF ATTORNEYS.

- Albert S. White, May 21, 1829.
 Andrew Ingram, May 21, 1829.
 Henry Cooper, May 21, 1829.
 William W. Wick, November 19, 1829.
 Thomas J. Evans, November 19, 1829.
 Calvin Fletcher, November 19, 1829.
 Aaron Finch, November 19, 1829.
 David Patton, November 19, 1829.
 Benjamin Hurst, November 19, 1829.
 George Lyon, April 26, 1830.
 Peter H. Patterson, April 26, 1830.
 James Rariden, April 26, 1830.
 Edward A. Hannagan, April 26, 1830.
 Joseph Tatman, April 26, 1830.
 Thomas B. Brown, April 26, 1830.
 William M. Jenners, April 26, 1830.
 David Wallace, April 26, 1830.
 Hiram Bell, April 25, 1831.
 J. B. Chapman, April 25, 1831.
 Henry Chase, April 25, 1831.
 Charles W. Ewing, April 25, 1831.
 William J. Brown, April 23, 1832.
 Peter J. Vandevier, April 23, 1832.
 Lazarus Miller, April 23, 1832.
 J. A. Liston, April 23, 1833.
 John W. Wright, April 22, 1833.
 Samuel C. Sample, February 17, 1834.
 John B. Niles, February 17, 1834.
 R. D. Skinner, February 20, 1834.
 James A. Maxwell, August 18, 1834.
 James W. Dunn, August 18, 1834.
 Daniel G. Garnley, August 18, 1834.
 John U. Pettit, February 3, 1835.
 Spier S. Tipton, February 3, 1835.
 Williamson Wright, August 10, 1835.
 George W. Blakemore, August 10, 1835.
 Isaac Naylor, August 11, 1835.
 Michael O'Doherty, August 11, 1835.
 John Huber, February 8, 1836.
 John S. Patterson, February 8, 1836.
 Rufus A. Lockwood, August 8, 1836.
 Joseph L. Jernegan, August 8, 1836.
 James Denison, August 9, 1836.
 Daniel D. Pratt, August 9, 1836.
 Thomas Johnson, February 20, 1837.
 William H. Coombs, February 20, 1837.
 William Z. Stuart, February 20, 1837.
 P. A. Cowdry, August 21, 1837.
 Zebulon Beard, February 20, 1838.
 Nathaniel Niles, February 23, 1838.
 Horatio J. Harris, August 21, 1838.
 Hiram Allen, August 21, 1838.
 R. J. Dawer, August 21, 1838.
 John F. Dodds, August 28, 1838.
 William S. Palmer, August 20, 1839.
 Lucien P. Ferry, May 14, 1840.
 Horace P. Biddle, May 14, 1840.
 John B. Dillon, May 14, 1840.
 Albert L. Holmes, May 20, 1840.
 John M. Wilson, May 20, 1840.
 John Bush, May 24, 1841.
 James W. Ryland, February 21, 1842.
 Charles B. Lasselle, March 2, 1843.
 Thomas G. McCulloch, March 2, 1843.
 Hiram W. Chase, August 23, 1844.
 Thos. Alex Weakley, August 23, 1844.
 Charles D. Murray, December 19, 1844.
 Benjamin W. Peters, August 18, 1845.
 ——— Baxter, February 11, 1846.
 Elijah Odell, May 1, 1848.
 Lewis Chamberlin, February 17, 1851.
 William Brown, February 17, 1851.
 Samuel L. McFadin, May 10, 1852.
 William C. Wilson, May 17, 1852.
 Stephen C. Taber, November 9, 1852.
 Edwin Walker, November 11, 1852.
 Sidney Baldwin, November 11, 1852.
 Henry Swift, November 11, 1852.
 William J. Cullen, April 15, 1853.
 William P. Koutz, April 16, 1853.
 William H. Lytle, October 4, 1853.
 Isaac I. Parker, October 6, 1853.
 Joseph Sellers, April 17, 1854.
 Isaac De Long, October 17, 1854.
 D. D. Dykeman, February 5, 1855.
 Orris Blake, April 17, 1855.
 W. W. Haney, May 13, 1856.
 T. B. Helm, August 16, 1856.
 George Gardner, October 30, 1856.
 Lewis Wallace, April 21, 1857.
 James W. Eldridge, May 6, 1857.
 John M. La Rue, May 6, 1857.
 John R. Flynn, October 23, 1857.
 Harvey J. Shirk, November 3, 1857.
 Richard P. DeHart, April 21, 1858.
 Dudley H. Chase, October 20, 1858.
 David B. Anderson, November 5, 1858.
 Elwood P. Sine, May 9, 1859.
 John Wertz, May 10, 1859.
 John Guthrie, May 10, 1859.
 Aaron M. Flory, November 26, 1859.
 Thurman C. Annabal, May 8, 1860.
 J. Brown Wright, May 9, 1860.
 Simeon M. Bliss, May 14, 1860.
 Daniel P. Baldwin, November 16, 1860.
 Whitman S. Benham, November, 1860.
 Andrew H. Evans, May 7, 1861.
 Stewart T. McConnell, Dec. 11, 1861.
 Dyer B. McConnell, May 29, 1865.
 Henry C. Thornton, July 24, 1865.
 Frank Swigart, September 12, 1865.
 Maurice Winfield, December 17, 1866.
 James M. Howard, February 27, 1867.
 John A. Chappelow, August 26, 1867.
 John C. Nelson, April 3, 1868.
 DeWitt C. Justice, July 27, 1868.
 Dennis H. Palmer, November 12, 1871.
 John R. McNary, April 28, 1873.
 Thomas J. Tuley, September 1, 1873.
 Charles B. Stuart, September 19, 1873.
 Philip Ray, March 11, 1874.
 Alex S. Guthrie, March 11, 1874.
 E. J. C. Kelley, April 27, 1874.
 Thos. A. Stuart, September 7, 1874.
 Emory B. Sellers, February 2, 1875.
 William W. Thornton, February 15, 1875.

Joseph Y. Ballou, February 20, 1875.
 Frank Herald, May 5, 1875.
 W. R. Anthony, October 12, 1875.
 A. B. Leedy, November 1, 1875.
 Willard McDowell, November 22, 1875.
 Wager Swayne, February 8, 1876.
 W. H. Elliott, February 8, 1876.
 Phil H. Grelle, May 9, 1876.

Elijah Herchberger, September 14, 1876.
 W. H. Jacks, November 20, 1876.
 Milton Hanson, November 21, 1876.
 D. A. Snyder, December 6, 1876.
 Charles E. Hale, March 17, 1877.
 Rufus Magee.
 N. O. Ross.
 John C. McGregor.

The Cass County bar, as now constituted, consists of the following members, among whom the names of some are included that appear upon the foregoing roll: Williamson Wright, John F. Dodds, Charles B. Lasselle, Samuel L. McFadin, David D. Dykeman, D. H. Chase, Daniel P. Baldwin, Stewart T. McConnell, Dyer B. McConnell, Henry C. Thornton, Frank Swigart, T. B. Helm, Rufus Magee, Nathan O. Ross, John C. McGregor, John C. Nelson, DeWitt C. Justice, John A. Chappelow, James M. Justice, Thomas J. Tuley, John W. McGreevy, N. B. Barron, Joseph T. McNary, John G. Meek, William H. Jacks, William Powell, William T. Wilson, Charles E. Hale, George E. Ross, M. D. Fansler, Quincy A. Myers, James J. Shaffrey, E. S. Daniels, George C. Taber, P. H. McGreevy, Fred. W. Munson, W. S. Wright, Frank L. Justice, E. G. Wilson, Charles E. Taber, David D. Fickle, George W. Funk, Joseph P. Gray, A. G. Jenkins, J. T. Tomlinson.

CHAPTER V.

BY T. B. HELM.

MILITARY—FIRST MILITARY EXPERIENCES IN THE COUNTY—BLACK HAWK WAR—IRISH INSURRECTION—INDIAN PAYMENT DIFFICULTIES—LOCAL MILITARY COMPANIES—MEXICAN WAR—CASS COUNTY VOLUNTEERS—REGULARS—THE REBELLION—PROMPT ENLISTMENTS—PUBLIC OPINION—CASS COUNTY IN THE WAR—HER ROLL OF HONOR—COUNTY ACTION FOR SUPPORT OF FAMILIES—COST, ETC.

ALTHOUGH many of the early settlers of Cass County, and others of more recent dates, had participated in warlike conflicts with Indians here and elsewhere, and with the marshaled hosts of civilized nations, they can not, with propriety, be recognized as a people trained in the arts of war—warlike. While this negation is true, it is nevertheless a fact, that always, whenever the occasion de-

manded and a call was made for soldiers for the defense of our homes and firesides, or for the protection of our more distant borders, the maintenance of the rights of the State, and in support of the General Government in enforcing obedience to law; for the suppression of rebellion against the authority of the Nation—the inborn disposition to defend the right and chastise the wrong has always predominated, inciting them to take up arms in support of the one and to oppose the other.

Aside from the calls made upon the people of this county, by authority of the State or of the United States, for soldiers to materialize and exert the formidable war power of the country in the maintenance and support of civil government, some there have been of the remaining fathers of the Revolution, others of the war of 1812 and Indian campaign, some of whom still abide with us, who represented Cass County, in times past, in the several periods of savage and civilized warfare, in which the State and Nation have been participants. In May, 1832, when the prospects for an invasion by Black Hawk and his band were alarmingly auspicious, the people rose in their might and prepared to dispute his rights to come with the fire-brand and scalping knife and deprive them of their homes and sacrifice their “household gods” by the blighting touch of savage cruelty. The expected visitation, however, failed to materialize, and the marauder and his party were captured on the 2d of August, 1832, opposite the Upper Iowa.

On or about July 12, 1835, while the construction of the Wabash & Erie Canal was in progress, two parties of the Irish laborers known as the “Fardowns” and “Corkonians,” engaged upon that work, became involved in riotous proceedings, threatening the demolition of each other and general devastation along the entire line of the work. This riot made the interposition of the military power of the State necessary for its suppression. Upon the call of the Governor, Gen. John Tipton, of this county, was put in chief command, and Capt. Spier S. Tipton, son of the General, with a company of militia, left Logansport immediately for the scene of action, and, with the militia called from Fort Wayne and elsewhere, was instrumental in the restoration of order and quiet.

Again, in the latter part of September, 1836, at the time of the Pottawattomie payment, a difficulty arose in reference to the distribution of the moneys to be paid them on account of lands purchased

and for annuities. Owing to the belligerent character of the parties engaged and the apparent cause for a serious collision, Col. Abel C. Pepper, the Indian agent, as a means of preserving quiet and suppressing disorder, notified G. W. Ewing, colonel of Seventy-eighth Regiment of Indiana Militia, who immediately called out the Peru Greys, under the command of Capt. A. M. Higgins, the Logansport Guards, commanded by Capt. Spier S. Tipton, and the Logansport Dragoons, commanded by Capt. G. N. Fitch. The timely arrival of these warlike auxiliaries had a tendency to still the troubled waters and to induce a spirit of conciliation and compromise, which resulted in an amicable adjustment of the grievances without bloodshed.

Through the kindness of Hon. Charles B. Lasselle, of Logansport, we have the opportunity of transcribing the names of the men who composed the two Cass County companies: "Spier S. Tipton, captain; Stanislaus Lasselle, lieutenant; Jacob Hull, ensign; Samuel B. Linton, first sergeant; Daniel Sparks, second sergeant; John Sellers, third sergeant; Daniel Clary, fourth sergeant; Joshua Shields, first corporal; Amos Roe, second corporal; Cam Moore, third corporal; George Myers, fourth corporal. Privates, D. D. Pratt, Wills Buzan, Thomas G. Davis, Isaac Booth, John Blackburn, James Young, William Dickey, Austin Pate, Martin O'Brien, Philip Leahey, Daniel McCarty, Jeremiah Green, Hugh Ensby and John Goldsberry."

"G. N. Fitch, captain; George Weirick, first lieutenant; James W. Dunn, second lieutenant; S. K. Waymore, cornet. Privates, George Rush, James T. Miller, David Johnson, Andrew Robe, Jesse Evans, B. O. Spencer, Edwin Davis, J. McClary, R. C. Weirick, John Howard, J. H. Myers, J. P. Gaines, J. Medary, E. B. Fitch, Jay Mix, M. Washburn, Philip Pollard, J. B. Dillon, J. Lemon, William Conner."

These two companies were mustered into service September 25, 1836, and discharged October 1, 1836.

Mexican War.—Affairs between the United States and Mexico having assumed a hostile attitude, the President of the United States, by proclamation May 11, 1846, announced that a state of war existed between this country and Mexico. Congress, thereupon, immediately authorized a call for 50,000 volunteers, one-half to be mustered in at once and the remainder to be used as a reserve. Then the President, on the strength of this authority, issued his call

accordingly, the instrument bearing date May 13, 1846. The governors of the several States responded promptly, James Whitcomb, governor of Indiana, issuing his proclamation, directing the enrollment of volunteers in conformity with the order of the President, on May 23, following.

The news of the declaration of war by the United States, and of the Governor's proclamation, reached Logansport without delay. Capt. Spier S. Tipton immediately commenced the enlistment of volunteers for the war. Military enthusiasm ran high, and there was little delay in making up the roll of one complete company. On the 8th of June, following, the company left for the seat of war, under command of Capt. Tipton. For several days previously it had been announced that the boys would leave on that day, and, as a consequence, the town was full of people from all parts of the county to witness their departure. They left, by way of the Michigan Road, south to Indianapolis, thence to New Albany, the place of rendezvous for the Indiana soldiers prior to taking transportation for the seat of war. Upon reaching that point, Capt. Tipton having received an appointment as lieutenant in the regular army, and accepting it, made a vacancy in the captaincy of the company, which, however, was supplied by the election of Stanislaus Lasselle to that position. On the 19th of June the company was mustered into the service of the United States by Capt. Churchill, of the United States Army, with the following officers and privates: Captain, Stanislaus Lasselle; first lieutenant, William L. Brown; second lieutenant, David M. Dunn; third lieutenant, George W. Blakemore; first sergeant, Jas. H. Tucker; second sergeant, James M. Lasselle; third sergeant, Edwin Farquhar; fourth sergeant, Thomas A. Weirick; first corporal, Benj. P. Turner; second corporal, Henry W. Vigus; third corporal, T. W. Douglass; fourth corporal, Thomas H. Bringhurst; fifer, Leonard H. Keep; drummer, James M. Vigus; surgeon, William Fosdick; color bearer, J. Stephenson.

Privates: J. S. Armitage, David C. Buchanan, W. B. Buchanan, J. Brisco, J. T. Bryer, Sylvester Berry, L. B. Butler, William Bockover, H. Borman, J. Bowser, D. Barrett, D. S. Barbour, S. Baily, O. Baily, W. B. Buckingham, B. Crawford, G. T. Case, W. Crumley, S. M. Cotner, G. Coleman, J. Cotter, Peter Doyle, J. Dawson, A. Daniels, T. S. Dunn, R. Denbo, J. Duel, G. Emerson, I. H. Foreman, A. B. Foster, D. B. Farrington, O. H. P. Grover, John B.

Grover, A. D. Graham, N. F. Hines, C. B. Hopkinson, A. Hunter, C. Hillhouse, D. W. Johnson, R. L. Kelly, W. B. Kelly, J. Kernodde, Joshua S. La Rose, J. Loser, James M. Morse (elected corporal at Mier, Mexico), F. O. Miller, W. Miller, T. P. McBean, W. W. McMillen, J. C. Moore, John Martin, S. L. McFadin (elected corporal at the mouth of the Rio Grande), T. Montgomery, E. McGrew, J. Monroe, W. Obenchain, B. W. Peters, I. D. Patterson, B. Parsecell, J. Pfouts, Max. Reese, P. Rector, S. B. Richardson, S. D. Rhorer, W. T. Shepperd, R. L. Stuart, P. Smith, C. Smith, S. Thompson, S. L. F. Tippet, W. Thompson, W. L. Wolf, L. G. Ward, F. T. Windrich, P. N. Whittingill, D. Yopst.

There were three regiments formed at New Albany, the First, Second and Third. The Cass County volunteers were put in the First Regiment, of which James P. Drake was colonel, C. C. Nave, lieutenant-colonel, and Henry S. Lane, major. After the expiration of their term of service, the members of the company were mustered out on the 15th of June, 1847, at New Orleans. The officers of the company, when mustered out, were Stanislaus Lasselle, captain; William L. Brown, first lieutenant; David M. Dunn, second lieutenant; George W. Blakemore, third lieutenant; J. H. Tucker, first sergeant; J. M. Lasselle, second sergeant; T. A. Weirick, third sergeant; H. W. Vigus, fourth sergeant; B. P. Turner, first corporal; T. H. Bringhurst, second corporal; S. L. McFadin, third corporal; J. M. Morse, fourth corporal; L. H. Keep, fifer, J. M. Vigus, drummer, and E. Farquhar, hospital steward.

When mustered into service the company contained ninety-two men; when mustered out, fifty-seven men, thirty-one having been discharged on account of ill-health, and three died in Mexico: W. B. Buchanan, Dyer Barrett and Caleb B. Hopkinson.

After the departure of the company enlisted in the volunteer service, Lieut. Tipton opened a recruiting office in the city, and secured the enlistment of a company of young men for the regular army, designed to serve in Mexico and elsewhere according to the requirements of the Department of War. The members of the company thus formed were soon after ordered to the front, where they were speedily engaged in the sanguinary work of adjusting existing difficulties between this country and the Government of Mexico, under the leadership of Gen. Winfield Scott, the hero of Lundy's Lane during the unpleasantness with Great Britain in 1812. In the

movement attending the investment and subsequent capture of the City of Mexico, a squad of "Cass County Boys" were the first to enter within the walls of the city, the first to enter the consecrated halls of the Montezumas, and one, DeWitt C. Wimer, first hoisted their own "battle flag"—the emblem of American liberty, our National colors—over the nation's ancient capital. In the numerous engagements which led to the capture and final surrender of the city, Cass County was represented by the brave men who participated in nearly all the hard-fought battles of the campaign which added to the brilliant record of American soldiers. Among those who were thus engaged, it will not be out of place to mention the names of Lieut. S. S. Tipton (whose remains now repose in Mexican soil), D. C. Wimer, Col. N. G. Scott, Carter L. Vigus, John Snively, Michael S. Pettit, and of Maj. Abram Peters, who, though he did not enlist in Cass County, was nevertheless a brave soldier and, in common with our boys, did service in the fields of carnage, being now, and for many years past, a citizen of this county with them.

War of the Rebellion.—Consequent upon the threatening aspect of affairs in the Southern States, and the strong probability that a rupture was likely to occur in the near future, from the time it had been definitely ascertained that Mr. Lincoln was the choice of the people of the United States, the current of public opinion and expression in Cass County foreshadowed an earnest purpose on the part of the people to give their support to the incoming President in whatever legitimate way he might propose to steer the ship of State through the breakers obtruding to interfere with the progress and development of that liberal sentiment which characterized the policy of the majority of the American people as expressed at the ballot-box. That current of opinion became stronger and more expressive day by day as time advanced toward the inauguration of the new administration. After the 4th of March, 1861—indeed, long anterior to that date—the spirit of the opposition was so distinctly exhibited in the actions of some leading adherents of the late administration, and the belligerent attitude assumed by them, that the conservative and peace-loving element of society at large became a unit on the question of propriety in maintaining the supremacy of the laws. The condition of affairs during the few days that preceded the first act of war, left no doubts in the minds of our people that open war would be the inevitable consequence, and that without

delay. When, therefore, the telegraph announced that Fort Sumter had been fired upon, and the laws of the country set at defiance—that open rebellion had been inaugurated—all party distinctions were forgotten in the common impulse to maintain the integrity of the National Union, and the determined purpose to meet force with force, if need be, engaged the attention, and called forth the energies, of all parties to aid in the accomplishment of the one grand object—the perpetuity of our form of government.

The announcement of the President's proclamation and call for volunteers, and the quick response of Gov. Morton tendering the requisite quota of Indiana, found the people of Cass County ready for the conflict and already far advanced in the formalities of voluntary enlistment. Capt. D. H. Chase, of the "Zouave Guards," whose military fervor had long before induced him to organize a company of boys—who in time became young men—which he armed and uniformed at his own expense, and drilled them until they had become thoroughly disciplined, familiar with the manual of arms and skillful in warlike evolutions—was the first to tender the services of his company. The President's proclamation was issued on Monday, April 15, 1861, the proclamation of Gov. Morton on the 16th, and on the same day Capt. Chase received a dispatch from Adjt.-Gen. Lewis Wallace accepting his tender and ordering him to report his men to headquarters. Almost simultaneously with the movement of Capt. Chase, Thomas S. Dunn, a member of the Cass County volunteers, opened a recruiting office in the stone building at the southeast corner of Market and Fourth Streets, and succeeded in rapidly enlisting men. The office was opened on Wednesday, the 17th, and on Saturday following he had enrolled 125 men—good work for less than three days. On Monday, the 21st, Capt. Chase's company and the company of Capt. Dunn went into camp at Indianapolis. Other recruiting offices were opened, and the enlistments continued to be rapid. Capt., afterward Col. William L. Brown, commenced recruiting on Friday the 19th, and on Tuesday the 23d, his company was full. Capt. Chamberlin opened an office on Monday, the 22d, and began to enlist men for a company to be called the Union Grays, and the ranks were filled with little delay. On the same day, also, Col. N. G. Scott, a member of the Rifle Regiment under Gen. Twiggs during the campaign from Vera Cruz to the Mexican capital, began to enlist recruits, and the work proceeded actively.

Although several hundred men had been enlisted within the week succeeding the call of the President, the number of recruits ready and anxious to enlist seemed not to have been diminished. The following is the roster of Capt. Chase's company as it left Logansport: Dudley H. Chase, captain; Fred. P. Morrison, first lieutenant; Alexander Hamilton, second lieutenant; Joseph A. Westlake, third lieutenant. Privates: Thomas H. Musselman, John S. Morrison, John C. Scantling, Chris. Jeanerette, Joseph S. Turner, Fred. Baldwin, Madison M. Coulson, Milton B. Seagraves, James P. McCabe, John H. Shirk, George Shires, Charles A. Brownlee, Landon S. Farquhar, Bradley M. Tuttle, James M. Pratt, Isaac Walker, J. W. McClain, James G. Parish, Samuel Smith, Benj. Dwire, John Cramer, Samuel L. Swinney, Fred. R. Bruner, James Gunion, Wesley McDonald, George W. Campbell, S. A. Kenton, Chris. Burke, A. Boothe, John Maxwell, Thomas W. Adair, Joseph Barron, Sr., W. Ryan, J. C. McNess, L. Smith, William Griswold, Thomas Ridley, G. Boothe, John T. Powell, Fred. Fitch, Jas. F. Mitchell, James Douglass, Garrett A. Van Ness, William Kenton, Michael L. Hare, Frank Rust, David R. Simbardo, George Turner, William Edwards, Eaton B. Forgy, Lewis W. Johnson, William H. Perry, James C. Lanckton, E. Roderick, Nelson P. Cummings, James L. Walker, David Pomeroy, J. W. Randall, J. Barron, Jr., Joseph Smalley, William Carrigan, William H. Smith, William P. Lasselle, John Hall, J. DeHart, George Campbell, Joseph H. Oliphant, A. Faurote, Martin Andrews, Joseph L. Jessey, Isaac Sheeders, N. Turner, George Starr, Charles S. Davis, F. W. Smith, Edward Brooks, George W. Updegraff, William L. Powell.

There were subsequently some changes made before the company was mustered into the service of the United States. The company was then designated as K of the Ninth Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

Prior to the departure of the company for Indianapolis, at 8 o'clock on the morning of Monday, April 22, "as the Zouave Guards were parading in their armory, preparatory to marching to the depot, Col. C. C. Loomis, of this city, presented to Capt. D. H. Chase an elegant pair of epaulettes. The occasion was one of much interest and was particularly gratifying to the company of gallant Zouaves who, under Capt. Chase, will do their whole duty in the perilous times which surround the Nation." The following is the address of Col. Loomis and Capt. Chase's reply:

Presentation Speech by Col. Loomis.—"Sir, yourself with those under your command are now about to leave your homes to fight for freedom against the enemies of your hitherto peaceable, prosperous and happy country. But in one evil hour, with Satan as a counselor, an insidious foe has invaded our rights and is now striving to force our Nation into anarchy, bloodshed and ruin. The young men of our land with brave hearts and strong hands are now called upon, in this hour of our country's danger, to stand up for the rights so gloriously bequeathed us by those revolutionary heroes who have now gone down to their graves covered with honor and glory. Our fathers thought it no hardship to risk their fortunes and lives, and all that they held dear, if by any means they could thus transmit to posterity the liberties which we have hitherto enjoyed. Our mothers, too, whom we with pride remember, were willing to sacrifice—if necessity required it—their sons, the pride and joy of their hearts, that tyranny and oppression could be driven from our land. With a good cause for a foundation, and trusting in the God of battles for deliverance, they succeeded; and to perpetuate those liberties, you are now called from the homes and friends you love so well, to assist in rescuing our noble ship of State, which has so long withstood the storm, from a treacherous and rebellious crew. May the consciousness that the cause is just urge you forward and give you courage to stand up manfully for the right, showing mercy where it should be shown, but giving to traitors that reward which they so richly deserve as a just recompense for their treachery and folly.

"I now present you a pair of epaulettes, an insignia of your office. Like them, may your conduct and valor as a soldier ever shine—and may you, with all those under your charge, again return to your homes, to your kindred, and to your friends, bringing with you such proofs of fidelity and bravery as the cause in which you are enlisted so richly merits."

Reply of Capt. Chase:—"Respected Sir: Please accept my warmest thanks for your kind and opportune present. It shall be my greatest endeavor that no rusty action or tarnished honor ever soils them. With many thanks, allow me to say that I shall endeavor to do my duty faithfully, ever bearing in mind the importance of the cause in which I am engaged."

On Saturday preceding the departure of the first company, and

three days subsequent to the reception of the Governor's proclamation, a union meeting was held in the court house, to consider the situation and take such steps in the premises as the exigency seemed to demand. The proceedings were in all respects harmonious, all participants agreeing that the General Government must and should be sustained at whatever cost. The meeting was presided over by Hon. Chauncey Carter, who, upon taking the chair, addressed the meeting in his usually pointed and direct style, advocating the enforcement of the laws and the unequivocal support of the official head of the Government in his efforts to see that the laws of the country are faithfully executed, to the end that the birthright transmitted by our forefathers be preserved intact. He said the question to be settled in this emergency was whether a popular government of the people and for the people can be sustained; that the right ought and would prevail.

He was followed by Hon. D. D. Pratt, who, in responding to the call, commenced his address by showing that the war in which we were engaged was not an aggressive one, but was for the defense of the constitution and the laws of the country. Our free institutions, he said, had been attacked; that the stars and stripes must continue to be recognized in the future, as in the past, as the emblem of a perfect union, and not allowed to be trailed in the dust by unholy hands. If the supremacy of the laws could not be maintained, the result would certainly follow that our country would be divided into petty rival governments, which would ever be at war with each other. The patriotic citizen, who bared his breast and met the common foe on the battle-field, in the defense of his country, would be held in grateful remembrance by his fellow-citizens. No civil wreath was ever so glorious as the laurels won upon the battle-field by the citizen-soldier fighting in his country's defense.

Having concluded his address, Mr. Pratt presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, as fully expressive of the sentiments of the meeting:

WHEREAS, The President of the United States has issued his proclamation announcing to the country that the laws of the United States are opposed, and their execution obstructed in seven States, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by ordinary methods, and calling for the militia of the several States, to the number of 75,000, in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed, and appealing to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity and the existence of our National Union, and the perpetuity of popular government, and redress wrongs already endured. Now, therefore,

Resolved, That we, the people of Cass County, laying aside all party distinctions, and mindful only of the duties of patriotism in the hour of our country's peril, do promptly and heartily respond to this appeal, and applaud the purpose of the administration to protect the property and places belonging to the Government.

Resolved, That Cass County will furnish its quota of all volunteers now, or hereafter, to be called in aid of these lawful purposes of the Government.

Resolved, That we will contribute whatever of money and clothes are necessary to properly equip the volunteers, and put them in the field; and that we will look after the families of such volunteers as are married or have families dependent upon them for support; and that this duty, gratifying as it is, may be shared in by all according to their means.

Resolved, That the board of commissioners of the county of Cass be requested to make an appropriation of \$5,000 for that object.

Resolved, That while we deprecate all sentiments in our midst, that oppose the present just and patriotic action of the Government, and either favor the secession movement, or consider the course of the administration as unwise, yet mindful of the constitutional guaranties for freedom of speech, we will abstain from all assaults upon the persons or property of those who differ from us in opinion.

S. A. Hall, editor of the *Democratic Pharos*, was then called for, and addressed the meeting. He said he owed allegiance to the Government under which he found his State. He was for the stars and stripes. A blow had been struck at that Government, and he would return blow for blow in its defense.

Short speeches were made by James W. Dunn, Charles B. Lasselle, A. M. Flory, Charles B. Knowlton, Stephen C. Taber and others, much in the same strain as those which preceded them. That of Mr. Taber was especially characteristic. He said: "Whatever I am, and whatever you are, we owe to our Government; I care not for the causes of the war, I am for my country. I acknowledge no fraternal relations to traitors."

Dr. James A. Taylor was "for the war, and would do all in his power to aid the Government. The time was past for party differences. The South thinks that there are men in the North who will aid them in their efforts to destroy this Government, but he wanted the people of the South to know that as one man we are against rebellion."

On motion the chairman was authorized to request the auditor to call the county commissioners together for the purpose of considering the purport of the resolutions passed at this meeting.

As requested by the general meeting of Saturday, the auditor issued his call to the county commissioners, directing them to meet in special session to transact business of great moment to the people of this county. Accordingly, in pursuance of the tenor of said notice, on Tuesday, April 23, 1861, "The Board of County Com-

missioners of Cass County, Ind., met at the court house in said county at 11 o'clock A. M., pursuant to the call of the Auditor, for the purpose of determining whether or not the said Board will make an appropriation out of the County Treasury for the support of the families of such persons as have already or shall hereafter volunteer as soldiers in the service of the United States, as asked for by the meeting of citizens of said county, held April 20, 1861, and for transacting such other business as may be brought before said Board. Present: Crabtree Grace, Henry M. Kistler and Joseph Penrose, Commissioners; D. W. Tomlinson, Auditor, and Job B. Eldridge, Sheriff."

Preliminary to further action, preambles and resolutions were presented setting forth in substance the situation as in the resolutions of the citizens' meeting of Saturday preceding, which, being duly considered, were adopted by the board, and the following order and resolution entered of record:

Now, therefore, Resolved, That the board sympathizing with the citizens of Cass County in the subject-matter of said appeal, and approving the suggestions of said resolution, do hereby appropriate the sum \$5,000 from the moneys now collected or hereafter to be collected for county purposes, for the relief of the families of such volunteers resident in Cass County as have enlisted or shall enlist in the service of their country at the present emergency, where such families are dependent for their support upon the personal labor of those enlisting and left in destitute circumstances.

Resolved, That all orders to be drawn by the auditor on the treasury, on account of said appropriation, shall be based on the certificates of the several township trustees, acting as overseers of the poor, which shall have appended to them the recommendation of either Thomas H. Wilson, Chauncey Carter or Daniel D. Pratt. And it is also ordered that no more of said appropriation shall be drawn from the treasury than shall be deemed by said Carter, Wilson or Pratt, really necessary for the support of said families of said volunteers.

On Friday evening, April 19, 1861, in advance of the citizens' meeting of Saturday and the action of the board of commissioners just referred to, the common council of the city of Logansport met in special session, and appropriated \$1,000 for the support of the families of volunteers, if needed. Messrs. Thomas H. Wilson, Chauncey Carter and D. D. Pratt were appointed a committee with authority to disburse it.

A meeting of citizens and soldiers was held on Spencer's Square, on the afternoon of Sunday, April 21, at which addresses were made by Rev. M. M. Post, Rev. Silas Tucker and Rev. Mr. Layton. The assembly was very large and the exercises were characterized by great interest and enthusiasm.

As further expressive of public sentiment, the stars and stripes were flung to the breeze on the depot building of the Wabash Valley Railroad soon after receiving intelligence of the downfall of Fort Sumter, and on Tuesday, the 23d of April, a little later, our country's emblem was seen to float gallantly from the spire of the Catholic Church in this city.

Capt. Thomas S. Dunn's company, before referred to, left the city on the 22d of April, and was accepted by the proper authorities at Indianapolis, the following day. As constituted at the time of its departure, it was composed of the following officers and privates: Captain, Thomas S. Dunn; first lieutenant, D. C. Weimer; second lieutenant, C. L. Vigus; first sergeant, O. W. Miles; second sergeant, M. K. Graham; third sergeant, J. Ross Vigus; fourth sergeant, J. W. F. Liston; first corporal, Wm. M. DeHart; second corporal, S. Purviance; third corporal, Perry B. Bowser; fourth corporal, Thomas A. Howes; drummer, Geo. W. Green; fifer, A. U. McAlister. Privates: Austin Adair, J. M. Arnout, Hampton C. Boothe, William Boothe, Granville M. Black, Amos Barnett, Charles Bell, Samuel M. Black, Isaac Barnett, Allen W. Bowyer, Ambrose Butler, John Castle, Isaac Castle, Wm. H. Crockett, Ebenezer T. Cook, John W. Chidester, James C. Chidester, James A. Craighead, Robert Clary, A. Bruce Davidson, John Douglass, Charles A. Dunkel, Alex. K. Ewing, David A. Ewing, Theodore B. Forgy, William R. Gurley, Jacob Hudlow, John L. Hinkle, John Howard, Paul Herring, David Jameson, Joseph Knight, James Linton, John S. Long, William Larimer, Joseph Lindsey, Charles Longdorse, Alex. Lucas, A. W. Mobley, George Myers, S. A. Mendenhall, John R. Moore, William Martin, Samuel Martin, W. P. Marshall, John Means, Paul B. Miller, Edward E. Neff, Graham N. Patton, William Patton, John Rush, David Repogle, Jacob Stover, Austin Sargent, James A. Troup, John W. Tippet, John A. Woodward, James A. Wilkinson, Joseph A. Vickory, Cyrus J. Vigus, John W. Vanmeter, George C. Vanmeter, George S. Vanmeter. They were mustered into service as Company D, Ninth Indiana Regiment.

The other companies enlisted by Capts. William L. Brown, N. G. Scott and Lewis Chamberlin, were not then accepted, the quota being already full. At a later period, however, the war continuing and the term of service of those first enlisted expiring, regiments were formed and mustered in for three years, of which those companies previously enlisted formed a constituent part.

After Capt. Dunn's company had left Logansport, and had been received at Camp Morton, it was presented, by a committee of our ladies, with a beautiful flag. The following is the company's response on accepting it:

Ladies of Logansport, who presented the flag to Capt. Dunn's Company:

I am delegated by the company which is the recipient of your patriotic gift—the stars and stripes—to tender you their heartfelt thanks, with the assurance that that proud banner, the work of your hands, shall never be lowered to traitor or foreign foe; never, while there is left one arm to bear it aloft; never, never, while there is one heart left to pour out the warm tide of its devotion to our country.

WM. M. DEHART,

In behalf of the Company.

CAMP MORTON, May 11, 1861.

When Capt. William L. Brown disbanded his company that had been enlisted for three months, he began immediately to recruit for the three years' service, in anticipation of an early call for troops to serve during that period. In a few days his company was full and accepted, notwithstanding many members of the company originally refused to re-enlist, because of the long term of service prescribed. In the meantime the President of the United States had authorized Col. Brown to raise a regiment to serve for three years, or during the war. This authority was in consonance with the foreshadowings which seemed to direct the Colonel in his early movement.

Sometime during the second week in June, when it was every day becoming more apparent that the war would be continued for a longer period than was in the beginning anticipated, other recruiting offices were opened in different portions of the city for the purpose of making further enlistments of volunteers for the extended service. Col. N. G. Scott had his quarters in the Wade building on Broadway, immediately east of the Haney storeroom on the east side of the alley between Fourth and Pearl Streets. John Guthrie, Esq., was also enlisting men in another part of the city. Capt. T. H. Logan, formerly of the Zouave Guards, also opened a recruiting office in the Haney building on Broadway, just west of Col. Scott's quarters. At all these points men were daily enrolled for service in maintaining the supremacy of the laws. Capt. Logan's company filled up rapidly, and on Monday, July 1, 1861, left the city and went into camp at Lafayette, being the second in point of time to take up quarters there preparatory to the formation of Col. Brown's regiment at that place.

A meeting was held in the court house on Wednesday evening, July 24, to make arrangements for receiving the companies of three months' men, then on their way homeward. Col. C. C. Loomis was chairman of the meeting, and appointed a committee of arrangements, consisting of F. Keyes, L. Chamberlin, A. M. Higgins, A. M. Flory, S. L. McFadin, A. L. Williams and John C. Merriam. At 2 o'clock on the afternoon of July 30, the committee received a telegram announcing that the returning volunteers would arrive here at 2 o'clock the following morning. Upon receiving that intelligence everything was in a bustle of preparation to have a suitable breakfast in readiness at the court house. "The response from our citizens was what might have been expected from their well-established reputation. Provisions that would tempt an epicure—hams, chickens, pigs, bread and butter, cakes, etc.—were sent in until there was an abundance of everything needed to cheer and invigorate. A committee of ladies and gentlemen was appointed to superintend the breakfast and arrange the room. The work was not left exclusively to the committee, as large numbers assisted in the pleasant labor of welcoming those who had volunteered in defense of the flag of our country.

"Our citizens were aroused at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 31st by the firing of cannon and ringing of bells, and soon gathered at the depot. As the train approached the volunteers were welcomed by rousing cheers, the firing of cannon, strains of music, the glad welcome and the hearty shake of the hand. Under the direction of Maj. McFadin as marshal, assisted by J. C. Merriam, John S. Thompson and Lewis Chamberlin, the mass of the people, headed by the Logan Brass Band, proceeded to the court house, where a cordial welcome was extended to the returned volunteers by the Hon. R. P. De Hart, as follows:

"Gallant Soldiers of the Bloody Ninth: It is with mingled feelings of pride and gratitude that we welcome you home from the field of battle. We may be justly proud of you, for, by your gallant conduct at Phillippa, Laurel Hill, Carrick's Ford and Rich Mountain, you have won stars that will glitter and burn in the crown of young Indiana when the names of Jeff Davis, Wise and Beauregard shall be remembered but as a badge of sectional folly and crime. I need not say to you that you have won your glory in defense of the best government that man ever devised or God smiled

upon. That sublime truth has cheered you in the long, weary march—as you stood sentinel at the midnight hour—and nerved your arms in the hour of battle. A government which was laid broad and deep by the patriots who sat down together by the camp fires of the Revolution, and who, for the sincerity of their convictions and the intensity of their devotion, appealed to the great God of battles, and who never gave over until that government—theirs and ours—was made permanent in the organized form of our time-honored Constitution, which extends its protection over all, and which we are bound to obey. The truths which underlie this glorious fabric were proclaimed in the name of the ascendant people of that time, and as they made the circuit of the entire globe, the nations woke from their lethargy like those who have been exiles from childhood when they hear for the first time the dimly-remembered accents of their mother tongue. I will not detain you. In the name of the people here assembled, in the name of the patriotic women who have prepared this bounteous feast for you, I bid you welcome to our midst.’

“The volunteers then entered the court room, which was tastily decorated with National flags. Every thing was arranged in excellent order, with tables groaning beneath the load of substantial which our citizens had, with their accustomed liberality, supplied for the refreshment of the gallant volunteers. At 3 o’clock, after prayer by Rev. Mr. Layton, the feast of good things commenced, and ample justice was done to it by the volunteers.

“After breakfast, A. M. Flory, Esq., in behalf of Company D, presented Capt. T. S. Dunn with a handsome sword, as a testimonial of their regard for him.

“The assemblage to welcome the volunteers was large, but it would have been increased four-fold if time had permitted a general notice in the country of the time of their arrival. The volunteers are, with few exceptions, in excellent health, and their bronzed countenances show the extent of their exposure to sun and storm.”

At 2 o’clock on the afternoon of the same day, Capt. Chase and his company of zouaves arrived at the depot from the seat of war in West Virginia. Upon their arrival they were escorted to the court house by the welcoming committee, where a bounteous repast had been prepared in anticipation of their coming, and was awaiting their presence. The reception ceremonies were not essentially different

from those of the early morning, which being completed, the dinner was served amid the general rejoicing at their return and the kindly greetings that were extended to them on all sides. In the eyes of the multitude the zouaves took front rank for their soldierly bearing and exquisite training.

"These boys too were bronzed from exposure to sun and storm, and have the proud satisfaction of knowing that they went wherever duty pointed the way, and that the name of the 'Bloody Ninth' will not be forgotten by the historian." It was also a subject of general congratulation that not a volunteer from this place was killed or wounded, and the larger proportion returned with health improved.

In the midst of this general rejoicing at the safe return of our volunteers, the life of one who had done battle side by side with many of those just returned from fields of carnage, was fast ebbing away in the eastern part of the city—Lieut. DeWitt C. Weimer was dying. On Sunday, August 4, 1861, he breathed his last, surrounded by family and friends, at the early age of thirty-four years. He was much esteemed by his fellow-soldiers and by all with whom he had from time to time been associated as citizen and soldier.

During the Mexican war he served in the famous Rifle Regiment in the campaign of Gen. Scott from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico. In the latter city, he, with a squad of Cass County boys, was the first to enter within the walls after surrender of the Mexicans. And to him, also, belongs the credit of first placing our National colors upon the dome of the ancient hall of the Montezumas, even before an order had been made by the commanding officer directing it to be done.

"The funeral took place on Monday afternoon; his military associates and the fire companies of this city joining in them. The funeral sermon was preached in Spencer Square to a very large concourse of people, by Rev. Mr. Layton. To the solemn strains of music his remains were borne to the grave, and a parting salute fired over his last resting place by those who esteemed him for his manly conduct in the services of his country. Peace to his ashes."

Col. William L. Brown's regiment, the Twentieth, went into camp at Camp Vajen, Indianapolis, on the 24th of July, and soon after received marching orders. The Indianapolis papers of that date speak very highly of the appearance of the men, and say that a "finer regiment has not yet been mustered into the service."

On September 1, 1861, Capt. Ira R. Gifford opened a recruiting office in the Tipton Engine House on Fourth Street. The original roll of the company had the following caption: "Muster Roll of Capt. Ira R. Gifford's Cavalry Company, of Logansport, Indiana. Provisional Committee, Ira R. Gifford, Richard D. Ellsworth and Benjamin O. Wilkinson." This roll contained upon it, ninety-seven names, a large number of whom did not finally remain upon it when the company came to be mustered into the service. The company as it left Logansport, was composed of the following men:

Ira R. Gifford, Richard D. Ellsworth, Spencer T. Weirick, Thomas W. Stevenson, William Banks, Charles N. Banks, William A. Larimer, Frederick Wiley, Thomas Chambers, Charles Whipp, Charles M. Haner, Michael L. Hare, F. M. Henton, Henry M. Thomas, Joseph Barron, Benjamin O. Wilkinson, David A. Ewing, John Oliver Barron, George Toliver, Edward Griffin, Stephen R. Lavictoire, Arthur Smith, Lon Voorhis, James Wilkinson, Jacob Loser, William D. Lyon, Alfred Williams, James Hurley, Samuel Purviance, F. S. Mumford, J. A. Wilkinson, Owen Gillespy, Peter Zerbe, Samuel Sellers, Pollard Herring, James Crosby, Thomas Quin, Joseph Smalley, Thomas Flinn, H. R. Parker, Jordon Berry, John Racus, Joseph S. Allen, William C. Marshall, James Douglass, Malvin G. Bliss, John Detric, Ira M. Sweet, Patrick Dillon, John M. Sturm, George L. Sturm, Samuel W. Wilson, A. W. Wells, P. I. Howard, Jacob L. Reap, Reuben Scott, Joseph Bauer, Charles W. Dunn, James M. Cashen, H. H. Thomas, John Harry Master-son, Zenas R. Bradley, Charles Davidson, Michael Rohrer, John M. Fletcher, H. B. Moore, William Beatty, Thomas McCoy.

On the 3d of September, Capt. Gifford was notified by Col. Brackett, that his cavalry company would be accepted in the make-up of the Ninth Illinois Regiment. Enlistments proceeding rapidly, the company was soon filled up, and about the middle of the month took transportation for regimental headquarters at Chicago, and was subsequently mustered into service as Company E of that regiment.

September 20, authority was granted to raise and quarter a regiment in Logansport. The following is the dispatch announcing the fact:

INDIANAPOLIS, September 20, 1861.

Hon. R. P. DeHart, Logansport.

Hon. Graham N. Fitch, N. G. Scott and T. H. Bringhurst are authorized to raise a regiment to rendezvous at Logansport. Build your barracks, hurry up the organization of companies, and put them into camp.

By order of Gov. MORTON.

W. R. HOLLOWAY,

Under the head of "Military," of September 25, the following announcements are made, indicating the state of progress in the enlistment of men:

"A. M. Flory and E. R. Stevens are adding rapidly to the muster roll of their company, and it will be full in a few days. The company will be made up of the best material of the county. The recruiting room is at Tipton engine house."

"John Guthrie, S. M. Bliss and Wilson Williamson are getting recruits who will do honor to the county wherever they may be. Their recruiting room is at Mr. Guthrie's law office, on Broadway."

"Like Vigus and George J. Groves have opened a recruiting room, and put out the National colors from the brick block on Broadway, and are enlisting a company for Fitch's regiment."

"John Kearney, William Fitzgerald and William Cahill are engaged in raising a company of Irishmen for Fitch's regiment. It will be composed of men who will do their duty wherever they may be stationed. The recruiting room will be at Matthew Wilson's store."

Upon the announcement that a regiment would be quartered here, examination was made, and the woody grove on the eastern extremity of Lot No. 1, of the subdivision of Lot No. 1, of Barron's Reserve, immediately west of the Logan line, and north of Bates Street, was selected as the site for the encampment. At once lumber and other necessary materials were transported thither, and a force of men—as many as could work to advantage—commenced the work of erecting barracks, etc., with all possible dispatch. The quarters being ready about the 1st of October, the full companies moved in and the grounds were formally dedicated as "Camp Logan," being adjacent to the city of Logansport. Capt. Guthrie's company was the first to enter into camp on those grounds. The next was the company of Capt. Paden, from Camden, Carroll County, and the company of Capt. John H. Gould, of Delphi, also from Carroll County. The company enrolled by Capt. A. M. Flory was the third, which went into camp October 9.

To show the quality of material of which the occupants of Camp Logan was composed, a Sunday-school was organized on Sunday, October 6, opened and conducted by and under the management of the soldiers themselves, who made common cause in the effort to make the exercises interesting and valuable. A joint committee

was appointed by the several Sunday-schools of the city, for the purpose of raising money to purchase testaments for all the soldiers of the regiment. The movement was soon after fully carried out and the books presented. The Sunday-school was kept up during the stay of the regiment here, and religious services conducted, usually by our local ministers, every Sunday. Rev. Silas Tucker, of the Baptist Church, delivered the first sermon in Camp Logan, on Sunday, October 13, at 2 o'clock, P. M., which was listened to with marked interest by the soldiers themselves and the large number of visitors present.

Recruiting continued steadily at the quarters of Capt. T. S. Dunn, who used every exertion to fill up his company as fast as possible. These recruits were for service in the Twelfth United States Infantry. From the commencement to the end of the second week in September, he had forwarded to Fort Hamilton the following recruits: John S. Long, James A. Johnson, Joseph Helvie, Noah Helvie, L. R. Helvie, A. J. Helms, William Ferrell, William Turner, George Turner, Ed. Neff, William Harrison, Jacob Brubaker, David VanBlaricum, Christ Mathias, Francis McCain, A. J. Kline, George H. Bell and George J. Schneider. Twenty additional men left here for the same post October 14, making thirty-eight in all.

The following extract from a letter written by Capt. William P. Lasselle, of Company K, Ninth Indiana, and bearing date November 19, 1861, will be of interest.

"K has been engaged in as many scouts and skirmishes as any other company of the brigade—I believe I may safely say twice as many as any other. In fact, some of the men are continually annoying the enemy's pickets—firing on them, and receiving their fire in return. They have troubled me so much asking to go out scouting, and insisting on their individual right each to go every time we are called upon to furnish our detail of six scouts, that I have been compelled to request the General to let me send out men whenever I wished to. My men have certainly been more successful in their expeditions than others, although when I say this, it is not with a desire to detract from the credit of other companies. In the second attack after the Green Briar fight (the first attack of that fight being made by the whole of K) on the enemy's pickets, in which some 250 were engaged, and only ten from K, out of five of the enemy killed, two were shot by our boys.

"About a week since, nine of my company started out under the lead of [Dyer B.] McConnell, to pass behind the enemy's pickets and camp, and try to ascertain their number and position. It was an expedition of much danger, as it was necessary to start and travel thirteen miles before daylight, cross the Green Briar Bridge in the dark to escape the observation of nine of the enemy who were stationed to watch the bridge, passing within a few feet of them, screened only by the darkness, and would then have to go for two or three miles, almost within hearing of their pickets and within their picket line, most of the time not over 200 yards from large parties of the enemy, and in case of discovery they were almost certain to be cut off.

"The party, consisting of McConnell, Corp. Lewis, Johnson, Roberts, Growall, Burton, Byrum, Hearne, Swinney and Widnear, started at 3 o'clock in the morning in high spirits, thinking themselves fortunate in being permitted to undertake the expedition. As they were starting they were informed that a party who were out the day before, reported two secession companies guarding the road a short distance this side the river. This report, which however proved to be untrue, caused our party to proceed very cautiously, and they were delayed in reaching the bridge until the day was just breaking—too late to attempt a crossing. As it would be useless to go ahead now, they determined to secrete themselves, and watch. They had just got into position when five of the enemy stepped from the bushes on the other side of the bridge, not over one hundred yards distant, and turned to go into camp. Johnson and Roberts had gone ahead of the party, and were jumping into the road at their end of the bridge as the enemy stepped out. One of them looked up, and, seeing our boys, brought his gun to a 'ready,' and made a movement as if to step back into the brush, but before he could do it Johnson had him 'covered,' when his cap snapped. Roberts immediately fired, the secessionist dropped his gun and fell into the bushes. The rest hearing the firing commenced to run, when Burton shot one, who fell in the road. Growall, who was sitting on the hillside, with his legs crossed, and never moved except his arms to bring his piece forward, shot another. This one, when struck, threw his gun from him and fell on his face in the road. After laying still for a little time he raised himself on his hands and knees, then with great difficulty staggered to his feet, and, steadying himself for

a moment, pitched forward into the brush, his feet sticking out. Another took to the brush and did not again appear until out of range of our rifles. The last of the five kept the road, and had got over a quarter of a mile off when McConnell fired at him. All supposed he was missed, as so long a time elapsed before the ball reached him, but with a shriek he threw his gun from him and fell flat on his face. About the same time one of the pickets at a barn (some twenty pickets stay at this point, near where the last man fell), stepped out and attempted to cross the road, when he was fired on by Widnear, who wounded him so severely as to cause him to return to the barn, which he reached with much difficulty. After this none of them would come out to pick up their men, who lay in the road; nor would they show themselves, except at a point some distance farther off, where they collected to the number of forty or fifty, bantering our boys, but not daring to attack them, nor come within rifle range.

"Johnson and Hearne, seeing the body of one of the enemy lying in the road pretty close to the bridge, determined to examine it, and crossed the bridge for this purpose—a proceeding which brought them in fair shot of the enemy's lookouts, who were posted on the hill just above, and it also exposed them to the danger of being surrounded. Before they reached the body, however, our boys on the hill commenced hallooing to the enemy, offering to meet them, with an equal number, half-way, which the two in advance mistook for a signal of danger and warning to return, and they came back without accomplishing their object.

"The party remained for two or three hours in sight of the enemy before they returned to camp. Roberts and Johnson captured a lieutenant of cavalry and a dragoon, with horses and equipments, a day or two since."

A meeting of citizens was held at the court house on the 10th of December, at which it was resolved to present a flag to the Forty-sixth Regiment, and the committee appointed to make the arrangements, after consulting the proper officers, decided that the presentation would take place at Camp Logan, on the parade ground, on Thursday, the 12th, at 8:30 o'clock, as it was expected the regiment would leave here for Indianapolis at 9 o'clock. The proposition to present a flag to the regiment met a willing response from our citizens, who justly felt a deep interest in the regiment and cordial-

ly united in procuring so appropriate a token of their confidence and esteem.

At that time the soldiers in Camp Logan had been fully supplied with overcoats, in the place of those that had before been returned to the quartermaster's department as unfit for use. Blankets were also distributed. In fact all the necessary equipments had been provided. After the drill service had been performed on the 4th, the regiment marched through the streets of the city, exhibiting their skill in the exercise of war-like evolutions.

"The Forty-sixth is spoken of by all as a fine body of men, and in efficiency will compare favorably with any regiment raised in the State. The soldiers have made great improvement in discipline and soldierly bearing within the past few weeks. Composed, as the regiment is, of companies recruited within thirty miles of this place, deep interest is felt in its movements, and hence we regret that the notice was not longer before the time of its departure. As it is, thousands of citizens of Cass and the adjoining counties will come in to see their sons, brothers, husbands and fathers depart to discharge the first duty which a patriot owes to his country. The regiment will leave for Indianapolis on a special train at 9 o'clock on Thursday morning [December 12] by way of Lafayette."

At the meeting above referred to for the purpose of taking measures to purchase and present a flag to the regiment, Messrs. S. A. Hall, C. B. Lasselle, S. L. McFadin, N. D. Grover and Isaac Bartlett were appointed a special committee to make suitable arrangements for the presentation of the flag.

Departure of the Forty-sixth Regiment.—"Thursday [December 12, 1861], the day appointed for the Forty-sixth Regiment to march for the seat of war in Kentucky, was one of the most delightful of the numerous pleasant days which have been enjoyed by our citizens. Not a cloud obscured the sky, and the clear, bracing air was invigorating to all.

"The news of the departure of the gallant volunteers had not been conveyed as widely as could have been wished, yet several thousands of the people of town and country gathered to see a sight gratifying to every patriotic heart. The appearance of the men and officers, as they answered the roll-call and took the oath to stand by the Constitution and the Union, gave the assurance that the Forty-sixth Regiment would fully sustain the confidence re-

posed in it by friends and relatives of the volunteers who composed it.

"Drawn up on the fine parade grounds in front of Camp Logan, something like three hours were occupied in preparing to march. The scene was one of deep interest to the spectators, as was testified by the large number of persons who, during the hours which intervened from 8 to 11 o'clock, and on the march from the camp to the Wabash Valley Depot, watched every movement and attended every step of the regiment.

"The troops looked well in their uniforms, accoutrements and arms, and their soldierly bearing and ready and intelligent obedience to orders, indicated their rapid and satisfactory progress in the manual of arms.

"The oath was administered to the soldiers by companies, and at the conclusion, all the commissioned officers advanced to the front and center, where the oath was administered by Lieut. Phelps of the regular army, and the commissions of the company officers delivered to them.

"The march of the regiment was through a vast concourse of people, which increased in numbers as it approached the depot, where it was variously estimated at from 4,000 to 7,000.

"Owing to an unfortunate delay, the flag purchased in Cincinnati for the regiment did not arrive till about the time the regiment reached the depot, and hence, the arrangements for its presentation at the camp were frustrated, and the singing of National songs by the Logan Glee Club omitted altogether. The flag was a handsome one made of silk, with '46th Reg. of Ind. Vols.' marked with silver cloth on the center stripe, and the whole displayed on a flag-staff ten feet long, handsomely ornamented. The flag was presented at the depot by C. B. Lasselle, Esq., and was accepted in behalf of the regiment by Col. Fitch." The speech and response are as follows:

"*Col. Fitch, Gentlemen, and Soldiers of the Forty-sixth Regiment:*—Your fellow-citizens of Cass County, as the highest testimonial they can give of the esteem which they bear you, and as a token of the anticipations they entertain of your future good conduct in the field to which you are called, have procured, and now present to you this National banner of our Union. In saying this much, we have said all, perhaps, that is necessary to be said; yet, we feel that

we would commune still further with you, did our time permit; but it does not. Permit us to add, however, that we present you this flag with full confidence that its glories will not be tarnished, nor our confidence disappointed, while it remains in your hands.

"It is not necessary or proper on this occasion that we should refer to the causes or nature of the present unfortunate war. We will only say, let those causes be what they may, its termination successful or unsuccessful, or whatever shall be the judgment of posterity upon those who may have contributed to its existence, we can assure you that upon the faithful performance of your duty under the Government you will receive—as brave and generous men always receive—the approbation of your country.

"I need not tell you that we expect much of you, whether in the enemy's presence or in the enemy's country. We know the officers in command to be brave, skillful and humane, and we are fully satisfied of the courage, promptitude and obedience of those in the ranks. While in the enemy's country we shall look for no act of depredation or insult to private property or personal feelings that would be unworthy of you. Should it be your fortune, as it probably soon will be, to meet the enemy upon the battle-field, we shall hope that the fame of Indiana, as yet unsullied in this strife, will be fully sustained by the gallantry of the Forty-sixth.

"Then take this flag, with our affections, our regrets and our hopes. Our prayer is that you may soon return with it in prosperity and honor; but we enjoin you, if you accept it, to return it with honor, or return it not at all."

Reply of Col. Fitch:

"*Mr. Lasselle*: We thank you, and through you the citizens of Cass County, for the flag which you have done us the honor to present to us. We accept it with gratitude; and we will treasure it as a memento of their kindness at all times, and wherever it may be our fortune to be placed. As to the high anticipations you may have formed of our future good conduct in the field, I will only say that our acts shall speak for themselves, but I trust they shall not prove false to your hopes; and when we return, should we return at all, I promise you that we will do so with this flag above us, or we shall return with it around us. I accept it in the name of the regiment, and now place it in the keeping of the color-guard, who will bear it aloft before us, reminding us of the kind hearts left behind us, and guiding us upon the path of honor and duty."

"At 12 o'clock the special train moved off for Lafayette, amid the cheers of soldiers and citizens, followed by earnest prayers for their protection from the dangers of the battle-field and the camp, and a safe return to their homes. The train stopped a short time at Delphi, where a large audience greeted the men with a glad welcome. At Lafayette the regiment marched through the streets, escorted by the Fortieth Regiment, under Col. Blake."

The Forty-sixth Regiment reached Indianapolis safely, where it remained until Saturday, December 14, when it left for Kentucky, stopping at Camp Wickliffe, at which place it went into camp, marching thence, on the 16th of February, 1862, to the mouth of Salt River, but afterward to Paducah. From that time forward it was almost continually in active service.

The following is the composition of the Forty-sixth Regiment, so far as the companies, in whole or in part, were citizens of Cass County: Colonel, Graham N. Fitch; lieutenant-colonel, Newton G. Scott; major, Thomas H. Bringhurst; adjutant, Richard P. DeHart; quartermaster, David D. Dykeman; surgeon, Horace Coleman; chaplain, Robert Erwin; drum-major, James M. Vigus; fife-major, Alfred U. McAlister; bass drummer, William S. Richardson.

Company B—Captain, Aaron M. Flory; first lieutenant, John Castle; second lieutenant, John Arnout; first sergeant, Matthew K. Graham; sergeants, Franklin Swigart, Isaac Castle, E. B. Forgy, John W. Tippet; corporals, Theodore B. Forgy, Austin Adair, Robert I. Bryer, Thomas Castle, Loren O. Stevens, Thomas Jameson, John R. Cunningham, Johnson M. Reed; drummer, Jay M. Richardson; teamster, George W. Cronk; privates, William Bell, Asa J. Black, James Black, Charles F. Bellington, Henry Brown, George Bruington, John W. Castle, Harrison Caller, Samuel S. Custer, James Cumpston, Benjamin Carmine, George P. Dale, William Davis, George M. Doane, James C. Dill, J. W. Dague, Abraham Ellis, Dickenson Forgy, George W. Forgy, John D. Forgy, John Fox, Samuel Fox, James W. Gordon, William Guard, William H. Grant, Isaac Grant, John Horrell, William Hart, Samuel Haney, Amos Hart, Jesse Hulce, William P. Horney, Hezekiah Ingham, John J. Jameson, Samuel L. Jump, William B. Kerns, Levi Lynch, Reese D. Laird, George Lowbrick, Adams McMillen, George McCarty, William R. Morse, Peter Mice, Stephen Mellinger, Henry Martin, Albert Michael, Marcellus H. Nash, Augustine W. Nash,

George W. Oden, John N. Oliver, William Pfoutz, Frank Pfoutz, Samuel N. Pennell, Philip Pierson, Joseph Redd, Charles Reeder, William A. Rodgers, Theophilus Rodgers, Chancey Rodgers, George Rance, Abraham Rutt, Joseph Roberts, Samuel Stuart, Thomas Stuart, John T. Shields, Joshua P. Shields, Joseph Specia, Nicholas S. Smith, Samuel Tipton; William F. Thomas, Aurelius J. Voorheis, Manlius Voorheis, Isaac J. Winters, Michael Welsh, Warren Waggoner, Robert S. Whittaker.

Company D—Captain, John Guthrie; first lieutenant, William M. DeHart; second lieutenant, Charles A. Brownlee; first sergeant, Alex K. Ewing; sergeants, Le Roy J. Anderson, Jordan R. Tyner, Andrew J. Little, James A. Pepper; corporals, John B. Stephen, Elijah J. Hunt, Ambrose Uplegraff, John P. Liming, William La Quere, William H. Crocket, Robert Bernethy, Cornelius B. Woodruff; drummer, T. W. Kendrick; teamster, James Williams. Privates, Thomas J. Bell, Martin V. Blue, Michael J. Blue, David Bruminee, Joseph F. W. Boon, Josiah Budd, John Butler, George Baer, Moses M. Crocket, Patrick Clifford, Samuel W. Cree, William Cornell, James W. Cloud, Jacob Crippliver, Geo. A. Cassell, Downham, Patrick Dougherty, George E. Dodd, Joseph Dickey, David Dickey, Joseph H. Dobbins, Thomas De Ford, Terry Dunn, Anthony A. Eskew, Nicholas Grausinger, James Gardener, William H. Garey, Adam Hinkle, A. B. Herman, Edward Hatfield, Jacob Hitchens, Alfred Hitchens, Samuel L. Ireland, Julius W. Jackson, Noah Jones, David Jones, Daniel O'Keefe, William W. Loudermilk, Andrew J. Lovengire, Thomas J. Lynch, Michael Murray, John McTaggart, Peter McDermot, Patrick McGloin, Wright L. Nield, George Nield, William Niles, Samuel Perkins, Henry W. Powell, Thomas Robinson, Joseph H. Smith, George See, Andrew Stover, William H. Small, John Shea, Daniel W. Samuels, Perry Springstead, Robert Shaw, Lemuel H. Tam, James Tolén, Andrew J. Woods, William Woods, Nicholas Welsh, Joseph Williams, Porter A. White, Benjamin Warfield, John Williamson.

Company I—Captain, James H. Thomas; first lieutenant, J. W. Frank Liston; second lieutenant, Napoleon B. Boothe; sergeant, Hampton C. Boothe; corporals, Frederick Fitch, Israel Washburn, Robert McElheny, John Douglass. Privates, Thomas Burton, William A. Custer, Walter Dunkel, Henry Fishbaugh, William Fallis, John Grass, William Hancock, Jacob Hudlow, John Humbard, Van

Buren Julian, A. Johnson, Solomon Kline, Jeff Kistler, John Kreller, William Keefe, John May, Henry Myers, C. D. Mellinger, William Myers, John Means, William Oliver, John Persinger, George Porter, James Parish, S. M. Surface, John Stiver, William Spader, Charles Seagraves, James Todd, Valentine Todd, Samuel Todd, W. J. Walters, J. W. Walters, Dennis Whitmore, John A. Warfield, Eli Washburn, Taylor Wilson.

Company C—Capt. Schermerhorn, Thornton A. Burley, George Collins, Benjamin B. Chilcott.

Company F—Capt. Howell, David Connell, Samuel Grable, Corrigan Lawrence, James S. Tripp, Albert W. Tripp, Michael Traffe, Josep Willis.

Company E—Capt. Spencer, P. H. Burk, Frank M. Davis, George W. Clinger, Ed C. Means, James McCombs, George W. Murray, Nathaniel Nichols, F. M. St. Clair, Moses W. Tucker, John R. Waterbury, Roselle Young, Marion M. Young.

Company H—Capt. Sill, Ed B. Coulson, Richard W. Palmer.

An extract from a letter written by Dan H. Bennett, of the Ninth Indiana, bearing date April 9, 1862, gives a brief statement of the part taken by the companies from this county in the battle of Pittsburgh Landing:

"I have just returned this evening from the field of the hardest fought battle known to our history. As to the advance by the enemy and our victory, you have been apprised, no doubt, ere this, by telegraph, and were I to attempt a description I would fall short of doing justice to the subject. The number of dead and wounded on both sides was terrible. The fight raged with indomitable fury over seven miles square, as that was the length of our color lines, and the enemy were driven by inches, as it were, for that distance.

"It is truly an appalling and heart-rending spectacle to pass over the field and witness the scenes connected with it. Dead and wounded strewn in every direction, and those in the last throes of death, appealing for aid, and no one to render them any assistance, and in consequence they were compelled to surrender up their existence without the aid of a physician.

"Cass County boys were in the heat of the fight all day on Monday, yet they escaped remarkably. Below I give the names of the killed and wounded: Capt. Lasselle's Company K, of the Ninth—Killed, —Catheart (initials not known); badly wounded, Lieut.

Joseph S. Turner, M. P. Hearne, S. Hanna, S. Kendall, G. W. Langston, William L. McConnell, George Campbell; slightly wounded, Newton Victor, J. Rhonamus.

"Twenty-ninth Indiana, Company E—Badly wounded, J. M. Bennett, Tyre Douglass, S. Bishop, J. Chesnut, D. Callahan, Benson Enyart, Henry Pownell, J. W. Green; slightly wounded, M. Mitchell, George Myers.

"The entire loss of the Ninth Indiana, as I learned from Capt. Cole, acting adjutant, is 25 killed, 150 wounded, 10 missing. They lost their adjutant, one captain, killed and several officers wounded, among whom is Capt. Copp, the fighting preacher from Michigan City."

All accounts agree that the Ninth and Twenty-ninth Regiments performed their whole duty at Pittsburgh Landing. The Twenty-ninth, in that engagement, was commanded by Lieut.-Col. David M. Dunn. During the battle, Capt. W. P. Lasselle acted as major of the Ninth, and the command of Company K devolved upon Lieut. Turner, who was shot through the kidneys, and died at Mound City Hospital, Illinois, on April 16, following. His remains were brought to this city on Saturday morning, April 19, by Patrick C. Johnson, of this city, a boy aged fourteen years, who was with Lieut. Turner at the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, attended him during his illness, and was with him when he breathed his last in the hospital, the boy nobly doing all he could to make comfortable his dying hours. The body was taken to the residence of W. T. S. Manly, where it lay until Sunday, when the funeral services and interment took place. The services were conducted by Rev. Silas Tucker and Rev. W. J. Vigus, at the Methodist Church.

"The corpse was buried with military honors. Capt. Chase (under whom Lieut. Turner served in the three-months' service) commanded the military escort, and the bier was followed by many of the returned volunteers who knew the deceased in Virginia, and knew him only to love and respect him. It was the most numerously attended of any funeral ever witnessed in this city, showing how properly our citizens appreciate the services of those who lay down their lives in the defense of the Union and the Constitution. As the farewell salute was fired over the grave of the departed many a tear was dropped to the memory of one who was respected by all who knew him, and whose bravery at Alleghany Mountain

and Pittsburgh Landing won the admiration of his associates in arms.

"In 1859, he joined the Cecil Greys of this place, and after their disbandment he became orderly sergeant of the Zouaves. He always stood high in both companies as an able soldier and gentleman, and was particularly noticeable for his modest and unassuming conduct. At the breaking out of the war in 1861, he accompanied the Zouaves to the field as second sergeant, and won the regard of his immediate commander and all the men. On the reorganization of the 'Bloody Ninth' he again enlisted in Company K, and was unanimously elected first lieutenant, which post he held at the time he received his fatal wound at Pittsburgh Landing. He was in command of a party of skirmishers, and was leading them coolly and gallantly forward when he fell. His last command was, 'Keep cool, and take good aim!'"

During the engagement at Pittsburgh Landing Lieut. Palmer Dunn was struck on the sword belt by a rifle ball, but it glanced and did not injure him.

A volunteer company for ninety days, under the call of Gov. Morton, was organized here May 29, 1862, at the Tipton Engine House, by the election of the following commissioned officers: Captain, Carter L. Vigus; first lieutenant, Frank Rust; second lieutenant, John T. Powell. The service of the company was to guard the prisoners at Camp Morton, the regiment which before performed that service having been sent into the field. The company left for Indianapolis on the Chicago & Cincinnati Railroad, at 12 o'clock, Saturday, May 31.

Under a call issued by the Governor for three months, Capt. James W. Dunn, under a commission dated July 18, 1862, went into camp at Indianapolis the following day, with a full company of 101 men, with the following subordinate commissioned officers: Amos W. Mobley, first lieutenant, and John G. Meck, second lieutenant. They were mustered into the service on the 21st, as Company H, of the Fifty-fifth Indiana Regiment.

Two additional companies from Cass County, the number necessary to make Seventy-fifth Regiment complete, were mustered into service August 16, 1862, as Company G; William L. McConnell, captain; Joseph A. Westlake, first lieutenant, and Robert J. Connolly, second lieutenant. Company H, Peter Doyle, captain;

Daniel H. Mull, first lieutenant, and Andrew M. Callahan, second lieutenant.

A company of cavalry, with Benjamin O. Wilkinson as captain, Arthur M. Buell, first lieutenant, and Perry B. Bowser, second lieutenant, from Cass County, was mustered into service in the Ninetieth Regiment (Fifth Cavalry) September 3, 1862.

At a meeting of the citizens of Cass County, held at the court house in Logansport, on Saturday, June 20, 1863, the flag of the Forty-sixth Regiment, presented by the citizens of Logansport on the morning of its departure for Indianapolis, which had been brought home by Lieut. A. K. Ewing, was returned by that officer to the citizens there assembled. Upon returning that battle-rent emblem to its original donors, Lieut. E. made a brief address concerning its history in the brilliant career of the regiment, and concluded by reading the following letter from Col. Bringham:

Near VICKSBURG, MISS., June 1, 1863.

To the Citizens of Logansport:

The flag presented by you to the Forty-sixth Indiana Regiment, on its departure from Logansport, has become too nearly worn out to be of further use upon the field. On behalf of the members of the regiment, I return it the donors without stain or blemish, except that caused by exposure or from the balls of the enemy.

Your flag has cheered the regiment in the fatiguing marches, the privations and hardships and the battles of eighteen months. It has been borne before the enemy in six States. The pages of the Rebellion's history which speak of New Madrid, Riddle's Point, Fort Pillow, Memphis, St. Charles, Coldwater, Tallahatchie, Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Champion Hills and Vicksburg, will make honorable mention of the regiment that carried your flag at those places, and of the earnestness with which its members sought to discharge the obligation they assumed in accepting it.

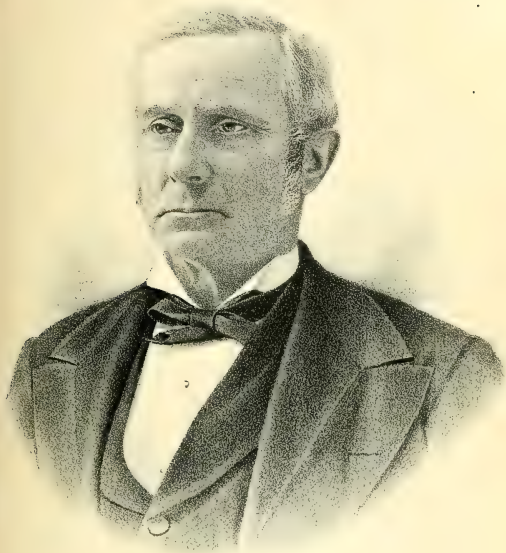
Very many of those who stood by at the presentation of this flag have fallen in in battle or from disease. The remainder assure you that they are still devoted to the Union, the Flag and the great interests it represents.

Respectfully,

T. H. BRINGHURST,

Colonel Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteers.

Rev. Mr. Irwin, of the Old School Presbyterian Church in the city, having been previously selected to make the reception speech on the occasion, addressed the meeting; and, at the conclusion, Rev. J. Colclazer, pastor of the Methodist Church, was called out. The addresses were characteristic of these gentlemen, and the sentiments expressed were in consonance with those of the audience. Capt. John Guthrie, Col. B. H. Smith and Lieut. A. K. Ewing were appointed a committee, with instructions to have the names of the battles in which the Forty-sixth had been engaged placed upon the



Walter R. Fitch,

flag, which should then be deposited in the State Library, at Indianapolis.

On July 10, 1863, a call by Gov. Morton for volunteers to repel the invasion of Indiana by John Morgan's band of cavalry was received here, in response to which an impromptu meeting was held at the northeast corner of Broadway and Fourth Streets, and organized by the appointment of Hon. D. D. Pratt, chairman, and S. L. McFadin, secretary. After a speech by Mr. Pratt, the meeting was adjourned to the court house. The scene there was most exciting, as name after name of our most prominent citizens and business men were added to the list of infantry and cavalry volunteers. During the day the work of enlistment went on in the city most vigorously, and by night more than 140 names were on the infantry list and about thirty on the roll of cavalry. Among our citizens who volunteered were D. D. Pratt, S. L. McFadin, J. A. Taylor, G. N. Fitch, E. Walker, L. Chamberlin, C. B. Lasselle, W. G. Nash, D. W. Tomlinson, N. S. LaRose, W. L. McConnell, and many others. In the meantime, a committee, consisting of Williamson Wright, D. W. Tomlinson, S. A. Hall, Job B. Eldridge, Lyman R. Legg and I. N. Cory, was appointed to visit the outer townships, and calling upon the people to rally them in force to repel the invaders of our soil.

At night the meeting in the court house was very numerously attended, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. A company of infantry was then and there organized by the election of John Guthrie, captain; S. L. McFadin, first lieutenant; and John T. Powell, second lieutenant. A cavalry company was also organized, and placed under command of Col. Fitch. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the next day (Saturday, 11th) the infantry company left on the Cincinnati & Chicago Railroad for Indianapolis, and were joined on the cars by volunteers from Boone, Tipton and Jackson Townships. The cavalry company left in the morning of the same day, at 7 o'clock, by way of the Michigan Road, and reached Indianapolis at 9 o'clock, P. M.—a rapid march. All these were mustered in as members of the One Hundred and Tenth Regiment minute men, of which G. N. Fitch was made colonel, and James M. Justice, quartermaster. The prompt movement of the people of the State to repel the invader was so demonstrative that he beat a hasty retreat from our borders, and no further occasion existing for the service

of these minute men, they were disbanded and mustered out, after a military experience of five days.

On Wednesday afternoon, January 13, 1864, a dispatch was received from Indianapolis, to the effect that Col. David M. Dunn, of the Twenty-ninth Regiment, with such of his men as had re-enlisted from this county, would reach here on the 5 o'clock Cincinnati train. Arrangements were immediately made to welcome them in an appropriate manner. Accordingly, on the approach of the train, the soldiers were greeted with cheers and the best strains of Wachter's band. A procession was formed, the band leading, the soldiers next, and citizens following, and proceeded to the Barnett House, where Maj. McFadin, in a brief speech, extended a cordial welcome, in behalf of the city, to the gallant men who had displayed their heroism upon so many battle-fields. At the request of Thomas H. Wilson, Esq., Maj. McFadin then announced to the soldiers that a bountiful supper had been prepared for them, and that lodging and breakfast would be furnished them free of expense; after which Dr. Justice spoke for a few minutes, when Col. Dunn was called out, and briefly thanked the citizens who honored his brave and tried soldiers with so cordial and gratifying a welcome. Three cheers were then given for Col. Dunn, when the soldiers proceeded to the dining-room of the Barnett House, where a bountiful supper of oysters, etc., had been provided, and partook of a sumptuous meal. Everybody felt that it was not only a duty, but a pleasure to thus honor the brave.

On the evening of February 10, a complimentary supper was given to the soldiers of the Ninth and Twenty-ninth Regiments, at home on furlough, previous to their departure again for the seat of war. The supper was an elaborate expression of our people as to their confidence in the brave boys who, having previously periled their lives in our country's cause, were again about to leave us, to complete the work so faithfully prosecuted.

Early in February, 1864, Company K, of the Ninth Indiana, while here, made arrangements for the erection of a fine monument as a fitting tribute to the memory of Lieut. Joseph S. Turner, of this company, who died of a wound received in the battle of Shiloh. The company selected a beautiful lot in Mount Hope Cemetery, and before their departure had the ground cleared off preparatory to laying the foundation stones and completing the elegant memorial.

Friday, March 23, at noon, the members of Capt. Gifford's cavalry residing in this county, reached home from Chicago. They were escorted by the Logan Brass Band and a multitude of our citizens, to the Barnett House, where they were welcomed, on behalf of the people of the county, by Judge Dykeman, in an excellent and appropriate address, after which they partook of an ample meal especially prepared for them.

Very few of the men composing this company, who left here two years before under the command of Capt. Gifford, remained in the service and were present at the reorganization of the regiment in Chicago. Among those who returned was Spencer T. Weirick, of this city, who was first lieutenant of the company up to the time of the reorganization, and then he was the unanimous choice of the company for captain—a high testimonial of the esteem entertained by the company with whom he had been on duty during the long and arduous service of the cavalry in Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee and in other States.

On Thursday, June 23, the members of the Forty-sixth Regiment, enlisted in this county, returned on veteran furlough, and were greeted with a hearty welcome by our citizens. "The regiment arrived at 4 o'clock P. M., on the Cincinnati train, and forming near the Wabash Valley Depot, under command of Col. Bringhurst, marched down the railroad to Fourth Street; thence to Market, up Market to Seventh; thence to Broadway, down Broadway to Fourth, and thence to the court house." At the court house Judge Biddle delivered the welcoming address, which was a brief but complimentary review of the gallant service rendered by the regiment.

After the expiration of their furlough the regiment returned to duty, and remained in the field subject to call, until it was finally mustered out of service on the 4th of September, 1865.

From time to time, according to the demands of the situation, Cass County continued to furnish the quota of men, under the subsequent calls of the President, until the close of the war. In the fall of 1864 and the spring of 1865, however, enrollments for drafts being ordered, the quotas were filled without resort to the draft in some townships, but in others it was enforced to a limited extent only. The total number of men furnished by Cass County under the several calls is scarcely obtainable, nor, indeed, is it necessary, since the county was always prompt in meeting the demand for

troops, and by bounty and otherwise has not failed in whatever the country required of her in the bloody struggle to maintain the supremacy of the laws.

In the brief review of our war experience it has been the aim of the writer, not so much to prepare a complete history of military movements in the county, as to collate the leading, living facts pertinent thereto. In this effort, no doubt, many incidents may have been omitted which otherwise would have been inserted, but altogether it is believed to be essentially correct, as gleaned from the local papers of the period. As a conclusion, the following abstract of relief funds and bounties will be found of interest: For bounties, the county at large paid, \$127,825, and the townships an aggregate of \$101,579, in all \$229,404.

For the relief of soldiers' families the county paid the sum of \$50,105.80, while the townships paid \$32,519.13; total for relief, \$82,624.93. For miscellaneous purposes, \$3,379. Total expenses paid, \$315,407.93.

Logansport Post, No. 14, of the G. A. R., was organized in Logansport on February 26, 1880, under a charter bearing the same date, with the following original members: Thomas C. Haire, Thomas H. McKee, James C. Chidester, D. Lainge, J. T. Powell, D. H. Mull, J. Y. Ballou, Frank Swigart, John W. Griggs, Alex. Hardy, J. W. F. Liston, D. B. McConnell, B. B. Powell, Samuel D. Meek, George P. McKee, Harvey H. Miller, R. R. Carson, O. B. Sargent, John R. Moore, D. L. Bender, Chas. E. Hale, W. F. Hensley, John Higley, Fred. Fitch, John Stanford, Joseph R. McNary, J. L. Herand, John R. Griggs, John H. Cole, Wm. M. DeHart, M. E. Griswold, Jasper A. Paugh, Henry Tucker, T. H. Bringham, Chas. H. Barron, J. A. Mowrey, L. H. Daggett, T. H. Ijams, W. H. H. Ward, George K. Marshall, A. W. Stevens, A. Miller, Joseph R. Hays, James W. Lesh, W. Dunn, S. A. Vaughn, A. H. Landes, A. McChord, W. A. Bigler, Sol. Smith, James Brosier, F. E. West, John Goring, Peter Keller, James H. Vigus, Oliver J. Stauffer.

The first officers were Joseph G. Barron, Commander; Joseph Y. Ballou, S. V. C.; John T. Powell, J. V. C.; O. B. Sargent, Q. M.; Thos. H. McKee, Chap.; Thomas C. Haire, O. D.; George B. McKee, O. G.; Frank E. West, afterward Adjt.

The present officers are D. B. McConnell, Commander; John C. Nelson, S. V. C.; George A. Linton, J. V. C.; Rev. E. S. Scott,

Chap.; A. Coleman, Surg.; O. B. Sargent, Q. M.; John B. Winters, O. D.; Thos. J. DeWees, O. G.; H. C. Hammontree, Adj.; Jacob M. Barron, Serj. Maj.; Jasper A. Paugh, Q. M. Serj.

The number of members is 208.

CASS COUNTY'S DEAD IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

COMPANY K, NINTH REGIMENT (THREE YEARS).

First Lieut. Joseph S. Turner, died of wounds at Shiloh, Tenn., Apr. 1862; wounded Apr. 2, 1862.

Corp. Norris S. Davis, died at New Albany July 3, 1862.

Wagoner James R. Bevan, died, veteran, wounded at Marietta.

Addington, Lewis A., died Fetterman, Va., Feb. 17, 1862.

Bechdol, William H., died at Terre Haute, Ind., June, 1862.

Bechdol, Matthias B., died at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 26, 1862.

Boring, Thomas W., died.

Brown, Elias A., died at Evansville, Ind., Nov. 20, 1862.

Etnier, George, died at Bowling Green, Ky., Oct. 19, 1862.

Grant, Daniel A., died at Nashville, Tenn., Mar. 6, 1862.

Growal, George W., died at Logansport, Ind.

Hall, Daniel O., killed at Battle of Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.

Hilton, John C., died of wounds received at Stone River (at home).

Hoover, John K., died at Nashville, Tenn., April, 1862.

James, Benjamin A., died at home.

Kendall, Samuel P., died in St. Louis of wounds received at Shiloh.

Lambert, Francis, died at Fetterman, Va., Feb. 13, 1862.

Little, John W., died at Corinth, Miss., Aug. 13, 1862.

Rench, Lewis, died at Evansville, Ind., Nov. 3, 1862.

Rhonemus, Jacob, died at Evansville, Ind., of wounds received at Shiloh, Apr., 1862.

Shaw, Isaac N., died at Fetterman, Va., Feb. 18, 1862.

Sweeney, Daniel, died at home.

Swinney, Samuel L., died at home.

Victor, Newton A., died at Evansville, Ind., Aug. 10, 1862.

Widener, David, died at Cheat Mountain, wounds received at Buffalo Mountain Jan. 5, 1862.

Willis, William, killed at Stone River Dec. 31, 1862.

Billiard, William, killed at Lovejoy Station Sept. 4, 1864.

Choen, Montgomery, killed at Stone River Dec. 31, 1862.

Griffin, Calvin L., died of wounds received at Resacca May 14, 1864.

Kavanaugh, Maurice, died of wounds at Marietta, Ga., July 16, 1864.

COMPANY K, TWENTIETH REGIMENT (THREE YEARS).

Allen, Ira T., killed.

Dasch, George W., killed at Chancellorsville.

Morrisy, Patrick, killed at Gettysburg.

Hoffman, Matthias, killed at Gettysburg.

Welch Clay, killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 15, 1862.

COMPANY E, TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Corp. Joseph M. Bennett, died at Evansville of wounds, May 9, 1862.

Chesnut, Joseph W., killed at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.

Christie, Robert W., died at Nashville, May 15, 1862.
 Calaban, Daniel, died of wounds received at Shiloh, Apr. 12, 1862.
 Grable, Harvey, died at Chattanooga, July 1, 1864.
 Helper, Samuel, killed in skirmish at Chattanooga, Sept. 19, 1863.
 Morrison, Theodore, killed at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.
 McElhany, Samuel, died at Huntsville, Ala., Aug. 27, 1862.
 Pownall, Isaac W., died at Nashville, May 2, 1862.
 Wagner, John W., died at Camp Nevin, Ky., Nov. 25, 1861.
 Calkins, David H., died at Chattanooga, Apr. 9, 1864.*
 Demoss Andrew, died at Bridgeport, Ala., (drafted) Jan. 6, 1865.
 Elliott, Silas, died at Chattanooga, July 28, 1865.
 Enyart, Oliver B., died at Nashville, July 28, 1864.
 Hamminger, Frederick, died at Nashville, Jan. 30, 1863.
 Peterson, Joseph M., died (drafted) Nov. 21, 1864.

COMPANY H, THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT (THREE YEARS).

Corp. Romulus T. Hale, died at Camp Wickliff, Ky., Jan. 21, 1862.
 Corp. Charles L. Holland, died at Paducah, Ky., Feb. 25, 1862.
 Foy, Cornelius, died at Sikestown, Mo., Mar. 18, 1862.
 Yeakey, John A., died at New Haven, Ky., Oct. 13, 1862.

COMPANY B, FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT (THREE YEARS).

Corp. Robert T. Bryer, died at Helena, Ark., Dec. 18, 1862.
 Jay M. Richardson, Musician, died at Logansport, Ind., July 21, 1864.
 Black, Asa, died Mar. 9, 1862.
 Black, James, died Mar. 10, 1862.
 Davis, Joseph, (vet.) died at New Orleans, La., Dec. 25, 1864.
 Forge, George W., died at Camp Wickliffe, Ky., Feb. 7, 1862.
 Herrell, John, died at Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 18, 1862.
 Horner, William P., died at New Madrid, Apr. 21, 1862.
 Jump, Samuel L., died at Helena, Ark., Nov. 7, 1862.
 Lynch, Levi, died at New Orleans, La., Dec. 2, 1863.
 McMillen, Adams, died at Memphis, Tenn., July 14, 1862.
 Nash, Augustine, died at St. Louis, Mo., Apr. 30, 1862.
 Pfoutz, William, died May 17, 1863.
 Pearson, Philip, died March 28, 1862.
 Reed, Joseph, died at Louisville, Ky., 1862.
 Rogers, Chauncey, died Sept. 8, 1862.
 Rutt, Abraham, died at Worster, Ohio, June 17, 1862.
 Smith, Nicholas D., died at Vicksburg, Miss., June 24, 1863.
 Whittaker, Robert S., died March 1, 1864.
 Bachelor, And. J., died of wounds at Vicksburg, Miss., June 17, 1863.
 Mummert, Harrison, died at Lexington, Ky., June 6, 1865.
 See, Elihu, died at Lexington, Ky., Mch. 2, 1865.

COMPANY D, FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT (THREE YEARS).

Sergt. James A. Pepper, died at New Madrid, Mo., Apr. 19, 1862.
 Corp. Ambrose Updegraff, drowned in Mississippi River, July 2, 1862.
 Corp. William Laynear, killed at Champion Hills, Miss., May 16, 1863.
 Baer, George, died at Benton, Mo.
 Cripliver, David, killed at Mansfield, La., Apr. 8, 1864.
 Dunham, Nathan, died of wounds rec'd at Thompson's Hill, May 20, 1863.

Dodd, George E., died at Helena, Ark., Oct. 9, 1862.
 Gransinger, Nicholas, died at Helena, Ark., Nov. 11, 1862.
 Hitchens, Jacob, died at St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 3, 1862.
 Hitchens, Alfred, killed at Thompson's Hill, Miss., May 1, 1863.
 Jones, Noah, killed at Thompson's Hill, Miss., May 1, 1863.
 Jones, David, died at Helena, Ark., Oct. 12, 1862.
 Loudermilk, Wm. W., killed at Thompson's Hill, Miss., May 1, 1863.
 Lynch, Thomas J., died at Milliken's Bend, La., Jan. 10, 1863.
 Perkins, Samuel, died at Mound City, Ill., Aug. 30, 1862.
 Powell, Wm. H., died at Helena, Ark., March 11, 1863.
 Shea, John, killed at Algiers, La., Apr. 21, 1864.
 Welsh, Nicholas, killed at Champion Hills, Miss., May 16, 1863.
 Williams, Joseph, died at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 25, 1861.
 Warfield, Benj., died at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 4, 1862.
 Williamson, John, died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Feb. 26, 1863.
 Lumbard, Hiram, died of wounds Apr. 15, 1864.

COMPANY E, FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT (THREE YEARS).

Randall, Marion, died at Bardstown, Ky., Jan. 11, 1862.

COMPANY F, FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT (THREE YEARS).

Eastwood, Matthias, died May 4, 1862.
 Barr, William, died at New Madrid, Apr., 1862.
 Eastwood, James H., died at Memphis, June 20, 1862.
 Taafe, Michael, killed at Champion Hills, May 16, 1863.
 Tripp, James S., died at Memphis, 1862.
 Tripp, Albert W., died at Memphis, 1862.

COMPANY H, FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT (THREE YEARS).

Washburn, Ira C., died at Memphis, Tenn., Oct., 1862.

COMPANY I, FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT (THREE YEARS).

Surface, Martin L., Musician, died at Evansville, Ind., June 20, 1863.
 Button, T. G., died of wn'ds rec'd at Champion Hills, May, 16, 1863.
 Humbert, Thomas, killed at Champion Hills, May 16, 1863.
 Hancock, Milton, died of wn'ds rec'd at Vicksburg, July 27, 1863.
 Hunter, Samuel, died at Memphis, Tenn., July 24, 1863.
 Julian, V. J., died at Logansport, May 25, 1862.
 Johnson, Andrew, died at Logansport, May, 1862.
 Kistler, Jefferson, killed at Champion Hills, May 16, 1863.
 Mollinger, C. D., killed at Champion Hills, May 16, 1863.
 Oliver, William, killed at Champion Hills, May 16, 1863.
 Parish, J. G., killed in Arkansas, June 28, 1862.
 Stiver, Jonas, died of wn'ds rec'd at Champion Hills, May 29, 1863.
 Todd, James, died at Osceola, Ark., Apr. 15, 1862.
 Walters, J. W. (vet.), died at Royal Center, July 10, 1864.
 Walters, Samuel, died at St. Louis, Mo., Apr. 15, 1862.
 Davis, Henry, died of wn'ds rec'd at Port Gibson, May 18, 1863.
 Persinger, Moses C., died at Indianapolis, May 1, 1863.
 Schrader, Fred'k, died at New Orleans, May 7, 1864.

COMPANY G, FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Serg. William Crooks, died at Nashville, Sept. 18, 1862.

COMPANY G, SEVENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Corp. Edward Lucas, died at Nashville, Tenn., May 12, 1863.
Corp. Wm. McDonough, died of wounds, Feb. 9, 1863.
Anderson, John R., died at Glasgow, Ky., Nov. 3, 1862.
Antrim, James T., died at Gallatin, Tenn., Jan. 5, 1863.
Bennett, Lewis H., died at Huntsville, Ala., Feb. 24, 1864.
Binney, Isaac L., killed near Bellepont, Ala., April 25, 1865.
Boozer, Peter, died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 3, 1863.
Dangerfield, B. F., killed near Bellepont, Ala., Apr. 25, 1865.
Davis, William, died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 11, 1863.
Dugan, Lewis F., died at Paducah, Ky., May 9, 1863.
Ertnier, William M., died of wounds, Mar. 23, 1863.
Gorden, William, died at Bowling Green, Ky., Nov. 23, 1862.
Hess, Samuel C., died at Silver Springs, Tenn., Nov. 17, 1862.
Highman, Tilghman M., died at Louisville, Ky., Nov. 1, 1862.
Johnson, Anthony S., died at Louisville, Ky., Nov. 3, 1862.
Lawrence, Harrison, died at Quincy, Ill., Mar. 13, 1863.
Miller, Charles E., died at Bowling Green, Ky., Nov. 29, 1862.
Palmer, John N., died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 19, 1862.
Perry, Reuben, died at Logansport, Dec. 7, 1862.
Poff, William, died at Louisville, Ky., Apr. 30, 1863.
Powell, Ephraim, killed at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.
Rohrberry, Henry G., died at Bowling Green, Ky., Dec. 1, 1862.
Rouse, John L., died at Annapolis, Md., July 1, 1863.
Scully, Edward, died at Louisville, Ky.
Winters John F., died of wounds received at Blount's Farm, Ala.
Bennett, John L., died at Huntsville, Ala., Apr. 24, 1865.
Bennett, Thomas J., died at Decatur, Ala., Apr., 1864.
Cranmore, Gilbert, died at Pulaski, Tenn., Sept. 17, 1864.
Hassick, Christian, died in hospital, —, Ala., June 24, 1864.
Langton, David W.

COMPANY H, SEVENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Corp. Ebenezer Harwood, died at Nashville, Dec. 10, 1862.
Blackburn, Joseph, died at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 13, 1862.
Burns, Samuel, killed at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.
Chesnut, Samuel, died at Nashville, Dec. 26, 1862.
Crain, John, died at Gallatin, Tenn., June 12, 1863.
Fiddler, John H., killed at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.
Foy, Reuben, died at Nashville, Nov. 22, 1862.
Healey, Abner, died of wounds received at Stone River, Jan. 17, 1863.
Henderson, James, died at Indianapolis, Sept. 4, 1863.
Howard John, died at Gallatin, Tenn., Jan. 29, 1863.
Julian, Nathan J., died at Silver Springs, Tenn., Nov. 18, 1862.
Mehaffie, John, died at Gallatin, Tenn., Jan. 20, 1863.
Pearson, Joseph, died at Silver Springs, Tenn., Nov. 20, 1862.
Turbing, Benj. F., died at Gallatin, Tenn., Feb. 2, 1863.
Wolfkill, Alfred, died at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 20, 1863.

COMPANY K, EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Coppick, Derrick M., died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 14, 1864.

COMPANY K, NINETIETH REGIMENT, FIFTH CAVALRY.

Standley, William H., died in Andersonville Prison, July 2, 1864.

COMPANY D, NINETY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Campbell, John, died at Moscow, Tenn., Apr. 14, 1863.

COMPANY K, NINETY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. Henry O. Morrell, supposed lost on Sultana, Apr. 27, 1865.

Carter, Josiah T., died at Chattanooga, Tenn., June 28, 1864.

Dreen, Abraham, died at Clinton, Ga., Nov. 21, 1864.

Kemp, Manford, died at Cairo, Ill., March 11, 1864.

Mattox, James N., died at Camp Sherman, Miss., Aug. 19, 1863.

Wygand, James, died near Atlanta, Ga., July 24, 1864.

COMPANY F, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, TWELFTH CAVALRY.

Bernethy, Robert, died at Royal Center, June 29, 1865.

Cowgill, Jackson, died at Memphis, Tenn., Mar. 25, 1865.

McKee, Peter, died at Michigan City, Ind., Feb. 6, 1864.

O'Connell, John, killed near Murfreesboro, Tenn., Dec. 14, 1864.

Poor, George W., died of wounds, Jan. 20, 1865.

Spader, William, died at home, Nov. 20, 1864.

COMPANY B, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Brown, David, died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 8, 1864.

Cassell, George A., died at Portsmouth Grove, R. I., June 22, 1865.

Deford, Jonas, died at Nashville, Tenn., Apr. 15, 1864.

Hilton, Henry J., killed at Resacca, Ga., May 16, 1864.

Hudson, Jarrett, died at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 8, 1864.

Morehart, Adam, died at Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 4, 1864.

Powers, David W., died at Altoona, Ga., June 15, 1864.

Tilton, Robert, killed at Dallas, Ga., May 31, 1864.

Vigus, Horace B., killed near Lost Mountain, Ga., June 2, 1864.

White, John, died at Michigan City, Ind., Mch. 7, 1864.

COMPANY G, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Barber, Charles, died at Nashville, Tenn., April 18, 1864.

Brooks, Joseph H., died at Logansport, Ind., Mar. 12, 1865.

Carr, Patrick, died at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Clary, Francis M., died at Loudon, Tenn., April 11, 1864.

Vaneman, Ira, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., July 13, 1864.

COMPANY H, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Gorgins, Patrick, died at Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 11, 1866.

Griffith, John, died at Nashville, Tenn., April 9, 1864.

Jeffries, Inman H., died at Marietta, Ga., Aug. 2, 1864.

Smeltzer, Milton, died at Nashville, Tenn., July 5, 1864.

Taylor, George W., died at Nashville, Tenn., June 8, 1864.

COMPANY K, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. Dallas F. Young, died at Louisville, Ky., of wounds, Oct. 24, 1864.

Burley, Marshall P., died at Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 14, 1864.

Clymer, Henry C., died at Nashville, Tenn., April 6, 1864.

Creckpaum, Hugh, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., June 26, 1864.

Daniels, Reuben, died near Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 1, 1864.

Effinger, David, died at Michigan City, March 13, 1864.

Harvey, Jacob, died at Marietta, Ga., Aug. 8, 1864.

Jones, Robert, died at Burnt Hickory, Ga., of wounds, June 16, 1864.

Martin, William H., died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 24, 1864.

See, John J., died at Knoxville, Tenn., July 10, 1864.

Yeakly, Thomas J., died at Decatur, Ga., Sept. 8, 1864.

COMPANY A, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH REGIMENT.

Sergt. John W. Reeder, died at Walton, Ind., Sept. 1, 1865.

Corpl. Henry Kirkpatrick, died at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 25, 1864.

Baker, Irvin, killed near Centerville, Tenn., by guerrillas, Nov. 27, 1864.

House, David, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 10, 1864.

Maness, Christopher, killed at Centerville, Tenn., by guerrillas, Nov. 27, 1864.

Thomas, Albert, died at Knoxville, Tenn., July 18, 1864.

COMPANY K, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Eichelberger, August, died at Tullahoma, Tenn., Sept. 18, 1864.

COMPANY B, ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Shannon, James, died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 15, 1865.

COMPANY I, ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Kemp, Wilkinson, died at Nashville, Tenn., Mar. 1, 1865.

Kemp, Andrew J., died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 31, 1865.

Kennedy, James G., died at Nashville, Tenn., April 3, 1865.

COMPANY F, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Corp. Calvin P. Carey, died at Nashville, Tenn., July 22, 1865.

Farrell, Edward, died at Nashville, Tenn., July 15, 1865.

St. Clair, Reuben, died at Nashville, Tenn., July 15, 1865.

Taylor, Edward W., died at Tullahoma, Tenn., Apr. 24, 1865.

First Lieut. D. C. Weimer, Co. D, Ninth Regiment (three months), died at Logansport, of wounds, Aug. 4, 1861.

Lieut.-Col. Wm. P. Lassel, Ninth Regiment (three years), died.

First Lieut. Joseph S. Turner, Co. K, Ninth Regiment (three years), died of wounds received at Shiloh, Tenn., Apr. 16, 1862.

First Lieut. Madison M. Coulson, Co. K, Ninth Regiment (three years), died.

Col. William L. Brown, Twentieth Regiment (three years), killed at battle of Manassas Plains, Aug. 29, 1862.

First Lieut. Ed. C. Sutherland, Co. F, Twentieth Regiment (three years), died May 26, 1864.

Capt. N. Palmer Dunn, Co. E, Twenty-ninth Regiment (three years), killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.

First Lieut. Matthew K. Graham, Co. B, Forty-sixth Regiment (three years), died at Logansport of wounds, Oct. 15, 1862.

Second Lieut. Loren C. Stevens, Co. B, Forty-sixth Regiment (three years), died of disease, Nov. 19, 1863.

Second Lieut. Alex. K. Ewing, Co. D, Forty-sixth Regiment (three years), died.

Second Lieut. Jacob Hudlow, Co. I, Forty-sixth Regiment (three years), killed at Sabine Cross Roads, Apr. 8, 1864.

Capt. James Finnegan, Co. C, Fifty-third Regiment (three months), died.

Capt. James W. Dunn, Co. H, Fifty-third Regiment (three months), died.

First Lieut. Amos W. Mobley, Co. H, Fifty-third Regiment (three months), died.

- Second Lieut. Alex. Wilson, Co. F, Seventy-third Regiment, drowned.
 Capt. Peter Doyle, Co. H, Seventy-third Regiment, killed at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862.
 First Lieut. Seldon P. Stuart, Co. K, Ninety-ninth Regiment, died.
 Asst. Surg. John T. Brown, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment (Twelfth Cavalry), died at Logansport.
 Capt. Benj. O. Wilkinson, Co. F, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment (Twelfth Cavalry), died at Logansport.
 Capt. John C. Barnitt, Co. B, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment, died at Logansport.
 Q.-M. Dan. H. Bennett, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment, died.
 Second Lieut. John C. Hilton, Co. K, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment,
 Davis, Charles S, private Co. K, Ninth Regiment (three months), killed by falling from a bridge.
 Farquhar, Landon S., private Co. K, Ninth Regiment (three months).
 Capt. James M. Lytle, Co. I, Twentieth Regiment, died at Washington City, D. C., of wounds received at the battle of Richmond, June 25, 1862, Aug. 19, 1862.
 Adj. James M. Pratt, Eleventh Regulars, killed June, 1864.

CHAPTER VI.

BY T. B. HELM.

EARLY SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL WORK IN THE COUNTY—PRIMITIVE "SCHOOL-MASTERS" AND "SCHOOL-MISTRESSES."—SCHOOLHOUSES AND FURNITURE.—EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN LOGANSPORT; SMITHSON COLLEGE HALL'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, AMERICAN NORMAL COLLEGE—COUNTRY SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND FACILITIES—SCHOOLHOUSES—SCHOOL INSTITUTES—PROGRESS, ETC.

ORIGINALLY, the country schools were in a condition corresponding with the idea of school work in back-woods settlements—without system, except in rare cases, irregular and barren of results. While it is true that many of the teachers connected with the school system in primitive Cass County were zealous and energetic in their fields of labor, much the larger portion of them were selected, not because of their known, but of their supposed, qualifications, and for the further reason that, during the winter season, when these schools were generally in progress, these candidates for pedagogic honors had nothing else to do. As a consequence, therefore, the schools, in the main, were wholly without system or discipline, and allowed to move forward in the channels in which, from force of circumstances, they involuntarily drifted. Among teachers no con-

sultations were had, and hence no concert of action and few of the appliances incident to successful work. Black-boards were things unknown; wall-maps were not in use; text-books were few, varied and unsuitable; houses and seats—for little else was provided—were uniformly inconvenient and generally uncomfortable. Indeed, when we recall the opportunities and experiences of the past, and what came of them, it is a source of wonder that so many and such valuable results had been attained; for true it is that, from these same log-cabin country schools, have come many of our most active business men and women. Some of them, possibly many, had enjoyed the privilege of a slight "polish" in a term or two at the "Seminary," but much the larger portion were never so favored. With the meager opportunities enjoyed at home or at the old-time country school, their own native energies made them what they were.

At first, for many years, there were, in most districts, only subscription schools, presided over by the lucky "school-masters" and "school-mistresses" who, by dint of perseverance or special favor, were delegated as the instructors of youth, advantageous privileges of the free or public school system being then in an undeveloped state. But a change has been wrought, however, by the onward march of improvement which has marked the progress of time during the past third of a century of our local and State history. The average length of a district subscription school, before the advent of this new era, was less than sixty days, while the average length of district schools, supported by the magnificent tuition fund of the State, during the school year of 1883-84, in Cass County, was 155 days. The character of the schools has improved, also, through the developing modes of our present educational system. Schoolhouses, school furniture, school-teachers and school discipline have all advanced in unison, as by a common impulse. The means whereby these great results have been accomplished are attributable to the county Superintendency to normal schools, State and county, to the work of institutes in the townships and in the county, to a more rigid examination, and higher standard of scholarship and teaching capacity, whence a class of instructors has been brought into the field, who were able to accomplish infinitely higher and more excellent results. And, of course, with the change from the pole-cabin dwellings, with no windows but a greased paper, or none ex-

cept a hole between two of the logs next the big fire-place, and with only a single door, to the modern residence, costing thousands of dollars, has come also, yet with less rapidity than we could wish, a similar change in the construction and cost of public school edifices.

Logansport Schools.—The initiatory step toward the development of the excellent school system of this city was taken immediately after the first permanent settlement had been made. On the 10th of April, 1828, the original town plot was surveyed. In May and June following, the first residences were constructed of logs, cut from the adjacent grounds. Gen. John Tipton, then Indian agent, and Col. John B. Duret, his secretary, Maj. Daniel Bell, Chauncey Carter, proprietor of the town, Alexander Chamberlain, Joseph Barron, Hugh B. McKeen, Gillis McBean and Dr. Hiram Todd, were among the first settlers. They were men of energy and enterprise, who, seeing and feeling the importance of a judicious educational system, upon which society in the future might build, began, early in the month of September of that year, to consider and adopt the means in their judgment best calculated to accomplish the end in view.

A subscription was raised at once, aggregating nearly \$500, of which sum, Gen. Tipton, the prime mover, paid \$150. September 27, 1828, a meeting of citizens was held, when a building committee was appointed, and a committee, also, on organization. These committees reported, at a subsequent meeting held on the 29th, when the organization was perfected, the contract let for the erection of a brick building, 20x40 feet, one-story high, for \$300, on a lot (No. 55) donated by Mr. Carter. This organization was thenceforward known as the "Eel River Seminary Society," and was incorporated by that name on the first day of January, 1829. John Tipton was the first president.

The building was so far completed that a school was opened the first week in March, 1829, under the charge of Mr. John McKinney, then recently from Detroit, at \$100 per quarter, the grades of tuition being \$3 and \$4 per term. Mr. McKinney remained but one term. A summer session was not held. The winter session was for six months, commencing December 8, 1829, with George Lyon, principal, and Mrs. John B. Turner, assistant teacher, on the same terms and conditions as Mr. McKinney.

At a meeting of the board of trustees, June 2, 1830, the school

year was divided into two sessions of five months each, the first, or summer session, to commence on the first Monday in June, and the second, or winter session, on the first Monday in December. The school was also divided into four classes, the first to consist of those studying first principles and orthography; the second, of reading, writing and arithmetic; the third, of English grammar and geography; the fourth, of surveying, mathematics and the languages. Terms for the summer session:

First class, per session, books furnished.....	\$3 00
Second class, per session, books and stationery.....	5 00
Third class, per session, books and stationery.....	6 00
Fourth class, per session, books and stationery.....	7 00
Contingent expenses for winter session.....	1 00

Rev. Hiram A. Hunter was employed to take charge of this school, as principal, at a salary of \$500 per year, and a residence, which should be secured to him at \$75 per year.

Mr. George Lyon was employed for the winter session, of four months, at a salary of \$120 per term. The summer session of 1831 was under the management of Selby Harney.

In April, 1832, the stock and funds of this society and the Cass County Seminary were united, and became the property of the Eel River and Cass County Seminary, by which name the joint corporation was afterward known.

As the population increased additional facilities were demanded to meet the wants of our educational system. Accordingly, November 14, 1836, it was determined by the society to sell the old property and make a reinvestment of the funds in a building of greater capacity and more judicious arrangement. This new building was of stone, and three-stories high; the contract price for it was \$6,465.11, but it cost much more. It was opened for educational purposes the second week in September, 1849, with Rev. M. M. Post, as principal, with an efficient corps of subordinate teachers.

Up to this period the school system of Logansport was slowly, but surely, developed to a standard, warranting the introduction of more advanced methods of instruction. As a rule, the "school-masters," according to their facilities, did good service after the "sledge-hammer" style, laying a solid foundation, perhaps, for the more successful culture of advanced instructors.

With the opening of the Seminary building, in 1849, a new era in the educational economy of the city dawned upon the public as

additional interest was manifested. Father Post was succeeded in the management of the school under the auspices of the Cass County and Eel River River Seminary Society, by Mr. Irwin W. Gates, and he by Rev. H. W. Shaw, a gentleman of scholarly attainments and successful experience. At that date, and for a few years subsequent, the school was conducted chiefly as a matter of private enterprise, depending for support wholly upon the success of the lessees of the building.

Prior to 1854 no steps had been taken to utilize the provisions of the new school law of 1852. During that year an enumeration of the children between the ages of five and twenty-one years showed the number to be 1,026; when the apportionment of school funds was made, the city received but \$566, and there was but one public school building. In 1855 the enumeration showed 1,097 children entitled to school privileges, of whom 596 attended school within the year, and the amount expended for their instruction was \$1,173.

Enlarged facilities for educational purposes being necessary, an assessment of \$2,515.30 was made that year as a fund for building schoolhouses. The following year an additional sum of \$2,510.38 was levied for the same purpose. Again, in 1857, a further assessment of \$1,117 was made. During that year the expenses of education were \$922, nine teachers being employed at an average of \$35 per month. In 1858, the same number of teachers were employed at the same average compensation, to whom, in the aggregate, \$1,370 was paid. The school term of 1859 averaged sixty-five days, the aggregate attendance being 840 pupils, under the instruction of thirteen teachers. Of the 840 pupils, 200 attended the high school and were instructed by six teachers—three males and three females.

In 1862-63 two new ward-school buildings of brick, two stories high and adapted to primary and intermediate grades, were erected and furnished with all the approved appliances. At this time, the first steps were taken preparatory to the introduction of the graded system. This work was commenced under the auspices of the board of trustees, of which Hon. D. D. Pratt was president, assisted by T. B. Helm, County Examiner, and Stewart T. McConnell, Esq. The first term under this system was commenced on the 19th of October, 1863, under the management of an efficient corps of teachers, and continued six months. With the experience of the

past in view, the system continued to be improved and perfected, until the most satisfactory results were obtained during the succeeding three or four years. For a time there was no other superintendency than that afforded by the township trustee as director. Finally on the 2d of November, 1865, the necessity for such an officer became manifest and Mr. Thomas B. Helm was appointed by the board superintendent of the city schools.

The grades originally established were four—primary, intermediate, grammar and high school. The first two grades occupied the ward-school buildings, while the other two were in the Seminary, or high school building. From 1864 to 1866, the schools in the Seminary building were under the management of Prof. Joseph Baldwin as principal, and Thomas B. Helm as teacher of higher mathematics and the languages. As a part of this management a normal term of ten weeks was held each year, with the most satisfactory results. Prof. Sheridan Cox succeeded Mr. Baldwin in his department, and on the 5th of July, 1867, was appointed superintendent. The first class, consisting of three young ladies, having completed the prescribed course, graduated from the high school, in 1871. In 1872, another class of five—three males and two females—graduated under the same regulations; in 1873, a class of three; in 1874, a class of four. All of these had been instructed, except during the school year of 1873-74, under the supervision of Prof. Cox and his wife, as principal and assistant. George C. Shepard was superintendent from July 14, 1873, to August 27, 1874.

With the commencement of the fall term of 1874, Prof. John K. Watts became superintendent (August 27) and a division of the grades before recognized was made, establishing three grades instead of four, by the omission of the intermediate, so as to conform with the general usage throughout the State, but continuing the four years' course. In 1875 there were seven graduates; in 1876, sixteen; in 1877, thirteen; in 1878, eleven. From that time until the present, classes, larger or smaller in number, have graduated at the close of each succeeding school year. From 1873-74 to 1881, Mr. M. S. Coulter was principal of the high school department. In 1886, Mr. Watts' term as superintendent having expired, Prof. James C. Black was appointed in his stead September 1, 1886.

In 1874, the old Seminary building became inadequate to the

public demand, and was torn down during that year and replaced with the present magnificent structure, known as the High, or "Central School Building." In 1874 and 1875, excellent ward-school buildings were erected, known as the west side, north and south side buildings respectively, according to their location, thus securing the most ample privileges to all departments.

With the opening of the new high school building, in January, 1875, a training school was organized, as a part of the system of school work, to which were admitted graduates of the high school and others, for special preparation as practical teachers. A class was graduated from this department in 1875 and another in 1876. Most of these graduates have since rendered efficient service as teachers in the city schools. This department was eminently successful. The wisdom of the board in setting it aside is questionable.

As a brief expose of the present condition and previous management of the city schools, the following extracts from the last general report of Supt. Waltz, filed July 31, 1886, will furnish the necessary information on these points of interest. During the year just closed "the whole number enrolled was: Boys, 982; girls, 1,053; total, 2,035, an increase of 33 over the previous year. The average number enrolled or belonging was 1,621, an increase of 71 over the previous year. The average daily attendance was 1,545, an increase of 75 over the previous year. The per cent of attendance on the average number enrolled was 95.3. This is an unusually high per cent, and the best record the schools of this city have ever made.

"The average daily attendance was 76 per cent of the whole number enrolled. This is a record seldom reached in any city, 3 better than the excellent record made by your city schools the two years before. For each of these years the average daily attendance was 73 per cent of the whole number enrolled. By reference to the report published for 1880, page 10, it will be seen that the per cent of attendance on the whole number enrolled prior to 1876, ranged from 51 to 61. In 1876 it went up to 65, and has never fallen below since. In 1880 it was 67.2, the best record reached up to that time, and fully up to the average of other cities. The number of teachers employed was the same as the year before. Including the superintendent and supervisor of music, there were 38 teachers—8 men and 30 women.

"The statistics and the results of the instruction show the year to have been the most prosperous one in the history of the public schools of this city. The cost of instruction, including supervision, for each pupil enrolled, was \$8.05. Based upon the average number enrolled, it was \$10.11 for each pupil; based upon the average daily attendance, it was \$10.60 for each pupil." * * *

"The schools have especially made great progress in speaking and writing good English. The instruction in the English language and composition has been made to occupy a prominent—I might say the most prominent—place from the day the child entered school until he completed the senior year of the high school."

The following is a complete list of the superintendents of the city schools, with dates of appointment: Thomas B. Helm, November 2, 1865; Sheridan Cox, July 5, 1867; George C. Shepard, July 14, 1873; John K. Watts, August 27, 1874; James C. Black, September 1, 1886.

Hall's Business College.—This institution was established in Logansport, in 1867, by E. A. Hall, who, just previous to that time, came from Ashtabula County, Ohio, having received his education at Green River Institute, Spencer's Writing Academy, Kingsville Academy and Oberlin College.

At first it commenced operations in a small way in the building situated on the corner of Market and Bridge Streets, in the fall of 1867, where, by perseverance and strict application to business, the institution so grew in popular favor that removal to more commodious quarters became necessary. This removal took place in 1873, and the location was accordingly changed to No. 44 Fourth Street. After several years of accumulating prosperity, another change of location became necessary, and the institution was again removed to its present ample quarters, in the second story of the building situated on the northwest corner of Market and Pearl Streets.

As now situated, with its attendant advantages and modern conveniences, the institution presents educational facilities equal to any business college located in any of the larger cities of the Union. The course of study is recognized by educators of experience as being of the highest order, and is separated into three distinct departments: First, The commercial course, which embraces theoretical and practical book-keeping, suited to the operations of all trades, phases of business and professions; practical penmanship, commercial law,

commercial arithmetic, business customs, punctuation, spelling, wording, analysis, etc. Second, The shorthand-and typewriting department, which fits the student for verbatim, speech and law reporting, and for operating the typewriter in the most skillful manner. In this department penmanship and spelling are also taught. Third, The normal penmanship department, for those who wish to devote themselves exclusively to penmanship and make a special study of commercial law and of artistic penmanship with the view of instructing others. For those wishing to learn any particular branch of the pen art, this course was especially designed.

The number of students who have attended this school from the date of its organization to the present time, is 2,660. Students holding lucrative positions, as far as can now be ascertained, number 1,250. The number of students who have attended during the past year is 202, including those both in the day and night schools. Twenty-five per cent of this number attended the night sessions. Thirty per cent also took a full commercial course, and a trifle over forty per cent are students from a distance. In the above number of students eleven States have been represented. Five teachers have been employed the past year.

Smithson College.—This institution was the immediate outgrowth of a desire on the part of the Indiana State Convention of Universalists to establish within the limits of the State an institution of learning, which, while it was in no sense sectarian, was to be under the immediate supervision and control of that body. The name is derived from Joshua Smithson, of Vevay, Ind., who bequeathed a portion of his estate, in trust, for the up-building and maintenance of a school above the grade prescribed by the public school system.

Smithson Academy, to be located at Muncie, Ind., was the first step proposed toward the attainment of the object aimed at by the State Convention. Neither the grade nor the location were, in all respects, satisfactory, hence these two features became open questions before final action was had. As a consequence, the eligibility of several other points was taken into consideration. Finally, Mrs. Elizabeth Pollard, widow of the late Philip Pollard, of Logansport, proposed a donation of \$20,000, on condition that the grade of the institution, instead of taking that of an academy, should be a college or university, whose sphere would unite the common school with the highest

grade of instruction found in the colleges, East or West, and that it should be located in Logansport.

The proposition was accepted, and a bond executed for the future conveyance of ten acres of ground, embracing a very eligible site for such an educational edifice, occupying an elevated position on the north of, and overlooking, the entire city of Logansport. This, at its estimated value, with the money proposed to be donated, made the aggregate sum of \$20,000, of which \$10,000 was to be used as an endowment fund.

These conditions having been satisfactorily complied with, the central building was put under contract, and on the 9th of May, 1871, the corner-stone was laid, with appropriate ceremonies. In due time the building was completed, and on the 2d of January, 1872, Smithson College was opened for the reception of students, with prospects seeming to warrant the commencement of a brilliant career. The course of instruction was excellent, and the president and faculty were fully equal to the task imposed upon them, entering upon their duties with zealous interest, and, with the prestige of long and successful experience, directing their energies toward the elevation of the educational standard, such as had been contemplated by its owners and projectors. For a time the prospect was auspicious and ultimate success seemed to be assured. After years, however, established the futility of the enterprise, and the spring of 1878 recorded the fact that Smithson College, as an educational institution, had ceased to exist.

The American Normal College, while not founded upon the ruins of Smithson College, secured a lease of the property and buildings, and in January, 1883, through the instrumentality of Prof. J. Fraise Richards, as principal, and a corps of teachers, opened a school, of the class designated as normal, with a respectable number of pupils preparing for teachers' work. Prof. Richards continued in charge, as principal of the institution, until some time in the following year, when Prof. Walter Sayler became principal, with Charles E. Kircher, assistant principal; J. C. Garrett, professor of languages; W. S. Harshman, of mathematics; A. H. Beals, of sciences; Mary E. Jackman, of *belles-lettres*; C. B. Minor, commercial department; Mrs. Mattie Sayler, music; Florence Borradaile, fine arts; Ida Washburn, common branches; Elizabeth Branson, phonography and type-writing; P. S. McNutt, violin and flute.

With the close of the college year in 1885, Prof. Saylor's term of service ended, and at the commencement of the new year Prof. Kircher succeeded to the principalship, a majority of the old faculty continuing in the several departments, the necessary vacancies being supplied by the appointment of additional professors. At present, the principal is Prof. Kircher; W. S. Harshman, E. M. C. Hobbs and Bart B. Bigler, assistant principals.

The fall term commenced August 10, 1886; the second fall term commences October 19, 1886, and the winter term January 11, 1887; and the next annual commencement will be held August 4, 1887, as prescribed by the regular course.

Country Schools.—*Clinton Township.*—The first school in the county, perhaps, outside of Logansport, was in Clinton Township. Indeed, the first settlements in county other than those in Eel Township and the county seat, were also in Clinton and Washington Townships; hence, it was, in the very nature of things, the place to open the first school, though humble and unpretentious in its advent and the sphere of its operations. The first building occupied as a schoolhouse was not erected with the expectation that it would ever become the receptacle of an educational institution, the nucleus, indeed, of the excellent schoolhouses and school system that the experience of more than half a century has developed. That rude log edifice—constructed of poles rather than logs—the cracks filled with “chinks” and daubed with “cat and clay,” with puncheon floor, and door of clapboards like the roof, and a clay chimney resting on a foundation of stone, was situated on the Simons farm, just below the bluff which tapers downward to the east into the old William Neff place. The building was originally constructed in 1828–29, as a family residence—the home of one of the pioneer settlers in that locality.

The first school in that house was taught by John Martin in the winter of 1830–31, for which he received, it is said, about \$8 per month, though the school was a “subscription” one and the pupils did not exceed fifteen in number. It was sufficiently popular to keep up ordinary vitality during the short period of its existence—some three months. At the end of one year, however, neither the teacher nor his school were retained in the memory of patrons or pupils.

The next school in that house, about the year 1833, was taught

by a Mr. Fuller, whose success was little more apparent than that of his predecessor: yet, it was a school of the magnitude of those days, and he filled his place in the long catalogue of teachers—or rather “school-masters”—who in times past have wielded the birchen rod in Clinton Township.

The second building appropriated to the use of a schoolhouse was on John Fitzer's farm, and, like the first, was originally designed as a family domicile. Who it was that practiced pedagogics in the dilapidated cabin is not now remembered. It was conspicuous in its day, nevertheless.

In the early fall of 1837, a substantial hewed-log building was erected on the land of Hewitt L. Thomas, now owned by Isaac Myers, and, during that and the succeeding winter, schools were taught by Mr. Thomas, who proved to be a very efficient instructor, and his school took rank with the best in the county. He was followed by other excellent instructors, during a long series of years, in the same building, which was probably the first schoolhouse built in the township pursuant to the provisions of the school law.

About the year 1838, another schoolhouse of the character of the Thomas building was erected on the farm of George Shideler, and was occupied for school purposes for several years, the teachers in which are now no longer remembered. The last of the early schoolhouses of the township was in the Justice and Porter neighborhood, built, probably, about 1839, or the year preceding. Like the others it was generally occupied during the winter season. When the new school law of 1852 took effect there were four schoolhouses in the township, and all of the same class. A few years later other buildings were erected, of a better class than the former, which in time superseded the old ones.

Clay Township.—While the settlements in this township were more extensive than in Clinton in 1830 and 1831, and the interest equally great, no school was taught there until the winter of 1831–32, and that one by Charles Demoss, in a cabin not originally constructed for school purposes. So far as can now be ascertained, a log schoolhouse, the first in the township, was erected on the farm since owned by Mr. Wells in the fall or winter of 1832–33, and another in the Sutherland neighborhood in the fall of 1833. Of the teachers who first occupied these buildings and others subsequently erected, we can only recall the names of Mr. Crozat, Mr. Sumwall,

Felix McLaughlin, Daniel McCanfil and Mr. Moore. Of these, Mr. McLaughlin was an eccentric Irishman, a superior scholar and popular teacher. Mr. McCanfil, also, was an Irishman, and had previously large experience, but at the time of which I write he failed to make his labors successful in that field, although he taught there several consecutive terms. In 1853, only three schoolhouses were reported in the township, and these of an indifferent quality but in 1860 there were six, most of them in fair condition, and schools were taught in them during the winter season especially, while there were occasionally summer sessions. In 1861-62, the schools were remodeled and placed upon a more uniform basis, since which time they have continued to increase in popularity and usefulness.

Miami Township.—The first schoolhouse in this township was erected on the farm of William Rooker, in 1833 or 1834, and William Kelly was one of the first teachers in the neighborhood. The second house was built on the Reed farm about the year 1837, in which Mr. Sumwall, of previous experience in Clay Township, taught. The record he has left of his teaching qualities gives him a fair reputation. Other schoolhouses were erected in the township, and other schools taught with greater or less success, within a few years after those first named. There were four schoolhouses there in 1853, and a new one was built in 1854; another new one was built in 1857, and one of the earlier ones discarded. In this township, also, the schools were subjected to an over-hauling in the winter of 1863-64, and an improved system inaugurated which produced good results. Now, the township is supplied with a better class of schoolhouses and furniture, and a class of teachers who, with additional facilities at command, are able to do excellent work in their several districts.

Harrison Township.—In 1834, the first house devoted to school purposes was erected on the Robinson farm, and the first teacher therein was William Mitchell, a gentleman, then and since, of extensive and successful experience. Soon after, another house was erected in the Foglesong neighborhood, and a third on Section 16, near the Zion Church, about the year 1838. Within a few years subsequently the number was increased to eight, most of them occupied during the winter season. In 1854 but six were reported, while in the following year there were seven, and eight again in 1858-59 and 1860. Schools were taught in nearly all these every winter, with

occasional summer sessions for those pupils who were too small to attend the winter sessions. As a rule these schools were supplied with efficient teachers. But in this township, especially, as well as in some others, there was an indifferent interest manifested on the part of parents to visit the schools and by their presence encourage both teacher and pupils. This reference applies only to the period when a want of thorough organization precluded the possibility of becoming familiar with those duties and the good results following.

Bethlehem Township.—In this township the first school taught was in a log house erected on the southwest quarter of Section 24, in 1835, and Nathaniel D. Nichols was the first teacher. It is said that this school was the first one in the county north of Logansport. Another house was built in 1840, which superseded the first one and was occupied in its stead. A third house was built in 1841-42, on the McMillen farm, which, with the others, supplied the neighborhoods interested. At a later period other houses were built in different neighborhoods according to their wants, so that in 1853 there were six, and all of them occupied. Most of them were of hewed-logs, but warm and comfortable, while one or two of them were frame. In 1860 there were seven. Some two or three years later the schools in these several neighborhoods were remodeled and put under more systematic regulations, and thenceforward became more successful and popular.

Noble Township.—In 1835-36, the first schoolhouse was built in the township on Robert McMillen's farm, and a school taught therein soon after its completion, but the teacher's name is not now remembered. The second house was built on the Israel Graham farm, and was afterward known as the Sandridge Schoolhouse. In its day, especially during the first few years after its erection, the schools taught there from time to time were classed among the best in the county, because of the thoroughness of instruction and the great proficiency of the pupils. These facts are especially remembered among the early school experiences in Cass County. Indeed, those two schools stood in the front rank of the country schools of those days. In 1853, when the new school law went into effect, there were four schoolhouses in the township, but the number was increased to six prior to 1860—of these two were erected during the preceding year at an aggregate cost of \$600; and in all of them schools were taught within the year, the whole attendance being

250 out of a total number of 342 in the township entitled to school privileges. At this date, as before, the schools there maintain the excellent standing of former years.

Jefferson Township.—The first schoolhouse in this township was built on the Dunham farm in 1836, but the first teacher's name has escaped recollection in these latter days, after the lapse of half a century. As early, however, as 1838 or 1839, a New Englander, named Alanson Crocker came here and offered his services as a teacher, and was employed. He was a man of singularly eccentric character, leading many to suppose that his mind was illy balanced, but later on in his career it became manifest that he was not only a fine scholar but one of the most successful teachers of the day; his control was perfect, and the ingenuity displayed in his efforts to keep up an interest and develop the mental faculties of his pupils was truly astonishing. As long as his services could be engaged it was the common expression that "Crocker" was the man for the place; hence, during a series of years he continued to be the instructor of youth in that vicinity. In 1853, but one schoolhouse was reported, in 1854, four; in 1855, six; which continued to be the number for several years. The schools generally, since that time, have been good, and of late years nothing has tended to detract from their original standing.

Boone Township.—Here, the first school was taught by Thomas Harvey, in the winter of 1835-36, but the location of the house is now forgotten, and whether it was a building originally constructed for school purposes is equally uncertain and undetermined. Another schoolhouse was built in the winter of 1838-39, on the present town site of Royal Center, and the school taught by Mary Washburn. At this time it is questionable whether that house was primarily designed for school purposes or a vacated residence afterward appropriated to that use. There were five schoolhouses in 1853, but afterward the number was increased to eight, all of them occupied by schools during the winter. In Royal Center, as early as 1866, a respectable frame schoolhouse was built, and subsequently occupied during the most of each season. A large two-story brick building was erected, calculated for a graded school. Since that time it has been in use during the entire school year.

Adams Township.—A school was first taught in this township, by William Davidson, in the winter of 1836-37, in a building erected

on the Dalzell farm. The following year a schoolhouse was built on the Joel Black farm, and a school conducted there during the succeeding winter. This was probably the first regular schoolhouse built in the township. About the same time, but a little later, a second schoolhouse was built on the Henry L. Thomas farm, and was occupied immediately after. Under the new school law no schoolhouses were reported from this township in 1853. In 1854 there were four, and later six, and in all of them schools were taught within the year. After the schools were reorganized the growth was more healthy and rapid, and to-day they occupy a fair position among the other schools of the county.

Washington Township.—A portion of this township was settled at a very early date in the history of the county, but the major part of it at a much later period, and the schools, therefore, were considerably behind those of the other townships, partly because of the sparse settlement, but chiefly on account of the close proximity to the schools in town and the greater convenience in attending them. The first of which we find any mention was taught in a cabin schoolhouse situated on the Andrew Johnson farm, in 1838, by John Lehigh. This school was not large, but, in a measure, successful. In 1841 a schoolhouse was erected on the same farm, but occupied a different site. It was occupied for school purposes many years afterward. In the mean time other schoolhouses were erected at various points in the township, and in 1853 seven were reported there, and that number continued to represent the township in later years. The school economy being changed about 1863, the work has gone on successfully from that time to the present.

Deer Creek Township.—This was one of the newer townships, and schools did not commence there until the winter of 1840–41, the first schoolhouse being located on the Hyman farm, and the first teacher therein Josiah Brown. The second teacher in that building was Milton Jarrett, who taught there next season. The second schoolhouse was on the Holland farm, and was in use during the winters until within a few years past, when it was superseded by a more substantial structure. There were seven schoolhouses there in 1853, but in 1857 there were eight reported. Of late years the schools have occupied a much higher grade, and the teachers have been more efficient.

Tipton Township.—The first school in this township was in a cabin on the farm of Allen Wilson, in the winter of 1842-43. A schoolhouse was built on Andrew Wilson's farm in 1843-44, and Lewis F. Bowyer was the teacher and succeeded well. The first schoolhouse, however, was erected on Allen Wilson's farm in 1844. In 1853 seven houses were reported as being used for school purposes, and in 1857 there were eight. Subsequently schoolhouses were erected in Walton, Onward, and other central points. An institution known as the Cass County Normal School was opened in Walton on the 9th of April, 1878, under the special charge of Harry G. Wilson, county superintendent, and a corps of practical teachers. It opened well and succeeded for some time, but eventually succumbed from want of local patronage. A very good school is still maintained there, however. The schools of this township have always sustained a fair reputation for successful management.

Jackson Township.—A schoolhouse was erected on the farm of William Stanley, in this township, in the fall or winter of 1843-44, and John M. Jackson was the first teacher. The next schoolhouse was built in the immediate vicinity of Galveston, about 1845, and among the early teachers in that locality were Samuel Lambert and Daniel Kemp. There were three schoolhouses in the township upon the taking effect of the school law in 1852; in 1854 there were four, and in 1855, eight, and they were generally of good quality, for the most part of hewed logs. Afterward, when the school system had become better understood and the people were better able to bear the expense, a better class of buildings was erected, and the houses provided with more modern furniture and facilities adapted to the wants of progressive schools. In the town of Galveston a building was erected about the year 1862, of dimensions sufficient to justify the experiment of a graded school, which was put in operation a few years later. The first effort at establishing a school of that character did not succeed, more, probably, from the inefficiency of the teacher and his inability to fully take in the situation. Subsequent efforts were more successful, and at this time schools are entitled to a higher standard of merit than some others of equal opportunities. Indeed, the school work of the township at large is eminently satisfactory and gratifying to teachers, pupils and patrons.

CHAPTER VII.

BY T. B. HELM.

LOGANSPOUT—PRELIMINARY HISTORY—EARLY SETTLEMENTS—NAME—EARLY IMPROVEMENTS—SETTLERS OF 1828—MADE THE SEAT OF JUSTICE—TOWN CORPORATION—CITY CORPORATION—ADDITIONS TO THE CITY AREA—PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENTS—POPULATION—BRIEF HISTORY OF ITS CHURCHES—SECRET ORDERS—BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS—LEADING BUSINESS INTERESTS, ETC.

UNTIL after the treaties of October 16 and 23, 1826, made with the Pottawattomies and Miamis, the spirit of adventure incident to permanent settlement was scarcely developed in the minds of white people contemplating immigration hither. However, when these treaties had been confirmed, and the Indian titles to the lands ceded thereby had been extinguished—even before the surveys, except of individual reservations, had been made—adventurous pioneers now and then came forth, moved by a desire to secure homes for themselves and families—dropped down, as it were, from the clouds, emerged from adjacent thickets, or floated down the Wabash from the upper settlements at the head of the Maumee. Some who thus came and saw, “squatted,” while others, not fully satisfied with the prospect, passed along still farther in search of the “promised land.”

Notwithstanding the fact that many of those who contemplated seeking homes in this locality were deterred from so doing by reason of their indisposition to risk the hazard of settling in the “Indian country,” yet there were exceptions. As early as August, 1826, before the consummation of the expected treaties, Alexander Chamberlain, or “Aleck,” as he was familiarly called, from Fort Harrison Prairie, anticipating the ultimate success of the treaties, then only in contemplation, and not influenced by the prospect of fancied insecurity, emigrated from his former home and became the pioneer in fact of the early settlers of the county. He pitched his tent among the children of the forest, and subsequently erected his primitive cabin, of small dimensions, on the bank of the Wabash.

opposite the mouth of Eel River, adapted only to the immediate wants of his family. It was soon ascertained that, situated as he was, the only white settler, perhaps, within twenty miles or more, his house room was not sufficient to meet the demands of travelers and home hunters who found it convenient to seek shelter under his hospitable roof. In this contingency, a house of greater dimensions became necessary, when, a little later, by force of circumstances, his own exertions, and the generous assistance of his neighbors at the Deer Creek Settlements, more than twenty miles away, he had the first regular house-raising, a double, two-story, hewed-log building, with a hall-way between, a little to the westward and a short distance inland from his cabin, which, when completed, was opened as a tavern, or place of entertainment for travelers. His personal qualities were such that ere long he received the title of the most popular landlord on the Wabash. Mr. Chamberlain had previously entered the land upon which this settlement was made, the fractional east half of the east half of Section 35, Township 27 north, Range 1 east, on the 25th of May, 1825, for which he received a certificate of purchase. But prior to that date, on the 23d of December, 1824, he had entered the fractional west half of the same half section. Upon this tract (having sold the one first described to Gen. John Tipton on the 3d of April, 1829, for the then snug little sum of \$725) he subsequently erected another double two-story hewed-log house, the exact counterpart of the first, and established the second tavern in the county. His tavern sign, hung in a large oblong frame, fastened upon the top of a wooden post set firmly in the ground, and bearing the inscription, "Entertainment, by A. Chamberlain," might be seen any day, many years after the property had been purchased and occupied by Francis Murphy, Sr., well known to most of the old settlers, who became the owner on 6th of July, 1833, having paid for the same the sum of \$2,000.

Prior to the sale of the property opposite the mouth of Eel River, Gen. Tipton, who had some time before, because of his familiarity with the Indian character and promptness in managing their affairs, induced by his long experience and active service in that field, been appointed Indian agent, with headquarters at Fort Wayne, deeming this a more central point, and every way better adapted to the supervision and wants of his charge, removed the agency from Fort Wayne, and established his headquarters at the Chamberlain

tavern some time in March, 1828, afterward purchasing the property, as above noted, and erecting thereon other buildings necessary for and incident to the transaction of business pertaining to the agency. One of these buildings, used and occupied as an office, was a little one-story frame, with a porch in front, standing but a few feet to the westward and a little to the front of the original building. This agency building—the office—continued to occupy its original position until within the past few years, when, like the race, to the protection of whose interests it was dedicated, it yielded to the inevitable law of change, and was lost to view. As the seat of the agency it was the central point of interest, and continued so for many years, and until it ceased to be used for that purpose. At the time of locating the agency here, the western boundary of the "Great Miami Reserve" was but a few rods east of the buildings just described.

From the best information at hand, William Newman and his wife Vermillia, were, next to Mr. Chamberlain, the first to settle in Cass County. Having entered the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 33, Township 27 north, Range 1 east, just two miles west of the site of the Chamberlain mansion, on the 1st of December, 1825, at the Crawfordsville land office, Mr. Newman "put up" a cabin on the tract, near the left bank of the Wabash, a few rods east of the bluff, since known as the "Simons' Stone Quarry," not long after the date of Mr. Chamberlain's raising at the mouth of Eel River. He moved in, with his family, early in the spring of 1827, and remained there some three or four years, removing thence to Tippecanoe County, in the vicinity of Lafayette, selling his land, January 4, 1831, to William Neff, who, in turn, made the place his home for a number of years. Of the personal history of Mr. Newman, and his pioneer experience in Cass County, but little is now known beyond the declarations of a few persons then best acquainted with him, all of whom unite in the expression that he was a man of generous impulses, possessing habits of industry, which, though greatly paralyzed by the "acclimating process" known as the pioneer's "fever and ague" experience, was sufficiently well established to render him a very satisfactory neighbor. The late Adam Porter, of Carroll County, having previously made his acquaintance in Marion County, and administered to his wants during a severe and protracted illness, a strong mutual friendship was contracted, and Mr.

Porter was strongly urged, in his contemplated visit to the Wabash country to buy land, to call at his cabin and partake of his hospitality, as a partial return for his kindly help in time of need. Mr. Porter, in giving an account of his trip, says: "On making my trip to this country, scarcely remembering the exact whereabouts of my new acquaintance, who should I come across in my travels but friend Newman, and the last man I was thinking of. I was invited to his house and treated like a prince, Mr. Newman strongly urging me to settle on the Wabash, in this county." Others speak of him in similar terms of commendation.

About the same time James Burch settled a little lower down on the same Section, on the land since known as the "Simons' farm." He did not remain long in that locality. Having received from Christian Simons, the father of Isaac, Leonard, Peter and Benjamin Simons, a liberal offer for his interest in the land so occupied by him, he sold his certificate of entry to Mr. Simons, who, in the spring of 1828, took possession of the land and thus became one of the very early settlers in the neighborhood. A part of the same tract now constitutes the homestead of Benjamin Simons, Esq. The settlers above referred to embrace all, or at least all of whom we have now any account, in that portion of the county lying south of the Wabash River, prior to the organization of the township of Eel, in Carroll County, on the 12th of May, 1828.

On the north side of the Wabash, in that part now forming Eel Township, in Cass County, numerous other pioneer men, in the meantime, had made permanent settlement—especially those induced so to do by reason of the excellent opportunities offered as a result of the recent treaty, by the provisions of which individual grants had been reserved to the children of Joseph Barron, immediately west of the mouth of Eel River; to George Cicott, immediately east of and adjoining the first named; and to John B. Richardville, "commencing at the southeast corner of Cicott's Reserve, at the falls of Eel River," and extending eastward on the south side of Eel River and north of the Wabash. The first to avail himself of the opportunity was Maj. Daniel Bell, a brother-in-law of Gen. Tipton, who landed here with his family on the 27th of March, 1827, very soon after the confirmation of the treaty just referred to. He pitched his tent, and subsequently erected his cabin, just east of Berkley Street, and a few rods south of the "old cemetery" grounds. The ruins of this

old cabin might have been seen within the past thirty years on this spot.

Next in point of time was Joseph Barron and his family, who came from Fort Wayne some time in the month of June, 1827, and domiciled temporarily in the old "trading house" erected on the bank of the river in front of the Seybold mansion, and until the completion of the family residence—a double, two-story, hewed-log structure of the pattern set by Mr. Chamberlain—a few rods west of the mouth of Eel River, and near the eastern extremity of the Three Sections tract reserved to his children by the treaty of October 16, 1826. The building was destroyed by fire in September, 1842.

About the same date, Hugh B. McKeen, a son-in-law of Mr. Barron, and for some time connected with the Indian trade at Fort Wayne, and who early acquired an interest in the reservation granted to George Cicott, came here and established a "trading house" for traffic with the Indians, on the bank of the Wabash River, in front of what was afterward known as McKeen Street, on the western boundary of the original plat of Logansport. His residence was situated on the north side of Eel River, nearly opposite the "Forest Mill," on the tract afterward deeded to him by Chauncey Carter as his interest in the Cicott Reserve. His first residence, however, was situated some fifteen rods east of his trading house, where he remained for about one year. Mr. C. B. Lasselle, in his "Sketch of the Early Settlement of Logansport and Cass County," published in the *Democratic Pharos* of June 25, 1851, speaking of Mr. McKeen, says: "The next person who came to reside here was Mr. Hugh B. McKeen, of Fort Wayne. He arrived with his family about the 1st of June following (1827), and with the assistance of Maj. Bell erected two log houses, one for his family and another for a store or trading house. The former stood on the bank of the Wabash, near the 'point,' in front of the southeast corner of Lot No. 3, on the original plat of the city, and the latter about twenty yards [fifteen rods] below. In front of and near to the southeast corner of his dwelling, there stood, and still stands, 'a brave old oak,' under whose lofty and protecting arms McKeen and his friends used to while away many a lonely hour with merry chat and song, for his was a hospitable hearth, and his heart 'knew no guile.' Here he continued to reside and to trade with the Indians and his



John C. Merriam

white neighbors for about one year. His day-book relating to his trade with the whites commences with the date of June 24 and ends with October 11, 1827. His customers were not as numerous and extensive as are those of some of his successors. They amounted to something like a dozen, and hailed from Fort Wayne, St. Joseph's and other distant stations, as well as from this vicinity. His was a kind of civilized establishment, in which the familiar articles of plates, pocket-knives, coffee and sugar were to be found, and when the traders, who kept nothing but Indian goods, got out of these articles by accident or otherwise, they had to make for the 'Mouth of Eel,' as McKeen designated the point of his location, and replenish their stocks. A Mr. William Suttonfield, who prospered at Fort Wayne in the business of a landlord, was also, among others there, a customer of his, and had sometimes to come down—a distance of eighty miles—to replenish his table and revive his guests with a supply of sugar and coffee. Sometimes, too, the more lively and convivial spirits of the latter place would take a kind of 'spree' or trip to the 'Mouth of Eel,' and then the luxuries of pocket-knives, silk handkerchiefs and boots would be in requisition. Maj. Bell and Mr. McKeen were the only persons who came to reside permanently within the present limits of the city or on the reserve during the year of 1827. * * *

Antoine Gamelin and Richard Chabert came in the fall, and built a trading house "on the bank of the Wabash, west of the Barron homestead.

The original plan of Logansport, the seat of justice of Cass County, embraced a small area situated in the southeast corner of the reservation granted to George Cicott by the treaty of October 16, 1826, with the Pottawattomie tribe of Indians. This plan was an unpretentious plat in the shape of a right-angled triangle, with a base (Canal Street) having five, and perpendicular (Fifth Street) having four squares on its front, and intervening streets and alleys, the whole area including 111 standard lots and fractions. The base ran parallel to the general course of the Wabash River, north 77 degrees east, from the southwest corner; the perpendicular at right angles therewith, north 13 degrees west; and the hypotenuse (Eel River Street) extending from the northwest corner of Lot No. 1, along the general course of Eel River, north 34 degrees, 7 minutes east, to its intersection with High Street. The standard lots were five by ten rods in size, alleys, parallel with the base, sixteen and a

half feet in width, and those parallel with the perpendicular, ten feet in width; streets all sixty-six feet in width, except Broadway, which was eighty-two and one-half feet wide. At the first sale of lots, those occupying the position on the corner of a square, were offered and sold for \$75, the others for \$50 each. Many of the lots first offered were on the condition that the purchaser should, within a prescribed period, erect on the lot purchased a house not less than eighteen by twenty feet in size and one-story high.

Chauncey Carter was the proprietor of the original town plat, which was surveyed and the lots staked off April 10, 1828. Subsequently this plat was duly recorded in the office of the recorder of Carroll County September 3, 1828, this territory, at the time, being legally within the jurisdiction of that county. In connection with the name by which the town has since been known, the following characteristic incident is narrated:

"The survey had just been completed, and it only remained to give the new town a name, which would be at once significant and attractive when placed on the plat and recorded. The employes, the proprietor and others, immediately or remotely interested, with a few lookers-on who were present, began severally to offer suggestions touching the matter, having assembled under one of those big branching elm trees that bordered the banks of the Wabash in that vicinity, for the purpose. Gen. Tipton, who entertained a reverence for the classic significance of the Latin and Greek etymologies, intimated his preference for a Latin compound which would be a synonym for the 'Mouth of Eel,' of cherished memory, commemorative of the location. Another submitted an Indian name by which the place had before been known. Meanwhile, numerous other propositions had been presented, and canvassed without effect. Then Mr. McKeen, who had formerly resided on the Maumee River, in the vicinity of which Capt. Logan, a Shawanee chief, lost his life, while attesting his fidelity to the white people, in the month of November, 1812, proposed that the memory of this Indian hero be perpetuated in the name of the new town. Col. Duret agreed with the idea, and thought the addition of 'port' to the chief's name would be both appropriate and euphonious, which was accepted by common consent; hence the name Logansport."

Afterward, on the 12th of August, 1829, soon after the organization of the county, by the consideration of the commissioners ap-

pointed by the Legislature for the purpose, Logansport was selected as the seat of justice of Cass County, pursuant to the provisions of the act authorizing the organization of the county. At the time the town was laid out, and for several years succeeding, its importance was chiefly recognized in the light of a central "trading post" for a large extent of Indian territory surrounding, and because of that fact it acquired a well merited fame. The consequence was that, as soon as the course began to be diverted from this point, the producing population outside the town being inadequate to the demands of consumption, the growth of the town was greatly retarded for several years, until, indeed, the products of the country equaled, overbalanced the consumption account of the non-producers in town, and the avenues of trade were opened with other markets.

"The increase in population and facilities for business during the several years succeeding the season of greatest depression in 1836-37, when everything was at a stand-still, was gradual, uniform and certain. Prior to 1860-65 the spirit of improvement and enterprise was scarcely developed. At a later period, however, new life and vigor began to be infused into the elements of progress, and more rapid advances in the prospects of trade were foreshadowed. Activity in every department of industry was the rule rather than the exception; and capital, before withheld from profitable investments—as if a dollar out of sight was forever lost—began to seek investment in public and private enterprises, which have since yielded liberal profits.

"From that time the character of the improvements was no longer uncertain, but continued to assume a more healthy and permanent aspect than was ever before known, and the population, therefore, increased in an equal or greater ratio during the succeeding decade." At this time the railroad and other facilities for communication with the great points of trade East, West, North and South, are equaled by a few, surpassed by a far less number.

Sale of Lots—Improvements.—When the survey had been completed and the plat of the town prepared, lots were offered and sold at private sale. The first sold was Lot No. 1 to John B. Duret, to whom was given the first choice in consideration of his having executed a finished copy of the original draft of the plat; Lot No. 51 was sold to George W. Ewing, and Nos. 47 and 48 to Cyrus Taber, both of whom had recently come here from Fort Wayne for the pur-

pose of establishing themselves in the Indian trade, which was likely to become an important element in the future of Logansport, since it was understood that Gen. Tipton contemplated the removal of the agency of the Miami and Pottawattomie Indians from Fort Wayne to this place.

"Soon after the sale of the lots above mentioned, preparations were made for clearing them off and putting up buildings; and by the approach of summer the forests were made to resound with the stroke of the woodman's ax and the falling trees. During the summer and fall of that year the following houses were erected on the original plat, to wit: A single-story log house on Lot No. 33, now [1851] occupied by John F. Bruggaman, which was erected by Mr. Carter, and intended as a future family residence. A similar building on Lot 50, by same, for the purpose of an Indian trading establishment, conducted under the firm of Carter, Walker & Co., which was, a few years since, torn down to make way for the more stately stone edifice of Dr. Jerolaman now erected upon its site. A double-house of hewed logs was built by Cyrus Taber on Lots 47 and 48, so constructed that the partition wall between the two rooms of the building was "designed to fix the line of demarkation between the two lots, so as to give to each lot a house conforming in size to the conditions of the sale, and one story in height. One end of the building was used as a residence, and the other as a store-room or 'trading house.'" This building was afterward weather-boarded, and stood for many years as a monument of the architecture characteristic of those primeval days.

"A similar house, one and a half stories high, on Lot 51, was erected by George W. Ewing for an Indian trading house," now occupied by Martin Frank. "Another double cabin was built by Gillis McBean, on Market Street, occupying a position very nearly, if not quite, on the line separating Lots 30 and 31, now [1875] the middle section of the late Barnett House. It was built with a hall between the two rooms, and a well was dug so that it was directly, or nearly so, opposite the hall, on the south side of the building. My informant says, the well referred to, is now under the back part of the Barnett House—the part formerly known as the 'Exchange.'"

During the same year, Alexander McAlister built a log cabin on Lot 5, situated at the northwest corner of Canal and First Streets,

at first used for a tailoring shop, but subsequently purchased by Peter Longlois and occupied as a trading house. A story-and-a-half log house was erected on the east side of Lot 32, near the alley, by Gen. Tipton, for Dr. Hiram Todd, previous to the latter's arrival during the same summer. Later, in 1830, a brick residence was erected on the front of the same lot. In the fall of that year (1828) a single-story log house was also erected on the southeast corner of Lot No. 71, by Peter Johnson, for a dwelling, but not completed until the following year. The premises are now occupied by D. D. Dykeman, Esq., whose residence is situated on the north end of the lot. Late in the fall of 1828, a small frame building, to be used as a tailor's shop, was put up on Lot 45, by David Patrick, for the occupancy of "J. B. Eldridge, Tailor," who immediately established himself in business at that point.

Other Settlers in 1828.—On the 6th of November, 1828, David Patrick arrived in Logansport, having left Fort Wayne the day succeeding the election for President of the United States, and traveled the whole distance on foot, accompanied by Pleasant Grubb, his friend and shopmate. They were of the class of mechanics known as "cabinet-makers," but since there was little call for that species of handicraft, their attention was early directed to the cultivation of the kindred branch designated as "carpenter and joiner work," in which they found steady and lucrative employment.

Not far from the same date, Job B. Eldridge came here from the neighborhood of the "Treaty Ground" where he had been for some time previously employed by Gen. Tipton in making clothes for the Indians. Shortly after his arrival, as soon as suitable quarters could be obtained, he set up the first tailor's shop in Logansport, and successfully pursued that avocation for many years. Thomas J. Cummings, who came about the same time, or later, working with him under the firm name of Eldridge & Cummings,

October 11, 1828, James Smith, father of Judge Anthony F. Smith, settled here, and shortly after his arrival commenced the construction of a brick house on Lot 77, at the northeast corner of Canal and Fourth Streets, being the west section of the building. Afterward the property was purchased and improved by Philip Leamey, who built the section east of and adjoining the other, and opened a tavern, which for many years was known as the "Leamey House." The buildings and improvements are now owned and oc-

cupied by the Panhandle Railroad Company as a depot. About the same time, John Smith, Sr., father of Maj. Benjamin H. Smith, came here with his family and became a permanent resident.

During the fall of the same year, Frederick W. and James H. Kintner, with Harvey Heth, all of whom had formerly been residents of Corydon, Harrison Co., Ind., but more recently from Fort Wayne, though immediately from the vicinity of the Treaty Ground, at Paradise Springs, in Wabash County, located in Logansport and commenced business as saddle and harness-makers. Here they soon worked up a good trade and continued business for many years. Their first location was on the northwest corner of Canal and First Streets, in the building subsequently occupied by Peter Longlois. Afterward, for several years, their shop was on the southeast corner of Lot 48, immediately west of the residence of the late Chauncey Carter. Frederick Kintner died more than fifty years ago, and Harvey Heth at a much later period. James H. Kintner continued to reside in this city until about the year 1868, when, having received a position in connection with the Indian agency in the Western Territory, he left here. A few years later he went to Indianapolis, and thence to Dayton, Ohio, where he died in the summer or fall of 1885.

Andrew Waymire, from the vicinity of Richmond, Ind., came here in the early part of the year 1828. Possessing great ingenuity and skill in different departments of mechanics, he made himself a very useful member of society, and did much toward advancing the interests and in adding to the welfare and prosperity of the whole community. The works of greatest moment that were wrought out by him were in the construction of the saw-mills and the grist-mill for Gen. Tipton, to whose early enterprise and foresight the people of Cass County, and especially Logansport, owe so much, and whose efforts in their behalf were so little appreciated during his lifetime. Mr. Waymire was not only an excellent mill-wright, but a house-carpenter and cabinet-maker of no mean ability. There are yet specimens of his mechanical skill to be found among the relics of the past in this city. He left here in the spring or summer of 1837, and when last heard from was in one of the Western territories.

James Wyman, formerly of Fort Wayne, came and settled here in the fall of 1828. After a residence in this place for a few years

he returned to Fort Wayne, and made that place his permanent home. Francis Aveline, also of Fort Wayne, made a temporary settlement in Logansport, some time during the same season, but subsequently returned to his former home, having remained here for five or six years. Robert Hars, another citizen of Fort Wayne, but formerly of western Ohio, came here some time in the summer of 1828, and in the fall of that year, with his family, made this his home. He died, however, on the evening of December 25 following, but his family continued to be residents of the place. His widow, the mother of Mrs. John F. Dodds, died at the residence of her daughter, in this city, only a few years since.

When Cyrus Taber came from Fort Wayne and settled in Logansport, his brother, Samuel D. Taber, came also, but after a residence of a few years he moved northward, and settled permanently on the Michigan Road, not far south of Plymouth, in Marshall County, Ind., where he kept a tavern, or place of entertainment, during a long series of years, and his house was one of popular resort for all who passed that way. In addition to those already named, John R. Hinton, Moses Randall, Edward McCartney, Jacob Woodcock, Moses Chilson, Samuel Edsal, Reuben Covert, Jonathan Crago, Moses Barclay, Peter DeJean, and perhaps others, settled and resided here, temporarily, at least, during the year 1828. If there were others, the number was few, and their identity at this late day would be exceedingly difficult to establish.

Town Corporation.—Pursuant to the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, for the incorporation of towns, approved February 10, 1831, the inhabitants of Logansport, desiring to ascertain whether public sentiment was in favor of erecting and maintaining a town corporation, assembled at the Canal Mansion House, in said town, on Monday, September 5, 1831, and having organized by the election of Samuel Ward as president and James B. Campbell as clerk, submitted the question to the determination of the legally qualified voters present. At that election, upon counting the ballots so cast, it was found that there were forty-five votes in favor of incorporation, and but two against. It was therefore declared that the town should be so incorporated, and to that end the territory was divided into five districts, as follows: First District—Bounded on the north by Eel River, east by Second Street, and south by the Wabash River. Second—Bounded on the

north by Broadway Street, east by Bridge Street, south by the Wabash River, and west by Second Street. Third—Bounded on the north by Market Street, east by Fifth Street, south by the Wabash River, and west by Bridge Street. Fourth—Bounded north by Broadway to Fourth Street, west by Fourth Street to the alley between Carter and Ward's lots, north by said alley, east by Fifth Street, south by Market Street, and west by Bridge Street. Fifth—North by Eel River, east by Fifth Street to alley between Carter and Ward's Lots; south by said alley to Fourth Street, east by Fourth to Broadway Street, south by Broadway, and west by Second Street.

Notice was then given, dated September 6, 1831, to hold elections in said several districts for the choice of five trustees, on Monday, September 12. At the election so held, John Ward, J. Vigus, Hiram Todd, John Scott and Peter Anderson were chosen trustees to represent said five districts. From the record of their proceedings, the first meeting of the town board was held on November 11, 1831. Logansport, as thus incorporated, was embraced within the limits of the original plat only. During the existence of the corporation, however, the limits were extended east to Tenth Street. The town corporation terminated in April, 1838.

Incorporated as a City.—During the session of 1837-38 of the Legislature of the State of Indiana, a special act was passed authorizing the incorporation of Logansport as a city, which act was approved by the Governor, David Wallace, on the 17th of February, 1838. Pursuant to the provisions of the third and fourth sections of said act, an election was held by the qualified voters residing in said city, at the office of the clerk of Cass County, on the first Tuesday, being the 3d of April, 1838, at which election Jordan Vigus was chosen the first mayor, John S. Patterson, recorder; Cyrus Taber, Job B. Eldridge, Philip Leamey, W. H. Wright and S. S. Tipton were chosen aldermen to represent the five wards of the city; and Robert B. Stevenson, treasurer. In accordance with the requirements of Section 12 of the charter, all said officers appeared before Lismund Basye, Esq., a justice of the peace of said county, and took the oath prescribed by law. The first meeting of the board of aldermen or common council was held at the office of Tipton & Patterson, on Wednesday, the 11th of April, 1838, at which meeting and the one succeeding (April 12) the following

other officers were chosen: Henry Chase, city attorney; Jacob Hull, high constable; Levin Turner and Benjamin Green, collectors and assessors, and also, police constables; DeHart Booth and Barton R. Keep, street commissioners; John Dodd, flour inspector, gauger and sealer of weights and measures; John B. Turner, measurer of grain, lumber wood, coal and lime; Joseph P. Berry, weigher of hay; George Weirick, common crier. Wm. H. Wright and Spier S. Tipton were also appointed a committee to draft ordinances. The city government as then organized, modified from time to time by the law-making power of the State, has since maintained a successive existence, greatly enlarged her territorial area and the measure of her population. In June, 1870, the boundaries of the city were extended, east, west, north and south, so as to embrace an extent of territory equal to nearly eight square miles; but subsequently the general area was diminished to the extent of two square miles, or more.

Additions.—At the time Logansport became clothed with the powers incident to a city government its boundaries were designated by Eel River on the north and northwest, by the Wabash River on the south, and by Ninth Street on the east, that territory including only the original plat laid out by Chauncey Carter, and the several additions laid out by Gen. John Tipton in his lifetime. Aside from the original plat, the following principal additions have been incorporated with and become a part of the city of Logansport, as now known.

Tipton's First Addition, consisting of forty-eight lots lying immediately east of, adjoining, and of uniform size north and south with the original plat, was laid out by John Tipton on the 3d of August, 1833, and extends east to Seventh Street, between Market and High.

Tipton's Second Addition, consisting of fifty-five lots, lying immediately east of the First Addition, and the lots of uniform size with those in the preceding addition, was laid out by John Tipton on the 8th of June, 1835, between Seventh and Eighth Streets, and between Market and High, and from the canal to the Wabash River between Oak and Berkley Streets.

Tipton's Third Addition, consisting of sixteen lots, bounded north by Eel River, south by High and Eel River Streets, and east by the Canal, was laid out by John Tipton on the 5th of October, 1835.

Tipton's Fourth Addition, consisting of fifty-four lots, lying immediately east of the Second Addition, and extending south of Market Street, on both sides of Spencer Street, and east to Ninth, was also laid out by John Tipton on the 27th of October, 1835.

Administrator's First Addition, consisting of fifty-five standard and fifty-one out-lots, each equal to two standard lots, lying immediately east of Tipton's Fourth Addition, between Ninth and Twelfth Streets, extending from High Street to the canal, was laid out by the administrators of the estate of John Tipton, deceased, pursuant to the order of the probate court of Cass County, on February 13, 1840.

Administrator's Second Addition, consisting of twenty-seven out-lots, each equal in area to eight standard lots, lying immediately east of the Administrator's First Addition, between Twelfth and Fifteenth Streets, extending from High Street to the canal, and between the canal and the Wabash River, westward to Berkley Street, was laid out by the administrators of John Tipton, deceased, pursuant to the order of the probate court of Cass County, on June 3, 1843. The out-lots embraced in the two preceding additions were subsequently subdivided by the purchasers thereof at different periods, and designated on the records as additions laid out by the subdividing proprietors.

(Original) West Logan, consisting of 201 lots, lying on the northwest bank of Eel River, in George Cicott's Reserve, and east of Barron's Reserve, was laid out by William F. Peterson and Edward H. Lytle on September 28, 1835.

W. L. Brown's Addition, consisting of eighty lots, in the east part of Barron's Reserve and adjoining the original plat of West Logan, on the west, was laid out by William L. Brown on November 20, 1853, and comprises that part of the city of Logansport, known as "Brownstown."

Harvey Heth's Addition, consisting of twenty-four lots, lying west of and adjoining William L. Brown's Addition, between Linden and Bates Streets, was laid out in Lot 2 of the partition of Barron's Reserve, by Harry Heth on April 27, 1863.

Mary Ann Heth's Addition, consisting of forty lots, lying immediately west of and adjoining W. L. Brown's Addition, between Wheatland Street and the Wabash River, was laid out by Mary Ann Heth on April 2, 1866.

John P. Usher's Addition, consisting of 139 lots, lying east of Fifteenth Street and between Spear Street and the canal, was laid out by John P. Usher on May 26, 1863.

George T. Tipton's First Addition, consisting of seventy-two lots, lying east of Fifteenth Street, between Eel River and Spear Street, was laid out by George T. Tipton on July, 1853.

Noah S. LaRose's First Addition, consisting of eighty lots, lying between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets and between High and George Streets, was laid out by Noah S. LaRose on July 6, 1867.

Sarah M. Tipton's Addition, consisting of 109 standard and nine out-lots, lying east of N. S. LaRose's First Addition, and extending from Eel River south to Spear Street, was laid out by Mrs. Sarah M. Tipton, widow of the late George T. Tipton, deceased, June 2, 1873. George T. Tipton's Second Addition lies immediately south of this.

D. D. Dykeman's Third Addition, consisting of 319 standard and ten out-lots, occupying the grounds adjacent to the shops of the Panhandle Railroad Company, the area known as the homestead of Gen. John Tipton, was laid out by D. D. Dykeman on May 5, 1870.

D. D. Dykeman's Fourth Addition, consisting of ninety-two lots, lying between the west line of West Logan and Heth Street, and between Wheatland and Pratt Streets, was laid out by David D. Dykeman on April 22, 1874.

Noah S. LaRose's Second Addition, consisting of 103 lots, lying immediately north of the Wabash & Erie Canal, between Hanna's Addition to West Logan and Josephus Atkinson's Addition, was laid out by Noah S. LaRose on June 26, 1872.

Josephus Atkinson's Addition, consisting of 144 lots, lying south of the College grounds and west of College Street, was laid out by Josephus Atkinson on June 10, 1872.

Taberville, consisting of 116 lots, lying south of the Wabash River and east of the Michigan Road, was laid out by Allen Hamilton and Cyrus Taber on July 11, 1853.

Besides these, there are numerous additions of more or less magnitude, laid out by John B. Shultz, W. H. Standley, William Douglass, Humphrey Taber's estate, James Cheney, T. C. White-side, Dodds & Buchanan, Cecil & Wilson, and others, at differ-

ent times, all of which are included in the corporate limits of the city.

Churches.—The First Baptist Church was organized in 1829. On the 26th day of December of that year John Smith, Charles Polke, David Patrick, Rhoda Shields, Nancy Ross, James Smith and Nancy Smith met for consultation concerning the question of a church organization in Cass County, and the preliminary steps necessary to its satisfactory accomplishment. The articles of faith, as recognized by the Regular Baptist Church, were declared and signed by those present.

On the 20th of February, 1830, pursuant to the request of those above named, and the desire of others of like faith in Cass County, John Knight, William Hance, and John Lennon, from Deer Creek Church, and Elder Samuel Arthur, from Wea Church, met for the purpose of organizing them into a Gospel Church, Elder Arthur acting as moderator and John Lennon as clerk. A council being thus organized, the several brothers and sisters first named presented their letter, which being read, the council made the following proclamation:

We, the above presbytery, do hereby certify that we have, pursuant to their request, constituted them into a Gospel Church.

JOHN LENNON, *Clerk.*

After organization, the church appointed Charles Polke as clerk, and adopted the name of Eel River, as that by which the new church should be known. James Smith was chosen moderator at the succeeding meeting, held on the 20th of March.

From that time forward church meetings were held monthly, and on the 19th of March, 1831, fixed "Rules of Decorum" were adopted, the better to expedite business. During this period, Elder James Smith usually administered to the spiritual wants of the church. Afterward, Elder William Reese "took care of the church," and continued in that relation, at intervals, until June, 1838, at which time "Elder William Corbin was regularly invited to spend half his labors in the Gospel at this place."

Meanwhile, some differences of opinion having arisen in matters appertaining to the unity of faith and practice, on the 2d of March, 1839, a revision of the articles of faith was ordered, and Elder Corbin, Aaron Yantis, William Aldrich and George Weirick were appointed a committee for that purpose. On the 6th of April

following, the revised articles were presented, read and adopted, together with the church covenant.

In the spring of 1842 there was, for the time being, a great revival of interest in the affairs of the church, which seemed to calm the troubled waters of discord, and cause many new applications for membership to be presented and accepted according to usage. About this time Elder William M. Pratt, brother of the late Daniel D. Pratt, visited this county, and, participating in, gave new interest to the revival effort before in progress. Elder Pratt remained here, laboring with earnest zeal and marked effect, for more than a year, the membership having increased under his ministrations more than 200. Mr. Pratt's term of service with this church closed on the 30th of September, 1843.

On the 2d of December, 1843, Rev. Demas Robinson, succeeding Elder Pratt, began to labor with the church in the relation of pastor, and sustained that relation acceptably until the spring of 1845. Elder Robinson was called as a supply until a settled pastor could be secured, entering upon the duties of that relation September 6, and continuing until December 6, 1845. At that date Elder E. T. Manning was called to succeed him in the pastoral relation. For several months preceding a general feeling of disquietude prevailed among the members, manifesting itself in numerous and protracted delinquencies in their attendance upon church services. These manifestations continued with little abatement through the year.

Elder C. M. Richmond was chosen pastor on the 5th of December, 1846, his term of service, however, was to be counted from the 10th of October preceding, because from that date he had been supplying the pulpit in the interest of the church. Notwithstanding the frequent change of pastors during the past few years, want of unity continued to prevail, more, perhaps, from a dissatisfaction concerning the nature of the old church polity, than from any other cause. To remedy this element of discord it was proposed to modify the ancient articles so as to conform essentially to the advanced opinions of dissenting members. Failing in the success of a movement so necessary to the healthy growth and prosperity of the church, and the faithful observance of Christian duties, withdrawals from membership became the rule rather than the exception. Finally, the necessity for a new organization, more in accord with the advanced thought of the day touching matters of faith and dis-

cipline, was a settled conviction. Yet, occasionally meetings and services continued to be held until April 3, 1852, when the First, or "Eel River Regular Baptist Church" in Logansport, ceased to exist as such. The day of its usefulness having passed, it was immediately succeeded by the incoming of the Second Baptist Church.

Second Baptist Church, which had perfected its organization previously, on the 4th of April, 1847, pursuant to previous notice of the purpose contemplated. This purpose is fully set forth in the preamble to the new organization:

Believing the time has come when we can best secure our advancement in piety and religious enjoyment, and extend aid to the cause of truth, by withdrawing from the First Baptist Church of this place, on account of dissensions and long continued neglect of gospel discipline, and consequent inability of said church to pursue an efficient course of action; and seeing no prospect of riddance from these and other obstacles to the prosperity of said church, we, therefore, agree to organize into a new church, by adopting the following constitution, by-laws, covenants and articles of faith.

This meeting was presided over by Rev. C. M. Richmond, Samuel A. Hall acting as clerk. The following persons constituted the original membership, having adopted the proposed new regulations and attached their names thereto: J. A. Taylor, S. A. Hall, William Aldrich, Daniel Ivins, J. H. Crain, C. M. Richmond, W. H. Aldrich, Mary A. Aldrich, Virginia Loomis, Mary P. Richmond, Lucinda Weirick, Elizabeth Richardson and Harriet Neff.

Among the first efforts put forth by this new church toward insuring a prosperous future, were to secure the services of an efficient pastor, the organization of a Sunday-school, and the erection of a suitable building in which to worship. Elder C. M. Richmond was chosen pastor, and he entered at once upon the active discharge of his duties. The first board of trustees consisted of Adkins Nash, Samuel A. Hall and James A. Taylor.

At a meeting of the council of churches within Association limits, on the 26th of May, 1847, it was "*Resolved, unanimously*, That this council does hereby recognize the Second Baptist Church, of Logansport, as a regular Baptist Church, established in accordance with Gospel principles." Elder Deweese, then, on behalf of the council, through Elder C. M. Richmond, extended the hand of fellowship to the church thus organized. On the 15th of January, 1848, Adkins Nash and Timothy C. Merrit were elected the first deacons. On the same day, a donation of \$114, to be appropriated toward the purchase of a lot for the church, was made by the

"Baptist Female Benevolent Society," of Logansport, and gratefully accepted.

Early steps were taken, by the appointment of appropriate committees of conference, to devise a plan of union of the First and Second Churches. These efforts, after numerous interchanges of opinion, were finally successful, and on the 1st of February, 1849, the plan of such union was perfected.

After the close of the term of service for which Elder Richmond had been employed, the church was without the services of a regular pastor until July, 13, 1849, when Elder Demas Robinson was again called. He continued in charge until October 5, 1850, when he was succeeded by Elder John P. Barnett, who commenced his labors on the 17th of November following. On the 1st of February, 1852, Elder Barnett resigned his charge, and the church was then without a pastor until August 29, 1852, when the vacancy was supplied by Elder H. C. Skinner. Subsequently, at a meeting of the church on the 1st of October, 1853, Elder Skinner resigned his charge as pastor, and was succeeded temporarily by Elder Demas Robinson, whose relationship with the church was summarily closed by voting a withdrawal of its fellowship on the 4th of March, 1854. Afterward, Elder W. F. Parker was called, but he closed his pastoral relation in June, 1855. Services were irregular thereafter, until the employment of Elder J. R. Ash, on the 31st of July, 1856, who continued his labor with the church until March, 1858, when he resigned his charge.

Early in the year 1854, the wants of the church began to foreshadow the necessity of building a house of worship of enlarged proportions, for the accommodation of its increased membership. In February of that year, the requisite preliminary action was had in the matter, and not long afterward the new building was put under contract. The result was the erection of the present commodious brick church, on the northeast corner of Seventh and Broadway Streets, in the city of Logansport. It was dedicated on the 9th of March, 1862.

Elder Edward W. Clark succeeded Mr. Ash, as pastor of the church and remained until July 15, 1860, when Elder Silas Tucker, who had previously been invited, took charge of the pastorate. Elder Tucker labored very earnestly and with great acceptance for the upbuilding of the church and for the best interests of the cause he engaged to

promote. While he was thus engaged, the new house of worship, before commenced, was completed and set apart by dedication, the dedicatory sermon being preached by him on that occasion. Dr. Tucker continued to labor with this church until the close of the year 1871, with marked success in his pulpit efforts and pastoral relation. About one year prior to the severance of his relations with the church, a careful review of the situation showed a membership of 272 persons, of whom 217 were reported in good standing, 33 of doubtful standing, and 22 whose standing was unknown. Subsequently, 85 names were added to the roll of church membership prior to the year 1878.

After the departure of Dr. Tucker, Elder A. H. Stole was called, and began his work on the 30th of August, 1872, continuing until July 1, 1877. On the first Sunday in January, 1878, the pulpit was occupied by Rev. H. L. Stetson who was subsequently called to the pastorate and entered upon the discharge of his duties as such. Mr. Stetson has since labored successfully, and as an evidence of that success, a magnificent brick parsonage was erected north of the church in the summer and fall of 1884. The membership numbers at this date 221.

Second Presbyterian—New School.—To Rev. Martin M. Post, D. D., the credit is due of sowing the first seed, which, under his careful culture germinated, and in due time developed into the Presbyterian Church of Logansport. Attracted by the prospect of a new town, situated on lands recently purchased of the Pottawattomie Indians, of great promise and vacant of religious institutions, where he could commence his life work, and "build on no other man's foundation," he came here Christmas week, in 1829. Upon his advent into Logansport two females constituted the entire Presbyterian element within an area of twenty miles around. "Within forty miles, save at one place, there was no organized church. Soon a small Baptist Church, and a few months later an equally small Methodist class, were gathered." In this field, uncultivated as it was, he began and laid the foundation of the church of his choice. On Thursday evening, December 31, 1829, under his direction, the first weekly prayer-meeting under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church was held in the "old seminary" building, on Market Street. "A union meeting for prayer, sustained by females, was early established, and in times of special religious in-

terest numerously attended; twenty-five or thirty such helpers in in the gospel on some occasions thus met from the several congregations; and from the dawn of our history, for whatever piety and good works have existed in Logansport, the obligation is largely due to women; the prayers of the living and the departed are its richest treasure."

A Sabbath-school was formed in May, 1830, of which Mr. Post was superintendent. This was the only one in Logansport for seven years, and in 1836 it numbered 125 scholars. The church proper was organized on the 22d of January, 1831, with 21 members. The developed germ vitalized on the 31st of December, 1829, by the establishment of the weekly prayer-meetings, whereby the energies of the faithful were concentrated and consecrated to the noble work. "As the fruit of a religious interest, greater, relative to the population, than has since been in the county; 13 were added before the close of the year," 34 within a period of two years after the institution of that humble, unpretentious, prayer-meeting. All this, too, was the result of earnest, unselfish effort on the part of the leading spirit directing the work.

"Again, in 1837," says Mr. Post, "10 by conversion were received at one time, and after having dismissed 26 to aid in forming country churches, there remained 117 members. Within a period of two years (1836-37) 68 had been added, the larger part recent immigrants. Soon the tide set back, the population of the city for a while diminished, the public works—the canal and bridges—being completed and the times reversed." Within a period of thirty years from the organization of the church 382 members were received and participated in its exercises. The results attained in the eighteen years succeeding give assurance that the kind and quality of the spiritual instruction received, with the personal example of the reverend instructor, who watched over it during the early years of its upbuilding, have had much to do in the measure of the permanency and usefulness of the church to-day.

"Father Post," as he was familiarly known, continued his pastoral relation with this church from its organization until 1866, when he was relieved from active work in that relation. He was succeeded by Rev. Adolphus S. Dudley, whose term of service commenced with the close of Dr. Post's thirty-sixth year of patient

watch and care over the interests vital to the upbuilding and prosperity of the society best known as "Father Post's Church."

While Dr. Post ceased to labor as the pastor of this church in Logansport, his time was appropriated almost exclusively to missionary work among those branches of the parent church in the city, which his paternal care had planted and nurtured in the country adjacent, during the later years of his useful and exemplary life.

Mr. Dudley commenced his work with an interested zeal commensurate with the magnitude of his task, continuing thus to maintain, by his assiduity, the extensive popularity of the church, acquired through the long years of Father Post's pastoral experience. He remained in charge during the succeeding three years, at the end of which time Dr. James Matthews was chosen to succeed him. The church, under his ministrations, maintained its former prestige in the religious world. Dr. Matthews resigned his charge some time during the spring of 1874. After a short interval Rev. Robert B. Stimson was clothed with the pastoral charge in Dr. Matthews' stead, continuing in that relation until the last of April, 1876. He was succeeded, a short time after, by Rev. Roswell C. Post, youngest son of the late Martin M. Post, D. D., who, in fact, founded the church, and to whose example and watchful care, it owes so much to-day. The church, perhaps, was never in better condition, and its sphere of usefulness never more completely occupied, than at that period. During his pastorate, extensive improvements, before commenced, were vigorously prosecuted, and when he was called to a larger sphere of work, this church and congregation parted with him reluctantly.

In January, 1881, Rev. Edward S. Scott was called, and upon the completion of the improvements referred to, he was duly installed pastor of the church April 10, 1883. Since that time, as before, the church prospered greatly, under his administration, and a healthy interest has continued to be manifested. The congregations are large, and the Sunday-school, conducted as an auxiliary of the church, has a good attendance, and, with the officers and teachers in charge, is doing an efficient work.

The church property in its present condition has cost about \$20,000, and is free from debt. Indeed, the financial condition is said to be most encouraging, and its recent experiences in spiritual

growth warrants the expectation of a larger measure of Divine favor.

First, or Old School Presbyterian.—Until 1838, when the Presbyterian Church of the United States was divided into two distinct branches, the New School, or Second Church, as it is now known, embraced the whole family of the church in Cass County, and was represented by Rev. Martin M. Post, to whose fostering care it is indebted for the high rank awarded to it in this community. From that date a gradual separation of the two elements began to take place, the breach continuing to widen until, by the action of the Logansport Presbytery, at a later period, the disintegration became complete. The outgrowth of these proceedings of the controlling authority of the church-at-large was the organization of what was declared to be the "Old School Church."

This new organization dates its existence from the 19th of March, 1840, when it took the name by which it continued to be known until the reunion was effected some years ago. Afterward, it was known and designated as the First Church. A year or two anterior to the division before mentioned, the Rev. John Wright—father of John W. and Williamson Wright—who had been, for the thirty-two years preceding, pastor of the church at Lancaster, Ohio, resigned his charge at that place and took up his residence in Logansport, whither his two sons had preceded him. Upon the organization of the church here, Mr. Wright took charge of it temporarily, and on the Sunday following, James Harper and William Brown were ordained by him as elders, the first chosen by the new society. In the absence of these latter gentlemen, Joseph Corbit, who had been ordained as such during his residence in Ohio, acted as elder *pro tem*. The first board of trustees chosen consisted of Joseph Corbit, James W. Dunn and John W. Wright, and the first regular pastor chosen was the Rev. James Buchanan, in the spring of 1841, who continued to hold that position until the time of his death, in September, 1843. From the date of the organization up to the period of Mr. Buchanan's death, there were fifty-three additions to the original eighteen who constituted the first membership.

Some time in the year 1842, Williamson Wright donated to the church Lot No. 144 in Tipton's Fourth Addition to Logansport, on condition that a stone edifice be erected thereon, at a cost of not less than \$2,000, and maintained as a church. The necessary building

was accordingly erected on said lot, being completed in 1842, and subsequently enlarged by adding twenty feet to its length.

The first meetings of the society were held in the second story of a frame building on the northwest corner of Broadway and Fourth Streets, before, at the time, and afterward used as a school-room. The site of that old building is now occupied by McTaggart's Block. In this room the organization was consummated, where, also, the successive meetings were held from that time forward until near the close of the summer, or early in the fall, of the year 1840. Then a room in the third story of a brick building on the north side of Market Space was prepared, and occupied for church purposes until the fall of 1842, when the new church, being completed, was first used.

In the spring of 1844 Rev. Thomas Crowe, of Hanover, Ind., was called as pastor. He was a young man of much promise and greatly beloved by his congregation, but in consequence of the failing health of his wife he returned to his former home in the fall of 1847. During his ministry, William Thornton, Andrew Young and Robert Rowan were elected additional elders. There were also eighteen members added to the church.

From the time of Mr. Crowe's departure until the fall of 1848, Dr. Frederick T. Brown, licensed at a presbytery in Logansport, supplied the pulpit here, before accepting a call from the First Church, in Madison, Ind. Other supplies were only transient. Succeeding Frederick T., Rev. Hugh Brown was called to the pastoral charge of the church in the fall of 1848, having meantime returned from China, whither he had gone as a missionary. He remained in charge here one year, and, declining to remain longer, he removed hence to northern Illinois. During his ministry here, however, there were twenty-four additions to the membership of the church.

The next pastor was Rev. Adam Haines, a young minister of superior ability, who, in consequence of ill health, did not remain long, and finally surrendered his trust into the hands of Rev. Levi Hughes, the latter taking charge of the church as its pastor in the year 1852. Mr. Hughes held the pastorate until the fall of 1859, when he resigned and removed to Minneapolis, Minn., as a means of recuperating his overtaxed mental and physical energies. As the result of his labors here the church building was enlarged, the base-

ment overhauled, prepared and furnished for the Sunday-school, and a large addition made to the membership of the church. From that time until the spring of 1861, the pulpit was temporarily supplied by Rev. H. R. Henneigh and Rev. H. W. Shaw, the latter, during that period and before, being principal of the Logansport High School.

At the time indicated above Rev. J. C. Irwin, having been called, took the pastoral charge. During his ministry the parsonage property adjoining that of the church was purchased, and has since been used as such. The ministry of Mr. Irwin was very successful, in that he labored zealously in the execution of the trust reposed in him. At one time a leave of absence for three months was granted him, to canvass for the endowment of the Logansport Presbyterian Academy. While he was thus absent the pulpit was supplied by Rev. C. H. Dunlap, who awakened a lively religious interest, the result of which was the addition of sixty-four members to the church. These, with the other additions under Mr. Irwin's personal ministrations, made the total increase 130 members during his term of service, which closed in the summer of 1867.

"On the 1st of August, 1867, Rev. William Greenough, of Piqua, Ohio, on a previous call of the church," became pastor, and continued in that relation until the fall of 1870. The accessions during the time he labored with the church were seventy, in a period of three years.

He was succeeded by Rev. L. M. Scofield in January, 1871. Under his administration the church and Sunday-school were largely increased in the number of their members respectively, and in the efficiency of their labors. The good results wrought out by the superior executive ability of those having in charge the management of church affairs made the necessity for further enlargement of their house of worship apparent. With this object in view, plans and specifications were agreed upon, and the work of remodeling the old structure commenced about September 10, 1877. So rapidly was the work pushed forward that the magnificent new church edifice, soon after completed, was ready for occupancy on the 2d day of December, 1877, and services were held there, accordingly, on that day. Mr. Scofield continued to serve his church faithfully and well, laboring assiduously to promote its best interests until failing health called upon him to relinquish his pastorate and seek rest in other fields.

He was subsequently succeeded by Rev. Wellington E. Loucks, a gentleman of high intellectual culture and a gifted orator, who, from the beginning, has been exceedingly popular among his people, commanding the attention and interest of the large congregations that greet him from Sunday to Sunday. Under his administration the prosperity of the church has equaled, if, indeed, it has not surpassed, that enjoyed in previous years.

The Sunday-school is large, well conducted and prosperous, also, under the efficient management of the excellent corps of school officers and teachers, who give it their special attention.

Cumberland Presbyterian.—This branch of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, until within a few years past, had not found many advocates of its peculiar doctrines among the religiously inclined of our population. However, in accordance with the experience of all countries whose continually increasing and changing population brought people of all phases of religious opinion together in the same community, the law of progress exerted itself here, and from the numerously diversified masses evolved the elements necessary to the introduction of the forms of worship recognized by the communicants of the church of Cumberland Presbyterians. In the course of time religious teachers of that persuasion began to do missionary work in our midst, with satisfactory results. Yet, it was not until October, 1875, that formal steps began to be taken toward the cultivation of the field thus opened. At that time the Board of Missions of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church appointed and located Rev. A. W. Hawkins as missionary in Logansport.

The labors of Mr. Hawkins were not without success, and in January, 1876, the inducements were such that the hall of the West Side Engine House was secured, in which to hold regular services. On May 14, following, the congregation was organized in accordance with the formularies of the church, with a membership of thirty-five persons, zealously interested in the cause and desiring to promote its prosperity and usefulness, Mr. Hawkins, at the same time, being retained as pastor.

In June, 1877, the congregation purchased a part of Lot No. 201, in the original town plat of West Logan, fronting on Broadway and Pawnee Streets, for which they paid \$1,000. About the 1st of September, following, a substantial church edifice was commenced, 32x55 feet in size, and one story in height, and completed in due

time, the structure being neat and comely in appearance, and well adapted to the purpose for which it was erected. It was dedicated to the worship of the Most High, according to the usages and forms of this branch of His church, on the third Sunday in December, 1877. Since that time the church has prospered satisfactorily, the labors of the pastor having been most efficient, and directed to the development of Christian examples worthy of imitation.

After laboring faithfully during a period of nearly ten years, and placing the society on a self-reliant basis, in the spring of 1885 Mr. Hawkins tendered his resignation as pastor in charge, which was accepted, and in April of the same year left for another field of labor. His place was immediately filled by calling Rev. James Best, of Ohio, to the pastorate, under whose administration the affairs of the church continued to prosper as before. In the spring of 1886, on the tenth anniversary of its organization, the society declared itself self-supporting, having up to that time received missionary aid. At this time the church work is in healthy condition and prosperous. Bi-weekly services are held by the pastor at the brick schoolhouse on the Michigan Pike, four miles northeast of the city, for the accommodation of members living in that vicinity. Three societies, in connection with the church, are actively engaged in missionary and other auxiliary work.

Broadway Methodist Episcopal.—As the Methodist was the church of pioneer work in Indiana generally, so, especially, in the Wabash Valley. Soon after the first settlements had been made, itinerants of the Methodist persuasion began to visit this locality, delivering their messages of peace and good-will to audiences consisting of a few of the scattered settlers who, not infrequently, were brought together through the instrumentality and patient searching out and earnest solicitation of the messengers themselves.

In September, 1828, the Western Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held at Madison, Ind. At this session Rev. Steven R. Beggs was appointed to the Crawfordsville Circuit, embracing Crawfordsville, Covington, Attica, Lafayette, Delphi, Logansport and Fort Wayne. At the succeeding conference, held in 1829, Mr. Beggs was appointed especially to the Logansport mission, embracing Logansport, Delphi and Lafayette. The appropriation for missionary purposes that year aggregated no more than \$50, a stipend so small that at the end of the first quarter Mr. Beggs

was relieved from duty here and sent to another charge. He was succeeded in this field by Rev. Hackaliah Vrendenburgh. His success does not appear to have been great, since his name is not often mentioned in the details of missionary labor along the Wabash.

On January 23, 1830, a notice was published in the *Pottawattomie Times*, the only newspaper then in Logansport, that on the following Saturday evening and Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock, January 30 and 31, Rev. M. Nudenburg, Methodist, would preach in the seminary, then the only public building in Cass County adapted to such purposes. At this date, it is understood, the first class was formed, out of which the Methodist Church of Cass County to-day has grown. The first class was composed of Judge John Scott and wife, Joseph Hall and wife, Benjamin Enyart and Joel Martin.

Meetings were then held usually at the seminary, but often at private residences by this nucleus of a church until 1837, when a small class-room was built on the east side of Sixth Street, about midway between Broadway and North Streets. In this building meetings of the class were held; and here, also, the first Sunday-school was organized. Subsequently, in 1839, a brick church of fair dimensions was built on the same lot. By this time the membership had so increased that a building of greater capacity than the old class-room became a necessity, and was erected accordingly. During the succeeding twelve or thirteen years this was the house of worship for the congregation. Within the last period two sessions of the General Conference were held there, and had ample seating room. In the course of time, however, even this building became insufficient to meet the wants of a greatly increased membership, and steps were taken to supply that want by the construction of a new house in which to worship. Accordingly, a lot was purchased on the northeast corner of Broadway and Eighth Streets, the old property having been sold with that object in view, and the erection of the present stately stone edifice occupying that site was commenced in 1851, and pushed forward toward completion as rapidly as the magnitude of the undertaking would permit. It was first occupied for church purposes about the year 1854, and has a seating capacity of 600 or more on the upper floor and 300 on the lower. The membership in 1878 was more than 300. The Sunday-school, at the same time, had at least 200 pupils and active, zealous and efficient workers.

Commencing with the year 1828, when itinerant work began in the circuit embracing Cass County, the following are the names of the ministers who have officiated here as circuit or as local preachers during a period of fifty years: Steven R. Beggs, Hackaliah Vrendenburgh, S. C. Cooper, Amasa Johnson, J. A. Brouse, B. Westlake, Mr. Trusler, J. Colclazer, George M. Beswick, Mr. White, S. Reid, W. L. Huffman, William Wilson, I. N. Stagg, W. Wheeler, J. Black, Thomas Sinex, H. B. Beers, R. D. Robinson, V. M. Beamer, H. N. Barnes, Nelson Green, A. Greenman, B. Webster, J. N. Campbell, J. W. T. McMullen, Safety Layton, W. J. Vigus, M. H. Mendenhall, M. Mahin, N. Gillam, R. H. Sparks, J. R. Stilwell, C. W. Lynch and Mr. Mahin. At the close of Mr. Mahin's term of service in 1879, Rev. D. M. Brown was placed in this charge, but at the end of a year and a half he was relieved, at his own request, and Rev. J. H. Ford called to supply the vacancy thus created. At the conference next succeeding Mr. Ford was again placed in charge. By other successive appointments he held the pastoral relation with this church until April, 1885, and, as a consequence, remained here for a longer period than any other minister. During his stay important and valuable improvements were placed in the auditorium. Unusual interest was manifested through the agency of his extraordinary pulpit efforts. Rev. W. H. Daniels was appointed to succeed him, and is still in charge. The membership is about 350.

Market Street Methodist Episcopal Church.—This church is a branch of the Broadway Methodist Church, and had its origin in the organization of a Sunday-school in the eastern part of the city on Market Street. The organization was perfected in 1865, and was made eminently successful, chiefly through the superintending instrumentality of Sheridan Cox, of the city public schools, and T. B. Louis, an efficient co-laborer. The society, of which the Sunday-school was the nucleus, was organized on the 9th of May, 1868, with Rev. E. Hendricks as pastor, who, proving himself unequal to the task, was relieved in less than three months. Rev. P. Carland succeeded him, and served in the pastoral relation during the balance of the year. In the summer of 1868, a tabernacle was erected on the southeast corner of Market and Fifteenth Streets, and used for church purposes until the fall of 1869, when a comfortable frame church edifice was erected near the site of the old

tabernacle, and subsequently dedicated according to the forms of the church. This society has been the means of promoting a healthful Christian interest in that part of the city and elsewhere. The ministers who have officiated as pastors of this branch of the church since Mr. Carland have been James Leonard, during the year 1869; James Black, in 1870; O. S. Harrison, in 1871; C. P. Wright, during the years 1872, 1873 and 1874; C. G. Hudson, in 1875; N. G. Shackelford, during the years 1876 and 1877; C. P. Wright, again, in the years 1878, 1879 and 1880; Samuel N. Campbell, in 1881; M. S. Metts, in the years 1882 and 1883, and L. J. Naftzger, the present pastor, during the years 1884, 1885 and 1886. As shown by the report last year the church had 124 full members and 59 probationers. Since that time a goodly interest has been maintained and an increased membership the result. The Sunday-school connected with this church is in a healthy and prosperous condition, and is the instrument of much good. Its management is excellent. At the time of the church report in 1885 there were 270 pupils, with an average attendance of about 200.

Wheatland Street Church.—This, also, is a branch of the Broadway Methodist Church, and the outgrowth of a Sunday-school organized, in that vicinity, in the summer of 1873. The formation of a class soon followed, and a society was organized on the 7th of May, 1874, which greatly prospered. A tabernacle, as a temporary place of worship, was, in the meantime, erected. Very soon after the preliminary steps were taken, the contract let, and in a comparatively short period a fine brick edifice was fully completed and ready for occupancy. It was formally dedicated to the worship of God, under the auspices of the society, by Rev. Dr. Robinson, of Fort Wayne, on the 21st of November, 1875. For a few months subsequent to the organization of the society Rev. J. R. Stilwell was the minister in charge; his work, however, did not extend far into the conference year 1874. He resigned, and Rev. J. M. Chaffin was called to supply the vacancy until May, 1875. Succeeding him, Rev. C. P. Wright came to the pastorate, and such was the interest accompanying his work that twice he was re-called and placed in charge of the spiritual and other interests of the congregation. At the end of the first year of his labors the society numbered 113 full members.

After the expiration of Father Wright's term of service, Rev.

W. C. McKaig became the pastor, remaining in charge until May, 1879. His labors were successful in this field, keeping alive and renewing the interest of earlier years. Rev. A. S. Wootten was his successor and remained two years. At the end of that term the membership had diminished somewhat, the number shown being only 106, as against 113, in 1876—the interest, however, was unabated. Rev. Frank G. Brown followed Mr. Wootten, but stayed only one year, the membership being then ninety. Rev. M. S. Metts was his successor and remained with the society during the next two years, the church maintaining a healthy interest in the meantime.

The present pastor, Rev. E. E. Neal, began to labor in the interest of this branch of the church in 1883. During his pastorate the membership has largely increased, the number now being 120. The Sunday-school under the supervision of the church during the past two years, has especially prospered, and the number of pupils has largely increased.

Trinity Episcopal.—Of the earliest efforts to establish this branch of the Christian church in Logansport no record now remains, the families of that faith who resided here in the first years of the city's history having moved away or passed to the life beyond. It is manifested, however, that there were such, and that they felt the want of church association.

The family of Dr. Graham N. Fitch, who came to Logansport in 1834, was the first of which we have now any satisfactory account who were members of this church. They still remain here, and their connection with the parish is unchanged, except that Mrs. Fitch and Henry S., the son, have departed this life within a few years. Of those who held services here in early days, were the Rev. Mr. Todd and Dr. C. R. Johnson, who became rector of St. John's Church, of Lafayette, and Rt. Rev. Jackson Kemper, Missionary Bishop of the Northwest, and afterward Bishop of Wisconsin, when it became a separate diocese. Of these we have no record of any official acts, except in the case of the latter.

It is said that an organization antecedent to the present one existed here, but when it was consummated, or how long it continued to exist, and under what name, we are left now wholly to conjecture.

The first record of any official act was on Sunday evening, August 2, 1840, at the house of John S. Patterson, the baptism

of Emily, daughter of J. S. and E. A. Patterson, born August 22, 1839; Henry Satterlee, Martha and Emma Boyer, children of Dr. and H. V. Fitch. The following day five children of Dr. and S. Merrill were baptized.

Pertinent to the organization, we have the following memoranda:

"The Rev. Francis H. L. Laird, acting under the authority of the Domestic Committee of the Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, arrived with his wife and seven children in the city of Logansport, on the first day of July, A. D. 1841. "On the 19th of the same month he organized a congregation by the name of Trinity, at which time, in the school room occupied by the missionary, a vestry was elected, composed of the following persons: John S. Patterson, John Green, Dr. T. H. Howes, John E. Howes, Capt. Jacob Hull, Dr. G. N. Fitch, Dr. J. F. Merrill, J. S. Twells."

The erection of a church seems early to have engaged the attention of Mr. Laird, for on the 8th of August, 1842, his record shows that contributions toward the erection of the first Trinity Church had been received at that date, to the amount of \$946.10 in cash and securities—an excellent showing.

The erection of the church progressed with a fair degree of activity, the basement being first completed and occupied. The audience room was used, though the building was not entirely completed, in 1843. The first record referring to the use of the church room bears date February 19, 1843.

The first class for confirmation was presented to and confirmed by Bishop Kemper (who confirmed the first five classes), March 17, 1842. In this class was Mrs. H. V. Fitch; in the third class, October 19, 1845, was Mrs. Tuttle. On the 8th of August, 1841, the Lord's Supper was first administered by Mr. Laird to five persons. During his rectorship, which closed some time in the spring of 1845, the number of communicants in the church aggregated sixteen. Succeeding Mr. Laird came the Rev. A. Clark, who was appointed missionary at Logansport by the Missionary Society, entered upon the discharge of his duties January 16, 1845. Twenty communicants were added during the pastorate of Mr. Clark, making thirty in all, of whom nineteen were lost by removal and three by death, leaving a total membership of only fourteen at the close of his labors in the summer of 1848.

After the resignation of Mr. Clark, only occasional services were had, by Bishop Kemper on the 24th of June, 1849, on a visit for baptism and confirmation, and at other times by Rev. Mr. Phelps, of Delphi. Rev. Walter E. Franklin took the rectorship on the 13th of March, 1853, remaining in charge until May, 1854. During his stay he baptized six, married one, and eight were confirmed, Bishop Upfold officiating. At the close of his pastorate, in May, 1854, Mr. Franklin reported to the convention twenty communicants.

Rev. John Trimble, Jr., succeeded Mr. Franklin, in January, 1855, remaining in charge until March 31, 1857, his number of communicants aggregating nineteen, three only being confirmed during his term.

For more than a year following no regular services were held. In the summer or fall of 1858, Rev. Elias Burdsall became rector, and continued in that relation until the close of the year 1859, when the list of communicants numbered twenty-three.

Rev. Mr. High became rector in the early part of 1860, and held the charge until the beginning of 1862, the result of his labors exhibiting a marked increase, the list showing thirty-six communicants at that date. Subsequently, until July, 1863, the parish was without a rector, Rev. Mr. Hudson, of Delphi, officiating occasionally, but with what result the record fails to disclose. At that date Rev. A. B. Brush took charge of the parish and remained with it until near the close of 1864. On his resignation the list of communicants numbered forty-six.

From this last date until the 1st of October, 1866, there was no settled rector, and as a consequence, church interests were greatly depressed and a spirit of lukewarmness developed itself to the manifest detriment of the cause. With these influences surrounding, Rev. J. E. Jackson was called from Delphi, and at once entered upon the active duties of his rectorate. Under his administration, work was vigorously prosecuted, twenty-six being baptized and twenty-five confirmed, showing sixty-six communicants at the close of his term of service, in May, 1868.

Again, for about one year, there was a vacancy in the parish, and the effect was discouraging; "no one to look after the little flock, nor to break unto them the bread of life." At this time Rev. E. J. Purdy was called, and he accepted the rectorship on condition that the old church edifice, which was in a dilapidated condition

from the effects of a bad foundation, should be disposed of and a new one erected without delay, even before the building of a rectory. These conditions were complied with, and the transposition immediately commenced, the work being rapidly forwarded to completion, so that on the 19th of February, 1870, just twenty-seven years from the date of the first service held by Mr. Laird in the old church, the first service was held in the new, under the ministrations of Mr. Purdy. The new church has seventy-four pews, and will comfortably seat 300 persons, while the old one had but twenty-eight pews and seated no more than 120. Thus a great change had been wrought, a change demanded by the improved condition of things. The work done by Mr. Purdy and by his congregation, has rarely or never been surpassed in this community. In addition to the erection and furnishing of this new church edifice and providing for the cost thereof, a fine rectory has been built and the church supplied with a large pipe organ of sufficient capacity to fill the entire building with melody.

Mr. Purdy resigned in 1880, and from that time until the Sunday preceding Easter, in 1884, the pulpit of Trinity Church was supplied for longer or shorter terms of service by Rev. John A. Dooris, Rev. Mr. Puriker and Mr. Hutchins. At the date given, Rev. Harry Thompson was called to the pastorate, and accepting it has occupied the position from that time to the present.

First Universalist Church.—From the organization of the county up to 1841, few sermons in advocacy of the doctrines pertaining to a belief in the ultimate salvation of the human family from error and unbelief had been delivered in this locality. At that date Rev. Erasmus Manford, then of Lafayette, Ind., but afterward and at the time of his death a resident of Chicago, began to deliver his messages expository of the faith he cherished to the good people of Logansport and adjacent neighborhoods, at intervals, as time and opportunity offered. Then there were not more than fifteen, possibly twenty, out-spoken believers in the teachings of that denomination in the entire county. Mr. Manford was an active and zealous worker in the cause he labored to promote. The boundaries of his mission were co-extensive with the Wabash and Ohio Valleys, and beyond—wherever he could secure a hearing. He was, indeed, the pioneer minister of that persuasion in all northern, southern and western Indiana, and he did more, perhaps, to disseminate

a knowledge of the gospel, as he and other of the fathers understood it, in the great Northwest, than any other, if not all others, in those early days. In the winter of 1842-43 several sermons were delivered by ministers from without the limits of the State to large and attentive audiences.

As early as 1844 or 1845 Rev. William S. Clark was temporarily employed by the friends in Logansport and vicinity to preach at short intervals, but no effort was made to organize a society. From that time forward preaching was more or less frequent, which resulted in the awakening of a greatly increased interest in the doctrines and teachings peculiar to that branch of the Christian church. In the summer and fall of 1857, however, meetings and services were more frequent than ever before, an increased desire being manifested by the public to hear proclamation of the doctrines so generally reprobated in the pulpits of the less liberal sects. Occasionally ministers from other localities ventured out for the purposes of pioneer work, visiting Logansport and its immediate vicinity in their routes. Whenever one such was announced to deliver his message, a comparatively large and always deeply interested audience was sure to greet him. Among the more popular ministers of that period who were wont to visit and preach to those waiting congregations, were Revs. B. F. Foster, of Indianapolis; Isaac M. Westfall, of Lafayette, and T. C. Eaton, of Illinois. Through their efforts a spirit of inquiry was awakened, and the determination to organize a society soon became manifest. In August and September of that year, and early in October, there were frequent seasons of revival, Rev. Mr. Eaton laboring to that end.

On the 10th of October, 1857, an organization was effected with a membership of seventeen, consisting of David Neal, Joseph Edwards, Hannah G. Edwards, Joseph N. Hendrickson, Mary J. Hendrickson, Jane Eldridge, Catharine P. Davis, T. B. Helm, John Comingore, Elon Wade, James L. West, Mabel J. Wade, Susan P. Eaton, Philip J. LaRose, Elliott Lamb, James Chappelow and James J. Bates.

After that, for a time, services were held only once in a month, regularly, sometimes more frequently, but at irregular intervals, at which, either Mr. Foster, Mr. Westfall or Mr. Eaton officiated, the society growing in strength and popularity. The services of a local minister were not secured until the fall of 1859, when Thomas Gor-

man was employed. He remained with the church less than one year. After the retirement of Mr. Gorman, another minister was not engaged until the beginning of 1861, when Rev. J. D. H. Corwine assumed the pastoral charge. Mr. Corwine was a man of superior scholarship, and very successful in his pulpit efforts, his style being easy, natural and singularly convincing. He maintained his relation as pastor for a part of two years, a portion of his time being occupied as principal of the Logansport Collegiate Institute.

Until 1863, the services of the church were held in the court house. At that date, the building of the commodious brick church on Broadway Street was put under contract in a reasonably short time, at a sum little in excess of \$6,000. The lot on which the house was erected being 110 feet front, had been previously, in July, 1859, purchased at the low price of \$1,500. The church was dedicated to the worship of the All-Father, on the 13th of May, 1866, the dedicatory sermon being preached by Rev. J. H. Tuttle, then of Chicago, Ill. In the meantime Rev. W. W. Curry, then recently from Madison, Ind., had been selected as pastor, and, as such, was in charge on the occasion referred to. Mr. Curry was succeeded by Rev. N. S. Sage, on the 1st of October, 1868, and remained during the succeeding two years. His pulpit efforts were of a high order of oratory, and for a time very popular.

On the 17th of September, 1871, Rev. S. S. Hebbard became pastor, but after remaining with the church for six months he closed his labors in that relation. From that date until March, 1874, the church was without a regular pastor. At that time Mr. Sage was again called, and accepted the pastoral charge. He closed his labors in that relation finally, in December, 1876, with a membership of nearly 100. During the four years succeeding, services were held at irregular intervals by transient ministers, no regular pastor being employed. In the summer of 1881, Rev. Townsend P. Abell was chosen pastor, and occupied the pulpit regularly, discharging the duties pertaining to his charge with conscientious fidelity and superior ability until some time in 1883. The church was again without a pastor until about the close of the year 1885, when Rev. I. B. Grandy was employed to preach two Sundays in the month. Under his administration a new interest has been awakened, and a Sunday-school is in successful operation.



James S. Wilson

Soon after the organization of the society, in 1857, it came into possession of a large fund bequeathed by the late Philip Pollard, for the erection of a church edifice and securing a comfortable property. The building and property above referred to stand as an enduring monument of his liberal benefaction. A marble slab in front has this inscription: "First Universalist Church—Philip Pollard's Legacy—1863."

St. Jacobi—German Evangelical Lutheran.—This branch of the German Lutheran Church was organized in Logansport, in the fall of 1848, with a membership of nine persons, of whom but three, perhaps four, are now living in the city.

The organization was perfected by Rev. Carl Sturcken, who began to labor in this field with that end in view, some time in the summer of 1848, with such good effect that in the fall of the same year the formation of a society was consummated under the regulations prescribed by that branch of the Christian Church, and Mr. Sturcken chosen pastor. He was a man of good executive ability, and his success in the management of affairs pertaining to his pastorate was well indicated in the excellent results accomplished. During his administration of these affairs, indeed in the earlier years of his experience here, steps were taken by him for the creation of a fund to be appropriated toward the erection of a suitable house of worship. In 1852, the means thus accumulated were utilized in the construction of a respectable church edifice on Canal Street, 50x32 feet in dimensions, and two stories in height, fully equal to the requirements of his congregation. The first story was arranged for and occupied as a schoolroom, the second for meetings of the society and for church services. Both these departments were amply provided for, and the school for the education of the children of his charge was early supplied with efficient teachers, by whom the school, which was large, was well conducted, with good discipline and careful instruction. Mr. Sturcken remained with the church, laboring with commendable zeal and energy for its up-building and usefulness, until some time in the year 1864—a period of about sixteen years. He subsequently moved to Baltimore, Md., where for several years he was in charge of one of the principal churches of the city, and died there a few years since.

On the 1st of May, 1865, Rev. J. H. Jox, until then of the State of Wisconsin, became pastor, succeeding Mr. Sturcken, and

has since labored with eminent success in that relation. He is a man of quiet, unobtrusive manners, of much learning and great energy of character. Possessing these elements he seems to be exactly adapted to the wants of his people, and has, thus far, shown himself to be just the right man in the right place. During the years 1867-68, the congregation—which had grown from the original nine communicants to a number so greatly increased as to make necessary a house of worship of greatly enlarged proportions,—under the personal supervision of its excellent pastor, built a magnificent brick edifice at the northeast corner of Spear and Ninth Streets, at a cost of about \$14,000.

This building, as originally constructed, had a large tower above the front section, containing a chime of three bells, surmounted by a tall, graceful spire. It was one of the finest specimens of church architecture in the city, and had a seating capacity of 800. At a later date a large pipe organ was placed in the auditorium, of greater capacity than in any other church of the city, and every way superior in construction. This church edifice was destroyed by fire on the morning of March 7, 1883, but the people of the congregation were not disheartened. The excellent pastor taking the lead, the congregation put forth renewed energy, and, going to work with characteristic zeal, soon the rebuilding process was in active operation, and the structure rapidly forwarded toward completion. On Christmas day, of the same year, services were held in the new auditorium, the building, in its several apartments, being fully completed just anterior to that date—with a new organ of superior workmanship and power—the whole at a cost of \$15,000.

Connected with the church property, there is a parsonage, schoolhouse, and dwellings for each of its teachers. The society, therefore, is in possession of elements developing into the means for promoting the greatest good to those for whose present and future well-being these judicious and painstaking efforts have been bestowed. Mr. Jox, in keeping open and in healthy condition these avenues of success, performs an amount of labor that would scarcely be recognized outside of his congregation, were not the results attained speaking monuments, so carefully and quietly is it done.

The schools here, as at present conducted, are under the immediate management of two or more teachers, the average daily attendance being from 150 to 175 pupils. In these schools, religious in-

struction is a leading feature, the branches usually taught in our public schools receiving the attention necessary to qualify the instructed for all the practical duties of life.

Evangelical English Lutheran.—For more than thirty years ministers of that denomination, at irregular intervals, have met with such believers in the city and country as could be found, and preaching to them kept alive the waning zeal for the ancient faith. Dating back to a period almost contemporaneous with the organization of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church in Logansport, there were believers in the doctrines of the Lutheran Church, who, upon many questions not essentially vital, dissented from the usages of the German branch and were unwilling to worship at that altar. Hence, with the appearance of Rev. J. J. Purcell, in the spring of 1884, a rich field awaiting cultivation at the hands of the skillful husbandman was presented. The result was eminently successful, and June 22, 1884, the society was organized with a membership of eighteen. In the beginning, services were held in the schoolhouse at the foot of Market Street, where a Sunday-school was also organized. Later a lot was purchased at the southwest corner of Market and Second Streets and the preliminary steps taken toward erecting a brick church edifice thereon, of sufficient dimensions for present purposes. The building was completed late in the fall of 1885, and dedicated to public worship on the 13th of December, 1885. Though not large it is substantially built and tastefully finished. Mr. Purcell is entitled to great credit for his excellent judgment, and for the success attending his zealous labors. The cost of the church and lot aggregates about \$5,500. There is now a membership of sixty-seven in the church and 110 in the Sunday-school. Both are in a healthy and prosperous condition.

Christian (Disciples).—About the 1st of October, 1842, Elder John O'Kane, then of Crawfordsville, Ind., was invited by some of the friends accepting his form of religious belief, to visit Logansport and minister to their spiritual wants. Pursuant to that invitation, he came here and labored successfully during his sojourn of several weeks. The result of his evangelizing at that time was the organization of the first Christian (or Disciples) Church in Logansport, and, indeed, in Cass County. Elder O'Kane was a man of superior ability, and exerted a powerful influence for good in the line of his calling by his genial manner and excellent social quali-

ties, in addition to his eloquent presentation of the doctrines peculiar to that branch of the Church of Christ, calling many to communion with him. Occasionally, for several years afterward, he visited this city and county and preached to large audiences, including the congregation to whom he was the first to break the bread of life. These occasional ministrations by Elder O'Kane extended though a period of four or five years, and were the means of keeping alive and active the working elements of the original organization.

Subsequently, Elders Nelson, Hopkins, Mullis, Franklin, and other ministers visited the church at intervals, as opportunity offered, and delivered their messages to the people, keeping alive the interest, almost latent, that the mission might eventually be accomplished. There were, however, no regular services held nor pastoral care bestowed upon the congregation until the year 1857, at which time Elder William Grigsby settled here. Under his care, the church increased in numbers, and a good influence was spread abroad, services being held with some degree of regularity, notwithstanding a stated house of worship had not yet been provided. To supply this want, different public halls were used for congregational worship for several years, the court house being secured for that purpose. Elder Grisby continued in charge of the pastorate for about ten years, and was then succeeded by Dr. H. Z. Leonard, who preached regularly for the congregation during a period of two or three years.

In the meantime Elder Carpenter, of Wabash, and others came and held series of meetings by which means a lively interest was awakened, and the church was inspired with new vigor in the promulgation of its work. The result was the employment of Elder J. L. Parsons, who was called to the pastoral charge of the church in the year 1870. Elder Parsons remained with the church during the three years succeeding, laboring with great efficiency and zeal. Under his administration of affairs, the long-felt want of a place of worship, permanent and of proper dimensions for the growing congregation, was supplied. Soon after his settlement here he set about devising means for the accomplishment of this most desirable enterprise. His labors, seconded by the active co-operation of the congregation, were crowned with success, and the close of the year 1871 found the society in the occupancy of a neat and commodious stone chapel, situated at the southwest corner of Ninth and Spear

Streets, in the city of Logansport, erected and furnished at a cost of \$8,200. From that time, during the seven years next succeeding, the membership was increased nearly 200, and the congregation continued otherwise in a healthy and prosperous condition, enjoying the fruits of zealous labor in the dissemination of gospel truth.

At the close of Mr. Parson's term of service Elder C. M. Robertson was called, sustaining the relation of pastor of the church with distinguished ability during the years 1873-74. His labors were crowned with eminent success, and the evidence of his devotion to the cause he represented will long remain to remind his people of the master-spirit who ministered to them in times past. While engaged in the special work of this congregation, during the year 1874, mainly through his instrumentality, a branch church was organized on the south side, and a beautiful brick edifice erected as a house of worship, the congregation supplying it with the necessary furniture.

After Mr. Robertson closed his term of service, the church was without a pastor for a short time, yet services were conducted with considerable regularity by leading lay members of the church. Ultimately another pastor was called in the person of Elder C. W. Martz, who remained in charge during the following year, but his labors were less efficient than those of Elder Robertson. Upon the close of the term for which Elder Martz had been employed, services were again held by lay members, who thereby prevented the subsidence of interest in the observance of Christian duties. In the meantime traveling elders occasionally occupied the pulpit, until some time in the spring of 1877, when Elder John Ellis was engaged as pastor. He remained in charge for about three years, the interval between the close of his term of service and the appointment of his successor being supplied as heretofore by lay members, who took it upon themselves to conduct services with a good degree of regularity rather than let the interest subside.

Elder W. R. Lowe became pastor some time in 1881, and remained in that position during the two and one-half years succeeding. In July, 1884, Elder L. R. Norton was called to the pastorate, and has discharged the duties of that station faithfully from that time to the present. His administration of affairs has been more than ordinarily successful, more than 100 members having, in the meantime, been added to the church. At present the mem-

bership numbers 240, and the society is in every way in a healthy condition and prosperous, indicating, unmistakably, that pastor and people are mutually satisfied with existing relations.

The Sunday-school is large, and all the workers therein are active and zealous, doing all in their power to make their work interesting and beneficial. The school numbers now about 125, including pupils and teachers.

North Side Christian Church.—This church, which is an offshoot from the one just noticed, was organized on the 18th of April, 1874, on the north side of Eel River. Anterior to that date a series of meetings had been held in that locality, which resulted in the organization referred to, under the auspices of Dr. H. Z. Leonard and others. On the 12th of February, 1873, a series of meetings was commenced, looking to the organization of a separate society, and continued with general regularity until the work was accomplished. At that time there were 27 original members, Dr. Leonard being the officiating minister. Of those 27 members 22 were baptized by Dr. Leonard from October, 1873, to the date of organization.

The organizing services were conducted by Elder William J. Howe, of Chicago, in the brick meeting-house previously erected on Sugar Street, east of Michigan Avenue. The instituting ceremonies being completed, the Elder delivered an elaborate discourse on the subject of church officers and their duties. On the conclusion of the discourse, Elder Howe was called to the chair, and Benjamin Sparks appointed secretary. Then H. Z. Leonard and S. A. Custer were appointed elders by the presiding officer, which appointments were confirmed by a rising vote of the members of the new church, and by the presiding elder declared to be the regularly constituted elders of the congregation. In like manner, Levi D. Horn, Amos Mobley and James Wilson were appointed and confirmed as deacons. Thus, also, Mrs. Clary and Mrs. Morehart were selected as deaconesses.

Since the organization of this society and the conclusion of Dr. Leonard's labors, services have been held with only partial regularity. In 1876-77 Rev. S. K. Sweetman was the pastor in charge. At a later date Rev. John Ellis, pastor of the Ninth Street Christian Church, officiated at stated periods. Subsequently a similar course has been pursued, but the services are irregular. For the past

eighteen months the building has been occupied by members of the First Presbyterian congregation, for whom Rev. B. S. Clevinger has been preaching.

South Side Mission (Christian).—Some time in 1874 a society was organized, composed of members residing in that vicinity, the meetings being held in one of the public halls in Shultztown. During the course of that year a brick church edifice of fair dimensions and comfortably furnished was erected on the corner of Sherman and Lincoln Streets. The organization of the society and the building of the church were chiefly the work of Rev. C. M. Robertson, pastor of the Ninth Street Church, who appropriated a considerable portion of his time to that special work, and the interest created through his instrumentality was a sufficient reward. After Mr. Robertson had retired from the pastorate of the older church in the city, services, from time to time, have been conducted by Revs. Ellis, Lowe and Norton.

St. Vincent de Paul (Catholic).—During the two years preceding the year 1838 the members of the Catholic Church, at that time becoming quite numerous in consequence of the great influx of laborers engaged in the construction of the Wabash & Erie Canal through this portion of the county, a large majority of whom were either members of that church or from childhood had been reared under the influence of its teachings, were frequently visited by traveling clergymen looking after the interests of the church in new and uncultivated fields, who, mingling with this people, exerted an influence in favor of establishing a place of worship, where their ancient faith might be renewed at stated intervals in coming years. The first work of this character, so far as is now disclosed by the records extant, was performed by Rev. Father John Claudius Francis (or Francois, as it was then written), about the beginning of the year 1838 purchased a small tract of five acres in the northeast corner of Lot No. 2 of the subdivision of three sections of land reserved to the children of Joseph Barron, by the treaty with the Pottawatomies, in October, 1826, of Harvey Heth and wife, the conveyance bearing date February 27 of that year. Subsequently, within that and the following year, other purchases were made by him from the same parties, and immediately adjoining the first named tract, making in the aggregate 20.13 acres. On the tract first purchased, and a few rods southward from the south bank of

the canal he erected a small frame building, of moderate dimensions, and a story and a half high, suited to the purposes of a residence and a temporary place of meeting for the members of his flock, prior to the erection of a more permanent church edifice. In this unpretentious domicilian retreat, away from the bustle of the outside world, this venerable father frequently, in that early day, celebrated mass according to the forms of the church, and otherwise administered to the spiritual wants of his congregation. For nearly a quarter of a century afterward the building was popularly known as the "Priest's House."

Shortly after the consummation of the work just noticed, Father Francis set himself about the further work of erecting a small, but sufficiently large, stone church on Duret Street, and a little to the westward from Knowlton & Dolan's machine shops, to meet the wants of his congregation for many years. This church was first used some time in the year 1839, and continued to be so used until the summer of 1860, when the increased membership made the construction of a church house of greatly enlarged proportions a necessity. The new building was put under contract under the supervision of Father Hamilton, and the work so far progressed that in August, 1860, the corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. About one year from that date the stately edifice near the southwest corner of Ninth and Spencer Streets was dedicated to the worship of God, in due form.

Since the dedication of the new church the old one is no longer used for the purposes of its original construction. The projection of the new building and the schoolhouse near by, and their subsequent completion, are chiefly due to the untiring energy and zealous labor of Rev. Geo. A. Hamilton, deceased. Other extensive and much need improvements were made afterward, in the erection and completion of a substantial and comfortable brick pastoral residence immediately east of and adjacent to the church.

The following priests have officiated as pastors of the congregations worshipping in this church since the date of organization: Rev. Father Francis, from 1839 to 1841; Father Martin, 1841 to 1844; Rev. Michael Clark, in 1844; Rev. Maurice De St. Palais, in 1845; Rev. F. Fischer, from 1846 to 1848; Rev. P. Murphy, from 1848 to 1850; Rev. Patrick McDermott, in 1850; Rev. F. O'Connell, in 1852; Rev. Fr. A. Carius, from 1852 to 1855; Rev. William Doyle.

from 1855 to 1857; Rev. Charles Zucker, from May, 1857, to August, 1859; Rev. George A. Hamilton, from August, 1859, to January, 1864; Rev. Bernard J. Force, from January, 1864, to April, 1868; Rev. M. E. Campion, from April, 1868, to January, 1869; Rev. F. Mayer, from January, 1869, to July, 1871; Rev. Fr. Lawler, from July, 1871, to May, 1878; Rev. E. P. Waters, from May, 1878, to June, 1883, and Rev. M. E. Campion, from June, 1883, to the present time. Of those early priests, Father Martin was afterward a Bishop in the South, and Father St. Palais was afterward Bishop of Vincennes. In connection with Father St. Palais' pastorate in Logansport, is a historical incident worthy of especial mention.

On the occasion of his visit to Paris, in 1845, he was presented with a bell to be placed in his church at Logansport. It was of excellent tone, unique in design and of superior workmanship, the metal of which it was composed containing an unusually large proportion of silver, made, so it was said, under the especial supervision of the donor and for the only proper use of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in this city. In due time it was received here and put in its place with the most solemn ceremony. When the old church ceased to be used for its original and legitimate purpose, this souvenir bell was transferred to and now occupies a position in state, in the vestibule at the door of the new church. The new church is now entirely out of debt, Father Campion, during his present administration, having removed the last vestige. The whole church property is valued at not less than \$20,000. And about 325 families now compose the membership.

St. Joseph's (Catholic) is an offshoot from St. Vincent de Paul, a considerable proportion of its original membership coming from that congregation. The first building is of brick, situated on Second Street opposite the new Barnett Hotel, and was erected some time in the latter part of 1869, and mass was first celebrated in it by the first pastor Rev. Jacob Meyer, on the 2d of February, 1870. Father Meyer was succeeded by Rev. Von Schwadeler, who in turn was succeeded by Father Wittaw, and he by Father Meili. The present pastor, the Rev. Henry Koehne, assumed charged August 24, 1872. There were about sixty families in the congregation when Father Koehne came, and about \$6,000 of debts. These debts were paid off in about two years under his careful management. Subse-

quently, other and valuable improvements were made. The school was originally small and secular teachers were placed in charge. In September, 1877, the Sisters of Notre Dame came from Milwaukee, Wis., and took charge of the school, since which time it has continued to prosper, and at this time there is not room enough to accommodate all the children who desire to attend. The school now contains about 250 children. The congregation of the church at this time embraces about 200 families.

A little more than one year ago a new church was put under contract, and progressed with such rapidity that now the building is under roof, a stately spire erected—surmounted by a large gilded cross—and the edifice itself is approaching completion, and when completed will be one of the most magnificent in the city. It is large in dimensions, fronting on Broadway Street—west of the school building which occupies the corner of the square—and extending north to the alley.

St. Bridget's Church (Catholic) is a further outgrowth from St. Vincent de Paul, the extensive membership of that church, and the inconvenience of attending, by reason of the distance, of those living in the western portion of the city, making the question of building another church in that portion one of ready solution, when the matter came up for deliberation and determination. The labor incident to the purchase of the necessary grounds and the building of the church edifice devolved chiefly upon Rev. Father Kroeger, who, with a zeal worthy the motive which impelled him forward, wrought diligently and earnestly. The building was put under contract early in the year 1875, and in August following was fully completed and ready for occupancy, when, on the 15th of that month, it was formally dedicated to the worship of God according to the forms of the Roman Catholic Church. This elegant edifice was built at a cost of about \$11,000 or \$12,000, while the cost of the lot alone was \$5,000, making the total cost of the property \$16,000 or \$17,000. The congregation is made up of about 100 families, who worship there. Father Kroeger is entitled to great credit for the energy manifested and the end accomplished.

African Methodist Episcopal Church.—The colored people of this city many years ago manifested a desire to secure the benefits of church worship for themselves, and it was often the case that traveling ministers of their peculiar faith visited them and deliv-

ered messages of grace to fair congregations of attentive listeners. Ultimately, a class was formed and services held at irregular periods, sometimes by preachers from abroad and again by the better informed among the lay members. As early as 1867-68, possibly at an earlier date, the energies of the people were exerted toward the purchase of a lot and the erection thereon of a suitable place of worship. The lot secured was at the southeast corner of Market and Cicott Streets, and about the year 1870 a small but comfortable church-house was built, chiefly through the instrumentality of Rev. J. Langworthy, at that time sustaining the relation of pastor to the congregation. During the years 1871 and 1872, the intervals between pastoral visits were usually supplied by Messrs. James Hill and Willis Tutt, who, in the meantime, served the society acceptably, maintaining a good interest; so, also, in succeeding years Rev. H. H. Thompson, as pastor, served the congregation at stated periods, and with success, during the years 1877-80, and while here the church property was considerably improved, and the interests of the society otherwise advanced. Mr. Thompson was succeeded by Rev. John Jordon, who ministered to the spiritual wants of his charge in 1881-82. He, in turn, was succeeded by Rev. John Mitchem, who remained with the society until the advent of Rev. Mr. Bundy, the present pastor.

At this time the membership of the church numbers about sixty-seven, and is in a healthy condition, with a fine church property, including a neat parsonage. In connection with the church, a Sunday-school has been in operation for many years, and manifests an interest worthy of emulation. The school now numbers about sixty pupils.

German Evangelical Church.—The society known by this name was organized in Logansport, about the year 1874, and held its meetings for three or four years in the public school-room at the southwest corner of North and Eighth Streets. At a later period, probably about the year 1878, the congregation took the preliminary steps toward securing a permanent place of worship. Accordingly, a small but very comfortable church edifice was erected on the corner of Wheatland and Brown Streets, where services have been held, since the completion and dedication of the building, regularly every Sunday. In connection with and under the control of the society, is a Sunday-school, which is well attended. From the best

information at hand, the following ministers have served the congregation: Revs. W. Koenig, A. Iwan, John Schuh and N. E. Overmeyer, the last of whom now officiates as pastor of the church.

Free Masonry.—*Tipton Lodge, No. 33.*—The Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons, for centuries past, has been the hand-maid of civilization, her members carrying with them into the unbroken wilderness the fraternizing influences which have been found to be of such momentous value, even in the habitations of the unlettered. The primal settlements in Cass County did not afford an exception to this rule. The first settlers here were all, or nearly all, of them members of this honorable fraternity, the effect of which was manifested in the early steps taken to establish a lodge. The moving spirit in this purpose was Gen. John Tipton, at that time, a Past Grand Master of Masons in the State of Indiana. Accordingly, through his instrumentality, on the 28th of June, 1828, when Logansport was little more than two months old, a dispensation was issued by the acting Grand Master, Elihu Stout, on the representation that at Logansport, Ind., there resided a number of members of Free and Accepted Ancient York Masons, who were desirous of associating themselves together, authorizing them to assemble and work as a lodge. Under this authority, on Monday, the 25th of August following, M. W. John Tipton, P. G. M., instituted the first lodge in Cass County, afterward known and designated as Tipton Lodge, No. 33; the first officers being Hiram Todd, W. M.; Chauncey Carter, S. W.; John McGregor, J. W.; Hugh B. McKeen, Treasurer; John B. Duret, Secretary; James Foster, S. D.; D. F. Vandeventer, J. D.; Robert Scott and Richard Chabert, Stewards, and Antoine Gamelin, Tiler.

The membership at the date of institution was twelve, and the number was increased to eighteen before the end of four months. Nearly all of the pioneer settlers who came to Cass County during these few months were members of the order, and soon thereafter affiliated with Tipton Lodge.

On the evening of December 23, 1828, the first death in the membership of Tipton Lodge occurred. James Foster, at that date died at Miamisport (now, Peru), and was buried with Masonic honors by this lodge, on Christmas day. His, therefore, was the first Masonic funeral in the county. Robert Hars, another member of Tipton Lodge, died on Christmas night, and was buried by the

lodge on December 27, 1828. During the succeeding ten years, the following brethren were elected and served one or more terms as Worshipful Master: Hiram Todd, John Tipton, Chauncey Carter, Hiram A. Hunter, John B. Duret, Jacob Hull, John Yopst and John Green.

The first meeting of members of the Masonic fraternity in Cass County, at which Tipton Lodge was instituted, was held in an upper room of Gillis McBean's cabin hotel, at the southwest corner of Market and Bridge Streets, in Logansport. For a short time subsequently, the meetings were held at the same place, until a more convenient hall could be procured. Several different rooms from time to time were used for the purpose, among them McAlister's building, at the northwest corner of Canal and First Streets, and in the old clerk's office, the latter being used for a longer period than any other, prior to the use of the lodge hall, on the northeast corner of North and Fourth Streets.

At an early day in the history of this lodge, the building of a Masonic hall was put under contract, but the progress toward completion was slow, and it was not ready for dedication until August 2, 1837. At that time, the necessary preparations having been made, M. W. John Tipton, P. G. M., in the name of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Indiana, "dedicated the new hall to Masonry, to Virtue, and Universal Benevolence, in ancient form." Spier S. Tipton delivered the dedicatory oration. The committee of arrangements on that occasion was composed of Gen. John Tipton, Uriah Farquhar, Chauncey Carter, Gen. Walter Wilson and John Yopst.

On the 28th of October following, a proposition was received from Logan Royal Arch Chapter, then recently instituted, to purchase a one-half interest in the hall building and the lot upon which it was erected. At a subsequent meeting, held on the 4th of November, a conference of the committees of the two bodies, respectively appointed for that purpose, having in the meantime been held, a report, embodying the details of the agreement arrived at, was submitted, considered, and then unanimously adopted. Upon the basis of that agreement and the execution of the necessary papers, Logan Chapter, No. 2, became possessed of a one-half interest in that property. Since then the joint ownership has continued intact.

Tipton Lodge, now, in the fifty-eighth year of its existence, as in the past, occupies a respectable position among the sister lodges

in the State of Indiana. Membership, eighty-eight. The present officers are Charles L. Moudy, W. M.; B. F. Conger, S. W.; George A. Shideler, J. W.; Harry Frank, Treasurer; Frank Clark, Secretary; J. M. Willets, S. D.; J. Y. Wood, J. D.; G. W. Flanagan and J. W. Shinn, Stewards; John Goodrich, Tiler.

* *Orient Lodge, No. 272*, was instituted June 1, 1860, under a warrant of dispensation granted May 30, 1860, the membership of which was chiefly drawn from Tipton Lodge, No. 33. The first principal officers were Horace Coleman, W. M.; S. B. Richardson, S. W.; George F. Johnson, J. W. A charter was granted by the Grand Lodge, bearing date May 25, 1861,* designating the same Master and Wardens. The first subordinate officers under the charter were Morgan N. Manlove, Treasurer; Samuel A. Bridges, Secretary; Edwin Walker, S. D.; George P. Clem, J. D.; W. H. Murphy and J. C. Custer, Stewards; and Sol. Fisher, Tiler. The present officers are John H. Beattie, W. M.; Henry H. Montfort, S. W.; Thomas Meyers, J. W.; Charles B. Stevenson, Treasurer; Samuel B. Richardson, Secretary; George Austin, S. D.; Horace C. Linville, J. D.; Geo. E. Barnett and Ben. Fisher, Stewards; George C. Horne, Tiler. Now the membership is 155.

Logan R. A. Chapter, No. 2, was originally organized on the 30th of October, 1837, under a dispensation issued under the authority of the General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States, and bearing date October 7 preceding. John Tipton, H. P.; Jacob Hull, K.; and Nicholas D. Grover, S., composed the first council. From the date of institution until the present time its membership has continued to gradually increase, including some of the brightest Masonic lights, companions who have taken the highest rank in the councils of the State. Present membership, 105. Present officers: C. L. Moudy, H. P.; T. B. Helm, K.; T. Austin, S.; Geo. Austin, C. H.; C. B. Stevenson, P. S.; H. H. Montfort, R. A. C.; W. S. Cassidy, M. 3d V.; Thomas Meyers, M. 2d V.; Ben. Fisher, M. 1st V.; H. C. Eversole, Tr.; S. B. Richardson, Secretary; George C. Horne, Guard.

Logansport Council, No. 11, R. & S. M., was instituted June 24, 1857, under the authority of a dispensation from the Grand Council of the State of Indiana, bearing date May 20, 1857, with the following principal officers: Horace Coleman, T. I. G. M.; Chauncey Carter, D. T. I. G. M.; and Uriah Farquhar, P. C. W.

For the year ending May 17, 1858, the membership was reported to be twenty-nine, including twenty-four advancements. On the 15th of May, 1858, a charter was granted, and Horace Coleman, T. I. G. M.; Chauncey Carter, D. T. I. G. M.; and Uriah Farquhar, P. C. W., designated as the first principal officers. It has since continued to work under the same authority, and has a membership of seventy-two. The present officers are Thomas B. Helm, I. M.; George Austin, D. I. M.; John H. Beattie, P. C. W.; Thomas Meyers, O. G.; Thomas Austin, Treasurer; Samuel B. Richardson, Recorder; George C. Horne, S. and Sen.

St. John's Commandery, No. 24, K. T., was instituted by Sir Knight William Hacker, P. G. C. and Inspector-General of the Grand Commandery of the State of Indiana, on the 1st of July, 1872, under a dispensation granted by Right Eminent Grand Commander Charles Cruft, of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Indiana.

Previously, on the 19th of June, 1872, a convention of Knights Templar was held in the hall of Logan Chapter, No. 2, at Logansport, Ind., at which the following Sir Knights were present: P. G. C. William Hacker, Baldwin Commandery, No. 2; Sir Knights Alvin M. Higgins, Job B. Eldridge and Samuel B. Richardson, of La Fayette Commandery, No. 3; Allen J. Fisk, Richmond Commandery, No. 8, Indiana; and Jesse Duncan, Reed Commandery, No. 6, Dayton, Ohio. The petitioners for dispensation were A. M. Higgins, J. B. Eldridge, J. A. Adrian, Jesse Duncan, John Cooper, S. B. Richardson, Allen J. Fisk, Peter Chidester and F. W. Williams.

Under dispensation the following officers were appointed: Sir Samuel B. Richardson, E. C.; Sir Alvin M. Higgins, Generalissimo; Sir Job B. Eldridge, C. Gen.; Sir Edward J. Purdy, Prelate; Sir Lorenzo C. Miles, S. W.; Sir Charles F. Thompson, J. W.; Sir Raymond C. Taylor, Treasurer; Sir Robert R. Carson, Recorder; Sir John Mackinson, Standard Bearer; Sir William B. Schrier, Sword Bearer; Sir Danford E. Andrus, Warder; Sir George C. Horne, C. of G.

On the 2d of April, 1873, A. O., 755, a charter was granted, re-appointing the aforementioned officers. June 2 following the commandery was instituted and the officers duly installed by D. G. C. Sir Andrew H. Hamilton, of Fort Wayne.

The material and working qualities of this branch of Templar Masonry of Indiana, place it, by common acceptance, among those of highest rank in this grand jurisdiction. Its apartments and paraphernalia are, perhaps, surpassed by none. The present membership is ninety-six.

The officers for 1886 are Ezra G. Parker, E. C.; Andrew J. Robinson, G.; Charles B. Stevenson, C. G.; Harry Thompson, Prelate; Thomas Meyers, S. W.; Joseph M. Readman, J. W.; Thomas Austin, Treasurer; S. B. Richardson, Recorder; John H. Beattie, Standard Bearer; William S. Cassiday, Sword Bearer; Theo. S. Kerns, Warder; George C. Horne, C. G.; William H. Snyder, 1st G.; John C. McGregor, 2d G.; Charles O. Heffley, 3d G.

Fidelity Chapter, No. 58, Order of the Eastern Star, was instituted in the city of Logansport on the 4th of March, 1885, by Willis D. Engle, of Indianapolis as Grand Patron, with a charter membership of thirty-six. The first officers chosen were John B. Winters, W. P.; Lydia Eldridge, W. M.; Jennie O'Connor, Assistant Matron; Rebecca S. Richardson, Secretary; Sallie Horne, Treasurer; Lizzie Jenks, Conductress; Mamie Cushman, Assistant Conductress; Mamie Lux, Adah; Annie Clarke, Ruth; Alice Meyers, Esther; Fannie Mull, Martha; Kate Austin, Electa; Susie Robinson, Warder; Sallie Horne, Organist, S. B. Richardson, Chaplain; George C. Horne, Sentinel.

The order has been in active working condition about one year and a half, and during that period has proven a valuable auxillary of the Masonic Orders in that city, because of its tendency to cultivate the social qualities of the Ancient Craft. The present membership is fifty-two.

For the year 1886 the officers are Lydia Eldridge, W. M.; Oliver B. Sargent, W. P.; Jennie O'Connor, Assistant Matron; Rebecca Richardson, Secretary; Sallie Horne, Treasurer; Mamie Lux, Conductress; Mary E. DeGroot, Assistant Conductress; S. B. Richardson, Chaplain; Lizzie Jenks, Adah; Fannie Clarke, Ruth; Alice Meyers, Esther; Fannie Mull, Martha; Kate Austin, Electa; Susie Robinson, Warder; George C. Horne, Sentinel.

I. O. O. F.—Neilson Lodge, No. 12.—The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in the State of Indiana, was instituted at New Albany, Ind., on the 14th of August, 1837, the charter bearing date the 17th of May preceding. The progress of

the order was not rapid in the earlier years of its existence, but eleven subordinate lodges having been chartered in the succeeding six years. The twelfth, in order of succession, was at Logansport, and took the name of Neilson Lodge, its charter bearing date November 21, 1843. The charter members were John Green, Job B. Eldridge, Francis H. L. Laird, of Logansport, and a few from Delphi, Carroll County, whose names are not now obtainable. John Green was the first N. G. of this lodge. From the fact that Neilson Lodge had among its members some of the oldest Odd Fellows in the State, if not in the United States, as well as some of the most active and efficient, for many years it occupied a prominent position among the sister lodges of the State. About the year 1854 the constant drafts upon the relief and charity funds of the lodge began gradually to exhaust the energies of her members, so that, in the course of time, disappointment and disaffection did their work, and the charter was surrendered in 1859, having long struggled to recover the wonted zeal of early days. Membership cards were issued to members who had not already withdrawn.

An encampment was instituted about the year 1852, and, after a prosperous career of a few years, like Neilson Lodge, passed into history, a victim of illy directed zeal and mistaken philanthropy.

Logan Lodge, No. 40.—When the discouraging condition of affairs in Neilson Lodge began to grow painfully manifest, the disaffection took deep hold; several of the members withdrew, who, to the number of five—John P. Baker, John T. Musselman, George Cecil, Jordan Vigus and Jacob Bemisdarfer—petitioned the Grand Lodge for a warrant, authorizing them to work as a lodge. The necessary preliminary steps having been taken in the meantime, a charter was duly granted, bearing date January 13, 1847, to Logan Lodge, No. 40, which was regularly instituted by Job B. Eldridge, D. D. G., assisted by the following Past Grands: William Sullivan, John Green, F. E. Goodsell, Milton Hundon, J. Spencer, P. A. Hackelman, H. J. Canniff, John L. Robinson, M. D. Lott, Peter Dunkel, A. J. Field and A. M. Higgins; Jordan Vigus, N. G., and George Cecil, Secretary.

For a few years subsequent to its organization this lodge prospered healthfully, but ere long the interest of the members was allowed to weaken—being similarly affected with Neilson Lodge—yet the recuperating power of a united purpose to succeed restored,

in, a measure, the ancient zeal, and Logan Lodge to-day enjoys a good degree of prosperity. Its present membership is 103.

The officers for the year 1886 are Jacob Zimmerman, N. G.; Charles L. Woll, V. G.; Elmer Harley, Secretary; Joseph B. Kerlin, F. S., and James Walklin, Treasurer.

Eel River Lodge, No. 417.—An outgrowth of the apparent apathy affecting the more rapid growth of Logan Lodge, No. 40, was the institution of Eel River Lodge, No. 417, on the 11th of June, 1873, under a charter granted by the Grand Lodge at the previous session in May to William H. Jacks, Daniel Comingore, Seth B. Pratt, D. C. Plank, D. T. Cook, John H. Shultz, F. C. Semelroth, A. B. Crampton, Hugh Hillhouse, James P. Martin and John W. Cost, as charter members. This new lodge was instituted by Corresponding Secretary B. F. Foster, of Indianapolis, as special deputy, at the request of the charter members. He was assisted by P. G. John Reynolds, also of Indianapolis. The first officers were William H. Jacks, N. G.; Seth B. Pratt, V. G.; Daniel Comingore, R. S., and John H. Shultz, Treasurer. The lodge now numbers sixty-nine members, and its present officers are J. M. Troutman, N. G.; H. B. Weaver, V. G.; W. W. Painton, Secretary; William H. Jacks, Treasurer.

Gothard Lodge, No. 574, was instituted October 22, A. D. 1879, in the city of Logansport. The charter members were Rudolf Berndt, John Geier, Fred. Hardel, John Kies, John Gottselig, John Hildebrand, Ferdinand Burgman, Gustav Burgman, Bernhard Kohtz, Isaac Cronise. The membership, July 1, 1886, was twenty-nine. Present officers—John Day, N. G.; Charles Felker, V. G.; William Nehs, Secretary; John Geier, Private Secretary; Ferdinand Burgman, Treasurer.

Cass Encampment, No. 119, was instituted in Logansport on July 9, 1872, with W. H. Jacks, A. C. Hall, Lindol Smith, W. H. Ashton, Russel Crim, Joseph Hartman, L. H. Shaffer, Z. Hunt, and A. M. Higgins as charter members. At this time the membership is eighty. The officers for the present term are H. B. Weaver, C. P.; Joseph Austin, H. P.; F. W. Martin, S. W.; John Keis, J. W.; J. A. Amon, Scribe; W. H. Jacks, Financial Scribe; Rudolph Berndt, Treasurer.

Logansport Canton, No. 15, Patriarchs Militant, I. O. O. F.—In accordance with the action of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, at its

session held in Baltimore, Md., in September, 1883, twenty-four members of the Royal Purple Degree in Cass Encampment, No. 119, petitioned for a charter authorizing the institution of a uniformed degree camp. The petition was granted by W. H. Jacks, of this city, at that time Grand Patriarch of the jurisdiction of Indiana, who also instituted Logansport Uniformed Degree, No. 20, at Logansport, in accordance with the authority so granted, assisted by Past Grand Representative J. W. McQuiddy, of Indianapolis, and Daniel Comingore, of Lafayette, with J. S. Craig, Commander, on February 28, 1884. This new degree was found to be capable of supplying a long-felt want; yet it was imperfect in construction, and accordingly the Sovereign Grand Lodge, at its session in September, 1885, revising the degree, brought out the Patriarch Militant Degree, each subdivision to be known as a canton. Under this arrangement, all of the old uniformed degree camps were required to merge into the new, under a new warrant, or charter, if they desired to be identified as members. A sufficient number of the members of Uniformed Degree Camp, No. 20, at Logansport, therefore petitioned for a charter in conformity with the new regulations. The petition was granted, and on February 25, 1886, Lieut.-Col. J. W. McQuiddy, of Lieut.-Gen. Underwood's staff, instituted Logansport Canton, No. 15, Patriarchs Militant, with John Hawkins, Captain; Henry Wiler, Lieutenant; Joseph Goldie, Ensign; C. D. Herrick, Clerk, and Rudolph Brendt, Treasurer.

The Canton has now forty-three members, of whom thirty-five are already provided with full regulation uniforms, as prescribed by the Sovereign Grand Lodge.

Apollo Lodge, No. 62, Knights of Pythias, was instituted in Logansport on the 30th of June, 1875, by N. C. Potter, G. K. of R. and S., with Z. Hunt, A. R. Kidd, Charles Moore, George Phillips and H. H. Owston, Past Chancellors, assistants. The following were the officers of the first term: A. R. Kidd, P. C.; John H. Peck, C. C.; A. B. Leedy, V. C.; A. B. Crampton, P.; W. D. Pratt, K. of R. and S.; Mahlon Conover, M. of F.; H. Von Behren, M. of E.; M. S. Rizer, M. at A.; B. F. Von Behren, I. G.; Robert Tam, O. G. There were twenty charter members. For a time great interest was manifested in the military features of the order, and within two months from the date of organization a drill corps of twenty-seven was formed and uniformed. Recently a section, No. 376, of the Endowment Rank was organized, and is well sustained

The officers for 1886 are B. C. Stevens, P. C.; N. R. Donaldson, C. C.; Thomas W. Wright, V. C.; N. W. Cady, Prelate; Samuel F. Demoss, M. of F.; Milton R. Skinner, K. of R. and S.; J. N. Booth, M. of Ex.; E. B. McConnell, M. at A.; —, I. G.; —, O. G.

Noble Council, No. 369, Royal Arcanum, was organized in the city of Logansport on the 14th of August, 1879.

The charter members were Henry Bruner, C. B. Whiting, D. B. McConnell, Jacob Herz, Charles E. Hale, Charles Horning, D. L. Overholser, Alex. Copeland, John Winsch, Mel. Castle, Thomas Anderson, James Thomas, I. T. Bacon, S. Oppenheim, Elias Winters, Martin Lux, John Lux.

The following are the officers for the year 1886: Joseph E. Crain, Regent; Charles Horning, Vice-Regent; Charles E. Hale, Orator; S. D. Brandt, Past Regent; Jacob Herz, Secretary; John Winsch, Collector; Robert Manders, Treasurer; Elias Winters, Chaplain; John McJohnston, Guide; C. D. Luce, Warden; S. Oppenheim, Sentry. The present membership is twenty-nine.

Logan Council, No. 21, of the Order of Chosen Friends, was organized in the city of Logansport on the 25th of June, 1881, under a charter granted by the Grand Council of the order for the State of Indiana. After an existence here of a little more than five years, Logan Council has now forty members. During that time four members have died—one of them a social member only; two of them had policies calling for \$2,000 each, and another held a policy calling for \$3,000. The order enjoys a fair degree of prosperity, and is likely to be of permanent value to its members. The present officers are: Samuel Cow, Past Councilor; H. H. DeWolf, Councilor; Mrs. Daniel Traver, Vice-Councilor; Joseph Henkee, Secretary; D. V. Welch, Treasurer; Samuel Caw, James Smith and B. F. Henkee, Trustees; W. D. Owen, Orator; Drs. J. E. Sterrett and Eleanor V. Ralshausen, Medical Examiners.

Briefly, the objects of the order are: "1—To unite in bonds of fraternity, aid and protection all acceptable white persons of good character, steady habits, sound bodily health, reputable calling, and who believes in a Supreme Intelligent Being, the Creator and Preserver of the Universe. 2—To improve the condition of its membership, morally, socially and materially, by timely council and instructive lessons, by encouragement in business, and by assistance

to obtain employment when in need. 3—To establish a relief fund, from which members of this organization, who have complied with all its rules and regulations, may receive the benefit of a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars (\$3,000), which shall be paid as hereafter provided, upon either of the following conditions, viz.:—When a member becomes disabled by the infirmities of old age; provided he or she have reached the age of seventy-five years; when by reason of disease or accident, a member becomes permanently disabled from following his or her usual or some other occupation; when a member has died.”

Logan Lodge, No. 1246, Knights of Honor, was instituted on the 7th of November, 1878, at Logansport, Ind., by M. A. Leonard, D. G. D., with the following charter members: John Shannon, Henry Bruner, J. H. Ivins, Granville Lowther, W. F. Dwight, Joseph Henkee, James Tolan, R. H. Ivins, John Klinck, J. W. Benefiel, Lewis Stralham, B. C. Stevens, A. C. Smith, B. F. Henkee, W. J. Potter, John W. Briggs, James Lyon, Alex. Copeland, A. Sturgeon, Frank Hutchins, Solomon Smith, John Stoll, John Choen, John L. Jacobs and John Myers.

The objects of the order are: “1—To unite fraternally all acceptable white men of every profession, business and occupation. 2—To give all possible moral and material aid in its power to its members, and those depending on its members, by holding moral, instructive, and scientific lectures, by encouraging each other in business, and by assisting each other to obtain employment. 3—To promote benevolence and charity by establishing a Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Fund, from which, on the satisfactory evidence of the death of a member of the order who has complied with all its lawful requirements, a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000) shall be paid to such member or members of his family, or person or persons dependent on him, as he may direct or designate by name, to be paid as provided by general law. Provided, however, any member desiring to have after-born children participate as beneficiaries in his certificate, may so designate without doing so by name.”

The following are the officers for the year 1886: C. L. Jacobs, Dictator; O. W. Miles, Vice-Dictator; Frank Stoll, Assistant Dictator; Nelson Irvine, Reporter; Harry Frank, Financial Reporter; L. Rozenberg, Treasurer; A. J. Neff, Chaplain; B. F. Keesling, Guide; M.

Michael, Guardian; P. J. Linquist, Sentinel; J. E. Parker, Past dictator. Present membership, seventy-one.

Wabash Lodge, No. 1831, Knights of Honor, was instituted at Logansport, Ind., on the 24th of October, 1879, with thirty-two charter members. The following were the first officers: W. F. Cullen, Dictator; G. W. French, Past Dictator; Joel H. Davis, Treasurer; Joseph Geier, Financial Reporter; Thad. C. Barnett, Reporter. Subsequently the lodge increased to 117 members, of whom seven have died, and their widows and orphans have received \$13,000. By death, withdrawal, and suspension, the membership has been reduced to sixty-five. The membership has paid to the Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Fund, in the year 1882, \$1,163.50; in 1883, \$1,475.45; in 1884, \$1,235.60; in 1885, \$1,546.15, and in six months of 1886, \$731.25, making a total in the four and a half years of \$6,152.55; and received from the Supreme Lodge Widows' and Orphans' Fund, \$13,000.

The present officers are: Joseph A. Campbell, Dictator; Adam Snyder, Vice-Dictator; G. W. Hunter, Assistant Dictator; J. H. Scherdman, Reporter; C. L. Alford, Financial Reporter; W. F. Cullen, Treasurer, and Frank Wilkerson, Guide.

Indiana Council, No. 511, A. L. of H., was instituted July 8, 1886, by Theodore R. Sewell, D. G. C., with thirty-five charter members. This organization is based upon principles similar to those of the K. of H., and with like regulations for its government. Its present membership is thirty-five. The officers for the year 1886 are F. W. Munson, Commander; O. B. Sargeant, Vice-Commander; Harry Frank, Orator; W. H. Anderson, Past Commander; J. B. Winters, Secretary; N. A. Irvine, Collector; B. F. Keesling, Treasurer; I. N. Crawford, Chaplain; G. C. Graves, Guide; B. F. Butler, Warden; E. A. Beal, Secretary; C. E. Hale, B. F. Louthain and H. S. Tousley, Trustees.

Logan Lodge, No. 185, U. O. of H., was instituted April 23 1886, in Logansport, by Harry J. Smith, Dist. Dep. Sup. Grand Lodge. The charter members were J. A. Downey, A. J. Neff, S. J. Neff, John Stoll, Frank Stoll, Mrs. John Stoll, Mr. and Mrs. John Hitesman, Mr. Anderson and Mrs. Williams. The present membership is sixteen. In principle and purpose the U. O. of H. is not dissimilar to those of the K. and L. of H. For the year 1886 the officers are J. A. Downey, Presiding President; A. J. Neff, President;

John Stoll, Vice-President; F. A. Stoll, Recording Secretary; S. G. Neff, Financial Secretary; Mrs. John Stoll, Treasurer; Mrs. John Hitesman, Chaplain; John Hitesman, Guide; Mrs. Williams, Guardian.

Cass Council, No. 104, N. U., was instituted October 6, 1884, at Logansport, with the following charter members: John W. Ballard, Chas. N. Ballard, T. C. Barnes, G. N. Berry, J. C. Bridge, W. C. Custer, H. Frank, L. W. French, C. L. Woll, E. J. Hamilton, Andrew W. Hawkins, Elias A. Heffner, Andrew Hubler, J. J. Legg, John L. Leonard, J. A. McLean, E. E. Neal, A. J. Neff, S. G. Neff, D. L. Overholser, W. F. Overholser, John R. O'Conner, W. J. Potter, Schuyler Powell, W. W. Ross, J. F. Richard, A. R. Shroyer, C. A. Smith, Sol. Smith, C. H. Stevens, E. N. Talbott, J. B. Toole, J. M. Troutman, J. K. Walts, R. W. Weaver, Val. Weisenberger, H. R. Winklebleck, And. Winklebleck, J. B. Winters, H. R. Yolton, F. M. Barnard, B. F. Barnett, W. F. May, W. A. Osmer.

The first officers were J. B. Winters, President; D. L. Overholser, ex-President; R. W. Weaver, Vice-President; Herman Frank, Speaker; J. R. O'Connor, Secretary; A. J. Neff, Financial Secretary; W. W. Ross, Treasurer; A. W. Hawkins, Chap.; J. B. Toole, Usher; C. H. Stevens, S. at A.; E. A. Heffner, D. K.; Dr. J. W. Ballard, Med. Ex.

The present officers are John B. Winters, President; John R. O'Connor, Secretary; C. H. Stevens, Financial Secretary; William W. Ross, Treasurer; Dr. John W. Ballard, Med. Ex. The present membership is sixty.

Father Mathew T. A. & B. Society.—Among the numerous organizations that have been formed in this community, designed to promote the cause of temperance, none have operated in a more extensive field, and none have wrought a mightier change for good in the sphere of its operations, than the Father Mathew T. A. & B. Society. While others have risen and flourished for a time, and then passed away for the want of an interest sufficiently vitalizing to keep it alive, this society, after an existence of nearly sixteen years, still moves forward, conquering and to conquer, as if its mission were but just commenced.

The society was organized in this city November 9, 1870, under the inspiration of the following motto: "Shield us from the evils of Intemperance." The number of members at the date of organization was eighteen.

The purposes set forth in the preamble to the regulations adopted for the government of the society are the following: "To form a more perfect organization, to facilitate the transaction of business, to insure concord and harmony, promote the cause of temperance, encourage benevolence, provide for the common wants of the brotherhood, and secure all the blessings this fraternity can afford." The pledge is no less significant and appropriate: "I promise, with Divine assistance, to abstain from all intoxicating liquors, and prevent, as much as possible, by advice and example, intemperance in others."

Division No. 1, A. O. H.—This branch of the order was organized at Logansport, Ind., October 12, 1883, by State Delegate John O'Reley, with ten charter members. The following were the first officers chosen: John W. McGreevy, County Delegate; Michael McTaggart, President; Thomas P. Waters, Vice-President; J. C. Fitzgerald, Recording Secretary; M. D. Fansler, Financial Secretary; Martin Heenan, Treasurer.

The present officers are M. D. Fansler, County Delegate; Michael McTaggart, President; M. J. Gallagher, Vice-President; Martin McHale, Recording Secretary; Thomas McKeever, Financial Secretary; Patrick H. McGreevy, Treasurer.

There are now sixty enrolled members in good standing in the order. Meetings are held in their hall on the south side of Market Street, between Third and Fourth, at 2 o'clock, on the second Sunday in each month.

Richmond Division, No. 20, B. of L. E., meets on every alternate Sunday, at 10:30 o'clock, A. M., in their hall at the northwest corner of Twelfth and Spear Streets.

Good-Will Lodge, No. 52, B. of L. F., meets at their hall on the southwest corner of Twelfth and Spear Streets, every Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Logansport Division, No. 110, O. of R. C., meets every Sunday, at 2:30 P. M., in the hall of the K. of P., on the northeast corner of Market and Fourth Streets.

Newspapers.—The first newspaper in Cass County was the *Pottawattomie and Miami Times*, edited and published by John Scott, then recently from Centerville, Wayne Co., Ind., the size of which was about 18x24 inches. The paper was printed on an old Ramage press, and the first number was issued on Saturday, August 15.

1829. The printing office was situated on the south side of Market Street, immediately west of the alley between Fourth and Fifth Streets, in Logansport. Mr. Scott was one of the pioneer printers of Indiana, having commenced the publication of the *Inquirer*, the first paper printed in Brookville, Franklin Co., Ind., in the year 1815. He continued the publication until the beginning of the year 1820, when, having sold out the establishment, he moved to Richmond, Wayne County, and commenced the publication of the *Weekly Intelligencer*. After four years' experience he left Richmond, and settled in Centerville, also in Wayne County, where he published the *Western Emporium* until his removal to Logansport in June, 1829. The paper here was the first one printed in northern Indiana. James B. Scott, now the veteran editor of the *Delphi Journal*, received the first copy and set the first type for this paper. At the close of its first volume the name of the paper was changed to the *Cass County Times*, the new volume commencing on the 16th of November, 1831, the first volume requiring twenty-six months to complete its fifty-two issues. The paper was published under the same control, Mr. Scott, Sr., continuing his connection with it until May 30, 1833. From that date James B. Scott, his son, and William J. Burns, his son-in-law, continued the publication, again changing the name to the *Logansport Republican and Indiana Herald*, until October 17, 1833, when Mr. Scott retired, Mr. Burns continuing the publication alone until December 19 of the same year, when its publication ceased.

The *Canal Telegraph*, edited and published by Stanislaus Lasselle, commencing on the 2d of January, 1834, was the immediate successor of the *Herald*. On the 16th of August, of the same year, John B. Dillon became associate editor and publisher. November 22, 1834, the name *Canal Telegraph* was changed to the *Logansport Canal Telegraph*. Mr. Stanislaus Lasselle sold his interest in the paper July 9, 1836, to his brother, Hyacinth Lasselle, Jr., who, with Mr. Dillon, continued the publication, but changed the name to the *Logansport Telegraph*. Mr. Dillon severed his connection with the paper on the 22d of January, 1842, Mr. Lasselle succeeding to the exclusive management. Under his control the *Telegraph* was published until March 24, 1849, when it was finally discontinued. Subsequently the office and fixtures of the *Telegraph* were sold to Thomas H. Bringhurst and Thomas Douglass, who issued a

new paper under the name of the *Logansport Journal* April 20, 1849. The management of the *Journal* continued in the hands of Mr. Bringham, as editor and proprietor, from that time forward until 1861, when, going into the army, he transferred the management to other hands. Mr. Bringham held the exclusive interest in the *Journal* until January 1, 1863, when he sold a half interest to Mr. Joseph Dague, when the firm name was known as Bringham & Dague, who, jointly, continued the publication until January 1, 1870, Mr. James T. Bryer being the chief editorial writer during the absence of Mr. Bringham, the latter resuming his position after the close of the war. Mr. Bryer, however, continued as a general contributor to its columns. In January, 1870, Messrs. Z. & W. C. Hunt purchased the entire office, and continued to publish the paper during the succeeding two years, when Mr. Dague repurchased a half interest in the establishment, and assumed in part the business control. A year later Daniel P. Baldwin purchased a one-third interest, in 1874 another third, and on the 1st of April, 1875, the remaining interest, and took the entire control, the business being under the firm name of Pratt & Co. The *Journal* continued under the same management until September 1, 1882, when William D. Pratt became sole proprietor, Mr. Bryer, in the meantime, having almost the entire editorial control of the paper, which took high rank among the newspapers of the State. Up to January 1, 1876, the *Journal* was issued as a weekly paper only. Upon that date the publication of the *Logansport Daily Journal* was commenced. Since that time daily and weekly editions have been regularly published. The *Journal*, under its present name, is well advanced in its thirty-eighth year, but, considered in its succession, has just passed its fifty-seventh year as a weekly visitor to the people of Cass County.

The *Logansport Herald* was commenced on the 1st of August, 1837, by Jesse C. and David Douglass, the publication of which continued under the same management until July 20, 1841.

Following the *Herald*, Moses Scott commenced the publication of the *Wabash Gazette*, on the 10th of November, 1842, with Horace P. Biddle as editor-in-chief. The publication of the *Gazette* was continued until the 27th of April, 1844.

Next in order was the *Democratic Pharos*, which made its first appearance, under the management of Samuel A. Hall, sole owner

and proprietor, on the 24th of July, 1844. The *Pharos* was issued regularly under the same management, until January 6, 1869, when Rufus Magee became proprietor. Under his control as editor and proprietor the *Pharos* was issued weekly until August 10, 1874, when the issue of a daily paper was commenced in connection with the weekly, the latter previously having taken the name of the *Logansport Pharos*. From that time the two editions have been issued regularly.

On July 1, 1875, Mr. Magee sold his interest in the paper to the *Pharos* Company, under which management it continued—except for a short interim under the charge of Mr. Collins, of Crawfordsville,—until the 28th of November, 1877, when M. Y. Todisman and B. F. Louthain became the proprietors. Afterward, on the 20th of May, 1885, Mr. Todisman's interest (the interest of Jerry Collins having been purchased in June, 1881) was sold out and transferred to John W. Barnes, who, with Mr. Louthain, under the firm name of Louthain & Barnes, still owns and publishes the paper.

On the 20th of February, 1845, Messrs. Murphy & Keeler commenced the publication of the *Logan Chief*, with N. L. Stout as editor. The paper had only a transitory existence and ceased to be published October 11 of the same year.

The Sun, under the management of the Democratic Printing and Publishing Company, began to be published on the 4th of January, 1872. With the forty-ninth number the publication was temporarily suspended, but it was revived again on the 18th of November, 1873. Some time in the spring of 1875 the office and paper were sold, and removed to the State of Illinois.

The first number of the *Logansport Daily Star* was issued on the 27th of February, 1873, by Ransom & Gordon, as an advertising sheet. Soon afterward it came under the control of J. Harris Hall, who continued its publication in the same form and on the same basis until August 11, 1873, when Smith & Hall became the publishers, and the paper was enlarged. In the course of its publication it was twice enlarged. On the 20th of September, 1876, the daily list and good-will were transferred to the *Journal*. Subsequently, however, the daily was resumed, but its publication finally ceased with the issue of April 9, 1878. About the 1st of January, 1874, the same proprietors commenced the publication of a

weekly edition, under the same management. Both editions were under the editorial control of William H. Smith, a ready and trenchant writer, and had a liberal patronage. The weekly edition was discontinued at the same time with the daily.

The *Logansport Chronicle* began to be published on the 7th of April, 1875, by H. J. McSheehy as editor and proprietor, first as a Sunday paper, but afterward, in consequence of a large proportion of the subscribers living in the country, the publication day was changed to Saturday. In its make-up it was designed to vibrate with the public pulse and to be a reflex of the current thoughts of the age. The *Chronicle* has a good paying circulation and enjoys a large measure of popularity. It is now well advanced in its twelfth volume, and is still under the control of Mr. McSheehy, who has proved himself to be one of the most successful newspaper managers in northern Indiana.

The *Daily Advertiser* came into existence on the 5th of January, 1881, with Williams & Longwell as editors and proprietors. Under the management of this firm the paper was conducted with fair ability for two or three years, when Mr. Williams sold out his interest to John M. Burrow, who, with Mr. Longwell, published the *Advertiser* until January 12, 1885, when it was discontinued from want of sufficient patronage.

The *Sunday Critic*, a literary and family paper, commenced its weekly visits on Sunday, May 4, 1884. It is published under the editorial management of Mrs. Sarah S. Pratt, and during its career has continued to grow in popular favor until at this time it has a liberal patronage, not wholly local, and has reached the eighteenth number of its third volume with a fair prospect of permanent prosperity.

The *Bon Ton* was commenced as a weekly newspaper devoted to the cultivation of home literary talent, by constituting itself a medium through which the productions of our local writers might be given publicity. It was under the editorial management of Mr. J. E. Sutton, a young man of some newspaper experience and fair ability. The paper was unusually neat in its mechanical appearance, and with sufficient patronage might have grown into popular favor. After the issue of about thirteen weekly numbers the publication ceased, in that form, but was soon after revived and published as a monthly, in magazine form. It was finally discontinued with the number for May, 1886.

The *Times*, a six-column quarto, published weekly, with Friday for its issue day, was established in March, 1886, in Logansport, by I. N. Bell, its editor and proprietor, who purchased the office and equipments, which were then located at Galveston, of J. W. O'Harra. As an independent Democratic organ it occupies no neutral grounds regarding any national or local political question, but fearlessly advocates its honest convictions. In its mechanical make-up a model of neatness, with a present circulation of 900, we bespeak for it a large increase in the number of its patrons. While Mr. Bell has had a short journalistic experience, his first venture being with the *Galveston Times*, he is a vigorous and terse writer that gives promise of eminence in his profession.

The Christian Call, is a religious publication under the auspices of a board of local ministers, representing the various churches of the city, but is under the editorial control of Rev. W. E. Loucks, of the First Presbyterian Church. The first number was issued in May, 1886, appears monthly, and has now reached its fifth number. So far it has met with fair encouragement.

The German Press.—During the past twelve or fourteen years numerous efforts have been made to establish a German newspaper in this city for the convenience of our local German population in having the opportunity to read the current news of the day in their own native language. First, a paper was printed in Fort Wayne, but prepared for Logansport readers. The enterprise, however, proving to be a failure, was soon abandoned. Subsequently, Mr. Julius C. Kloenne, our fellow-townsmen, and a newspaper writer of considerable experience, procured an office outfit, and commenced the publication of a German newspaper, the outgrowth of home enterprise, but as in the case of the paper just referred to, failing to receive the necessary pecuniary encouragement, was soon abandoned.

On the 7th of October, 1882, John Day issued the first number of the Logansport *Deutsche Zeitung*, with little previous experience and not very extensive patronage. By dint of perseverance, however, coupled with great energy and tact, he has from that time to the present continued to issue his paper regularly, and has now, as the result of discreet management, a regular circulation of from 900 to 1,000. From the indications at this time the future existence of the *Zeitung* is likely to be permanent.

Early Merchants.—The first mercantile firm doing business in

Logansport, was Walker, Carter & Co., composed of George B. Walker, Chauncey Carter, Joseph Holman, Mr. Carter's father-in-law, and Anthony L. Davis. This firm commenced business in the early summer of 1828, and so prospered that, in the fall of the same year, they opened a branch house in Attica, Fountain County, under the managing control of George B. Walker, and another at Fort Wayne, under the direction of Messrs. Holman & Davis, the principal branch being at Logansport, under the personal supervision of Mr. Carter. A crisis coming on, their trade was crippled, and they wound up their general firm business in 1832. Mr. Carter continuing to operate his branch at Logansport, in his own name, with good success for some years afterward. The site of this ancient business house was, for a few years before his death, occupied by the late Joseph Culbertson, on the north side of "Market Space," immediately east of the alley between Second and Third Streets.

About the same time Hamilton & Taber began a general trading and mercantile business near the northeast corner of Market and Second Streets, and succeeded rapidly in the accumulation of wealth. The site of their store is now occupied by the "New Barnett Hotel." This firm continued in business at the same place until 1835, when, being changed, the business was conducted for many years by Mr. Taber and succeeding partners. The old firm of Merriam & Rice, were the successors in direct line of the first firm of Hamilton & Taber, Taber & Pollard, and Taber & Chase.

Hiram Todd commenced business, not far from the same period, in a small frame building adjacent to his residence, on the south side of Market Space, west of the alley. Afterward, about the year 1830, Jordan Vigus became a partner, and the firm was changed to Todd & Vigus, and their place of business was the brick building on the northeast corner of Broadway and Bridge Streets. Subsequently Dr. Todd retired, when John Tipton succeeded to an interest, and the firm became Tipton & Vigus. After Gen. Tipton's death Mr. Vigus conducted the business alone.

Not far from the same date Messrs. G. W. & W. G. Ewing opened a general trading house on the northeast corner of Market and Bridge Streets, now occupied by Martin Frank. That firm closed out its business here about 1838.

In 1831, John O. Skelton and Ashford Carter, as "Skelton & Carter," commenced business on the south side of Broadway, on the

site now covered by the "Murdock Hotel." The year following they moved to the west side of Bridge Street, south of the alley, between Broadway and Market, where the firm did business for several years.

In 1834 Comparet & Coteau opened a store on the south side of Market Street, between First and Second. The firm was afterward Scott & Comparet. Afterward the store was located at the north-west corner of Market and Bridge Streets.

Gen. H. Lasselle commenced mercantile life, in Logansport, about the year 1835, in one of the buildings on the south side of Market Space, being known as "Commercial Row." He continued business there until 1842.

At a later date Eldridge & Cummings began a general mercantile trade in the western extremity of "Commercial Row."

Still later, James Williams, afterward succeeded by Hanna, McCleny & Dart, commenced business in the building now occupied by W. H. Bringhurst, druggist, on Market Street.

Present Business Interests.—A brief sketch of the later and present industries and enterprises of Logansport is here given:

Banks.—The Logansport National Bank was established in 1865, and existed as such until December, 1883. It was re-chartered the latter year as the First National Bank, and is now one of the largest banking houses in northern Indiana, having a paid up capital of \$230,000. The officers are A. J. Murdock, president; John C. Merriam, vice-president, and W. W. Ross, cashier. The following are the directors, viz.: G. N. Fitch, John C. Merriam, James Cheney, S. C. Taber, A. J. Murdock, W. H. Bringhurst and W. T. Wilson.

The State National Bank was established December, 1881, with a capital of \$100,000. The officers are William Johnson, president; A. L. Pogue, vice-president, and John F. Johnson, cashier. Directors—A. L. Pogue, Wm. Johnson, Joseph Ullery, William H. Snyder and D. C. Elliott. The bank has been conducted very successfully, and at no time during the history of the enterprise has it been unable to easily meet all demands made upon it. The building, on the corner of Fourth and Broadway, is one of the finest bank buildings in the State.

Gas-works. —"Logansport has a complete system of gas-works extending over the greater part of the city, having about twelve miles of pipe laid, furnishing an abundant supply of light.

"These works, in the beginning, were of small pretensions, but fully equal to the demands of the times. They owe their establishment here to J. W. Baine & Co., who, having purchased the grounds now covered by the old works, came here in the summer of 1862, and commenced the erection of the necessary buildings thereon without much delay in the preliminary arrangements.

"By an ordinance passed August 21, 1862, the city granted to the Logansport Gas Light & Coke Company, nominally composed of Thomas Harvey and Alfred H. Knowles, under the firm name of Thomas Harvey & Co., of the town of Marion, Marion Co., Ohio, and their associates and successors, heirs and assignees, acting under the company name aforesaid, the exclusive privilege, for the term of twenty-five years from that date, of using the streets and alleys of the city, as then or thereafter laid out, for the purpose of laying down in said streets and alleys the necessary pipes for the conveyance of gas for the use of the city and its inhabitants. The company was also exempted from the payment of city taxes for a period of five years from the 1st of January, 1864.

"In consideration of the foregoing and other privileges, the company was required, on or before the 1st of October, 1863, to complete the apparatus for generating gas, and lay down, in connection therewith, at least one mile of main pipes, and thereafter extend the same as the demands for gas should justify.

"The works were accordingly put in operation, and the company, from time to time, extended their mains and increased the capacity for manufacturing gas in quantity and quality as required by the public demand. The original stock of the company having changed hands, the management and control of the works changed also.

"A few years since, the capacity of the company for manufacturing both quantity and quality of gas has greatly increased, the avenues of supply being increased in a like ratio. Now, instead of two and a fourth miles of main and branch pipes, the maximum fifteen years ago, the company supplies gas through more than fourteen miles of pipe. All the principal streets, public buildings and business houses, as well as a large proportion of the private residences of the city were lighted from the supply of these works" until the adoption of the electric light in 1883. Since that time the business of the company has greatly decreased, gas now being used only in business houses, public buildings and residences.



Benj F Loushain

Electric Light.—The Logansport Jenney Electric Light & Power Company was organized for the purpose of lighting the city by electricity October 2, 1883. The Jenney system had been previously adopted by the city council, and the proposition of the company to light the city for \$5,500 for one year accepted.

The following were the original resident stockholders of the company, viz.: A. R. Shroyer, P. W. Moore, J. A. Adrian, Joseph Seiter, Victor E. Seiter, Cecil & Wilson and E. Hattery. This is the first city plant from the Jenney Electric Light Company, of Fort Wayne, and was put into operation January, 1884. The company from time to time extended their wires, and the city is now well lighted by sixty-four lights, operated by a Corliss engine of 150 horse-power, the cost per light being \$150 a year, except those in Taberville and Shultztown, for which \$140 per year is charged.

The officers of the company are A. R. Shroyer, president and treasurer; Victor E. Seiter, secretary, and William Dolan, manager. The following are the directors, viz.: P. W. Moore, V. E. Seiter, A. R. Shroyer, J. S. Wilson, R. T. McDonald, Wm. Dolan and J. N. Booth.

Telephone.—The Central Union Telephone Company was established in Logansport in the year 1881, the first manager being Mr. J. Moore. The business of the company has greatly increased since that time, there now being 175 subscribers in the city, and branch exchanges at Monticello, Burnettsville, Camden, Idaville, Galveston, and New Waverly. Joseph T. McNary is the efficient manager, and the following operators are employed: Bessie Bruington, Kate Montfort and Charles Luy.

Water Works.—Perhaps no city in the West is better provided with the means of protection against fire than Logansport, notwithstanding her experience with disastrous fires has not been such as to induce extraordinary efforts to secure a perfect system.

However this may have been, after very extensive agitation of the subject of water works, the city council, in December, 1875, having determined upon a system of water works adapted to the wants of the city, awarded the contract therefor to Messrs. H. R. Smith & Co., of Columbus, Ohio, to furnish the pipes and special castings, placing them in position, testing, etc., and Cope & Maxwell, Hamilton, Ohio, furnishing the pumping house, machinery and fixtures, the entire works to be completed and placed in perfect working

order for \$175,000, this sum including the purchase of the Forest Mill property. The mains now extend through thirteen miles of streets, passing under the bed of Eel River to the west division, at Broadway, and under the Wabash at Bridge Street, thus furnishing those parts of the city with an abundant supply of good water as well as ample fire protection. The machinery is operated by water-power, and the cost to run the same is less, perhaps, than that required by any other water works in the State. The works were completed and in good working order in September, 1876.

Fire Alarm.—In keeping with the efficient system of water works is the fire alarm of Logansport, established in the year 1877. The original contract between the city and the National Fire Alarm Company, of Richmond, for ten automatic fire alarm signal boxes, one engine house gong, one large town bell striker, three engine gong strikers and a sufficient number of galvanized telegraph wires, etc., the whole to cost \$3,500, was entered into January 18 of the above year, and within a few months thereafter the alarm was completed and ready for operation. That the alarm has proved a decided success is attested by the fact that thousands of dollars have been saved by the prompt work of the fire department since its adoption.

Logansport Railroad Company.—The Logansport street railroad was established January, 1883, by F. G. Jaques, of Urbana, Ill., whose only appeal in behalf of the enterprise was that the citizens of the city should purchase tickets to the amount of \$2,500. To this appeal the business men at once responded, and the above sum was duly paid over before any work on the line began. The track, as originally laid, extended from the Pan Handle Depot, north on Fourth Street to Market, west on Market to Bridge; thence north to Broadway, and up Broadway to where the barn is located, on Eighteenth Street. The line has since been changed, and now extends from the eastern to the western limits of the city, embracing in all about ten and a quarter miles of track on Broadway, Fourth and Market Streets. Four cars are kept constantly running, requiring the use of about forty horses and mules. The enterprise has proved a decided success, and its permanency is established beyond a doubt. The line is under the immediate supervision of William Jaques, superintendent.

Railroad Machine Shops.—The original shops of the Chicago

& Great Eastern Road were moved from Richmond to Logansport about the year 1863. Six years later the road was leased by the Pan Handle Company, and immediately thereafter steps were taken toward the erection of much larger shops, the cities of Logansport and Richmond striving to secure their location. The superior advantages of the former city, together with an appropriation of \$50,000 in behalf of the enterprise, induced the company to locate their buildings here, and by May, 1870, the present round house and shops were completed and in use. The buildings, lumber yard, etc., cover an area of from six to eight acres, and are among the most extensive of the kind in Indiana. A force of from 450 to 500 men is kept constantly employed, distributed among the various departments as follows: Car shops, 125; blacksmith shops, 100; machine shops, from 100 to 125; round house, 100. The principal work consists of making and repairing cars of all kinds, and the building and repairing of locomotives, etc., etc. The shops are by far the most important industry of Logansport, and have added greatly to the wealth of the city. The following is a list of the men in charge of the various departments at the present time: W. W. Reynolds, master mechanic; Thomas Austin, general foreman; Charles Starr, foreman car department; Edward Matthews, foreman machine shops; William Aughe, foreman blacksmith shops; Charles Seigmond, foreman of tin and copper department; Charles Griffith, foreman of the boiler shop; William Henke, pattern-maker; ——— Sewell, draughtsman; George T. Cockburn, assistant foreman car department; George Tanguy, store keeper; A. P. Jenks, chief shop clerk; O. B. Sargent, book-keeper, and B. F. Butler, telegraph operator.

Bent-Wood Work.—Near the machine shops of the Pan Handle Railroad are located the works of the Logansport Manufacturing Company. These cover a space of about two acres, and there are constantly employed 90 to 125 men. The advancement made by this company since its origin, is certainly great, and is a subject of just pride to every citizen of the city who feels an interest in its welfare. Started on a limited scale, its growth has surpassed the expectations of its founders, and it will now rank with any manufacturing establishment of northern Indiana. The buildings and grounds occupy twelve lots on either side of Toledo Street, but notwithstanding their present capacity, the entire space is required for

the storing of material used in the manufacture of their goods, such as spokes, felloes, shafts, poles, bows, and, in fact, everything in the bent-wood line. In addition to the articles mentioned, they also furnish sawed felloes, reaches, bolsters, hickory axles, tongues and hubs in car loads.

The great success which the company has attained in the past is, in a great measure, owing to the indefatigable energy displayed by the gentlemen forming the original company, among whom, deserving of special mention, is Charles Kahlo, the first president.

The officers at the present time are A. J. Robinson, president; George Todd, vice-president, and Jacob Dritt, secretary and treasurer. The company annually manufacture spokes, hubs, bent-wood, etc., to the amount of about \$125,000, and have a demand for their work at San Francisco, New York, Chicago, New Orleans, and other important points, while their reputation extends over the greater part of the United States.

The Howe Factory.—In the first rank of Logansport's manufacturing establishments stands that of S. E. Howe, of which the following is an outline sketch: In December, 1869, Mr. J. H. Tucker came to Logansport and commenced the manufacture of plow-handles in the old building at the foot of Market Street, which had been occupied by Mr. Burrows as a furniture factory, his sole capital amounting to \$265. The first year he employed but one workman, and though he had never been in the business before, his tact and energy soon started him on the road to success. At the end of the year Mr. Tucker found it necessary to secure larger quarters for the business, and accordingly obtained a part of the Lincoln Foundry, at the intersection of High Street and the canal, and increased his force of hands to three. On the 1st of May, 1870, he sold an interest in the factory to Mr. S. E. Howe, forming a partnership under the firm name of Tucker & Howe, which continued until January, 1884, Mr. Howe purchasing the entire interest at that time.

Since 1870 the business has steadily increased, and from that date until 1884, the firm, in addition to the manufacture of wood-work, did a general foundry and machine-shop business, having purchased the Lincoln Foundry in 1876.

The large, two-story brick building, opposite the foundry, was erected in 1874 at a cost of \$15,000. It is a model in every respect, and one of the handsomest and best arranged factories in the city.

The foundry building was disposed of by Mr. Howe in 1884, since which time the manufacture of wood-work has been made a specialty, including plow-handles, beams, and all kinds of work sawed or cut to shape for agricultural or other purposes. In addition to the above, Mr. Howe deals extensively in hardwood lumber, buying and shipping to the leading cities of the country. The business of the factory requires the work of about twenty-five men, and, Mr. Howe states with pardonable pride, there has not been a Saturday passed since the establishment was founded that the employes were not paid in full.

Hagenbuck, Parker & Co., planing-mill, and manufacturers of sash, doors, blinds, scroll work, etc. This firm is composed of three individuals at the present time, *i. e.*: William Hagenbuck, E. T. Parker and J. Mc. Johnson, all of whom can be classed as strictly self-made men.

The business was established in 1869 by Messrs Hagenbuck & Parker, who, as young men with nothing but a knowledge of the trade they had selected, started a small shop near the Pan Handle freight depot, for the manufacture of bent-work, wagon and buggy material, which they continued with fair success for two years. In 1871 they abandoned the bent-wood work business and purchased their present location on Berkley Street, just north of the old canal, and the same year erected the large, stone planing-mill, the most complete of its kind ever built in the city. Since they first commenced operating, the firm has gradually increased its facilities and added other branches of industry, giving employment to fifteen men, so that at the present time they stand second to none in the rank of Logansport manufacturing enterprises. The planing-mill is supplied with the latest improved machinery for dressing lumber, making moldings, brackets, balusters, pickets, lattices, floorings, sash, doors, blinds, sidings, etc., besides which the firm has established a large lumber yard, and are doing an extensive business in this branch of the trade.

George Bruington became a partner in 1871, and retained his interest until 1873. In 1877 J. Mc. Johnson purchased an interest, and has since that time been a member of the firm. The large two-story brick building on the corner of Spencer and Berkley Streets was erected in 1875, at a cost of \$5,000. This is used as an office and ware-room, where at all times may be found a complete stock of

their manufactured goods. That they have made wonderful progress there is no question, and that they will retain their standing as a leading institution in the community, their past record is a sufficient guarantee.

The firm of R. D. Stercus & Co. also do a very large business in dressed lumber, scroll work, moldings, doors, etc. They have been established here for a number of years, and by proper attention to the desires of their customers, have attained quite a handsome trade. They operate a large brick factory on First Street, between Canal and Market, supplied with the latest improved machinery for the manufacture of their goods, and give employment to a number of men. Adjoining the mill is a lot used for lumber, in which branch of industry the Messrs. Stevens & Co. have built up an extensive business.

The old Lock Foundry, of which the present large manufacturing establishment of Knowlton & Dolan is an outgrowth, was established in the year 1849, by S. & A. Kendall. The Messrs. Kendall did a general foundry and machine-shop business until 1851, at which time C. B. Knowlton and B. F. Dow purchased the establishment, and engaged in the manufacture of threshing machines, which they carried on successfully until burned out in 1861. The foundry was rebuilt by Mr. Knowlton the latter year, and by him operated until 1868, at which time D. D. Dykeman purchased a half interest, and the firm thus formed continued until 1875, making a specialty of the manufacture of the "Little Giant" Water Wheel in the meantime. Mr. Dykeman sold his interest to William Dolan in 1875, since which time the firm of Knowlton & Dolan has established a well and favorable reputation throughout the United States and Canada. They are now building roller mills and a full line of machinery patented by J. T. Obenchain, for the manufacture of flour under the new system of gradual reduction. They have a large number of mills in process of construction, and carry on an extensive business in this class of machinery in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Kentucky, Indiana and other States, employing a force of about 100 men, including millwrights.

The shops are situated on Duret Street, near the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, covering several hundred feet of ground, extending back to the old canal, and the business of the firm is constantly increasing.

Flouring-Mills.—The Forest Mill is entitled to more than a passing notice, dating, as it does, from the very commencement of Logansport, one of the oldest landmarks left of the early history of the city. It was the first mill of any kind erected in the vicinity, and was built by Gen. John Tipton in the year 1828. It was first used as a saw-mill, as there were no means of procuring lumber for building purposes at that time. Soon after a corn cracker was attached, continuing for some time, until the proper facilities were procured by which all kinds of flour, etc., could be manufactured. From Tipton's hands it passed into that of Messrs. Hamilton & Taber, some years later, and several parties rented the mill from time to time, the last person previous to Cecil & Co. being a Mr. Beach. In 1846 James Wilson came West, and subsequently entered the mill in the capacity of a general clerk. The firm of Beach & Cecil continued until 1857, at which time Mr. Beach withdrew, and Mr. Wilson became a partner. When this partnership commenced Mr. Cecil took up his residence in New York, and made that the market for the disposal of the products of the mill, over which Mr. Wilson exercised a personal supervision. In 1875 the firm sold their mill property, with the water power, to the city, receiving therefor the sum of \$40,000. They continued to lease the property, however, and the well-known firm was kept up until 1884, at which time Mr. Cecil disposed of his interest in the enterprise, leaving Mr. Wilson sole proprietor. The mill was thoroughly remodeled in July, 1886, supplied with additional rolls, and now has a capacity of 125 barrels of flour per day. Mr. Wilson is one of the oldest and best known mill men on the Wabash, and his favorite brand, known as the "Bellmont," has a wide reputation for its superior quality.

Empire Mills.—One of the wealthiest interests in the city was built in the year 1859 by Jos. Uhl and James Cheney. The mill is situated at the mouth of Eel River, on the west bank, and is supplied with an abundance of water-power for all practical purposes. In 1862 the original firm name was changed to that of Uhl & Co., Mr. Dennis Uhl, son of the first named gentleman, being admitted, while in 1865 Mr. Cheney withdrew altogether from the business, and Chas. H. Uhl was taken in, thus forming the well known firm of J. & D. Uhl & Co. The mill has been thoroughly remodeled and supplied with complete roller machinery for the manufacture of flour on the Hungarian system, and has a capacity of about 40,000

barrels annually. The average annual shipments to New York are about 35,000 barrels, while an extensive business is done in mill feed, which is shipped to different points in New England and other States. The firm also deal heavily in grain, shipping yearly about 1,000,000 bushels of corn alone to New York and Philadelphia.

Among the many mills that have made a reputation by putting their goods upon the market and letting them make their own name is the Logan Milling Company. The original mill, known as the Lock Mill, was erected as early as 1849 by John W. Wright and operated by different parties until about the year 1877, at which time it fell into disuse. The Logan Milling Company was organized in 1881, and in the spring of 1882, the Lock Mill was completely remodeled and supplied with full roller machinery for the manufacture of first-class grades of flour. The mill operated on an extensive scale, and has a capacity of 125 barrels per day, all of which is disposed of locally—the largest local trade of any mill in the city, and one of the largest in Indiana. The gentlemen interested in the enterprise are well known business men, and as a firm they have much more than a local reputation in business circles. The present officers of the company are J. N. Booth, president; John T. Obenchain, vice-president; and S. B. Bowyer, secretary and treasurer.

Oil Mill.—The manufacture of linseed oil is another of the most important branches of industry to be found within the limits of Logansport. This enterprise is conducted by Messrs. Hardy & Metzgar, and was established in the year 1867. The mill is situated on the Hamilton Race, south of the Wabash River, and is kept running constantly, requiring the work of fourteen men. The mill building is a brick structure, and just opposite, connected by a convenient bridge, is located a large stone ware-house, where are stored thousands of bushels of flax-seed used in the manufacture of oil, and at no time, probably, can be found less than 6,000 or 7,000 bushels ready for use. Messrs. Hardy & Metzgar use annually 175,000 bushels of flax-seed, from which they derive over 6,500 barrels of linseed oil and 3,500 tons of oil cake, both of which are classed as number one, and find ready sale at all times. The firm purchase their seed principally in Iowa, Minnesota, and the Northwest, and ship mainly to the cities of St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago and Peoria. The gentlemen comprising the firm are shrewd

practical business men, and their enterprise is one of the leading industries of the city.

Staves and Cooperage.—There are several establishments in the city wherein the manufacture of barrels is carried on, the largest of which is the one operated by Harry Torr, situated near the Wabash passenger depot. The business was originally started by Chas. F. Thompson & Co., in April, 1864. Then the firm name was changed to Thompson, Miles & Co., and still later to Miles & Torr, Mr. Thompson retiring altogether from the business. From the start the enterprise proved a successful one, and the gentlemen at its head found ample reason for congratulating themselves. It is now conducted by Harry Torr, who does an extensive business in the manufacture of staves, headings, flour and pork barrels, lard tierces, shipping to all the leading cities throughout the United States, principally Cleveland, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, Kansas City, St. Louis, Peoria, Des Moines and Council Bluffs. Three large buildings are required for the extensive business, the cooper shop being one of the largest in the State, together with a mill for dressing staves, headings, etc., with dry-house attached. A large force of hands is constantly employed, and the enterprise is second to none of the kind in Indiana.

Next to Mr. Torr, in the manufacture of barrels, is the shop of William Arnold, situated south of the Wabash River, where he gives employment to from ten to fifteen first-class coopers. Mr. Arnold's principal work is in tight barrels, such as are used for pork, whisky, etc., although a large number of flour barrels are also made up. The yearly production of the shop runs far up into the thousands; the principal market being Chicago, where nearly all the barrels are readily disposed of.

Gottlieb Shchafer engaged in the manufacture of barrels in Logansport about the year 1848, and has since that time carried on a profitable business. His large brick shop is situated north of Eel River, and is operated at the present time by a force of twenty-two men, who make about 10,000 tight barrels and from 20,000 to 25,000 flour barrels every year. There are several cooper shops additional to those mentioned, all of which are doing a safe and profitable business.

* *Furniture.*—Among the old reliable interests of Logansport was the well-known furniture factory of W. T. S. Manly & Co., estab-

lished in an early day, when the city was in the infancy of its existence. Mr. Manly came to Logansport about the year 1837 and engaged in the cabinet business, and subsequently erected the large factory buildings north of the Eel River, near the old canal. Here for many years he carried on an extensive business, manufacturing all kinds of furniture, his sales amounting to about \$50,000 annually. Wm. Manly, Jr., afterward became a partner, and still later the firm was increased by the addition of A. L. Smith, the present proprietor, who has had charge of the enterprise since the death of the Messrs. Manly. Mr. Smith, who has had many years practical experience in this branch of industry, gives his personal attention to the work, overseeing the men—giving them the benefit of his instruction—and making such improvements as suggest themselves. He does a lucrative business and finds sale for his work in various parts of the Union.

J. W. Henderson & Sons, manufacturers and dealers in furniture, is one of the leading business firms in the city. Mr. Henderson, Sr., moved to Logansport in 1864, and shortly after (July, 1865) commenced the manufacture of furniture, locating on the south bank of the canal, near the Pittsburgh, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad. For a number of years previous to this Mr. Henderson had been general superintendent of one of the largest furniture manufacturing establishments in Cincinnati, where he had acquired a wide experience in the work. He soon built up an extensive business in Logansport, and ere long he took his sons, James and Samuel, into partnership, and the firm thus formed still continues. A force of from fifteen to twenty workmen are employed, and the raw material annually required amounts to \$25,000, from which about \$50,000 worth of furniture is manufactured. They have a large warehouse on Fourth Street, where an elegant line of their goods is kept constantly on exhibition for sale.

Woolen Factory.—William Aldrich, one of Logansport's oldest citizens, first started the manufacture of woolen goods, locating on the Hamilton Race, south of the Wabash, in 1862. For years he carried on the business alone, but in 1868 W. G. Nash became a partner, after which the factory was enlarged, in order to meet the increased demands of the trade. Mr. Aldrich finally retired from the business, disposing of his interest to Marcellus Nash, and the firm of W. G. & M. H. Nash continued until 1875. In that year

W. G. Nash sold out to John LaRose, who remained identified with the business until 1879, at which time the entire interest was purchased by M. H. Nash, the present proprietor. Under Mr. Nash's management the business has considerably increased, about 40,000 pounds of wool being consumed every year. Four looms are in constant use, besides spinners, carding machines, knitting machines, finishers, etc., requiring the attention of a force of eight persons. The goods manufactured are blankets, cassimeres, woolen jeans, yarns, flannels, hosiery, etc., a great part of which is used by the local trade.

Paper Mill.—This is another old Logansport enterprise, dating back as far as 1864. Since its first inception the business has changed hands often, several parties finding that, without a goodly amount of enterprise and experience, it could not be carried on successfully. Among the various owners was Mr. S. B. Richardson, who operated it some time between the years 1868 and 1870. Samuel Bard took charge of the enterprise in 1875, and operated it with fair success until 1880, at which time he retired from the business. In the latter year the Logansport Paper Company was organized by Charles A. Clark, and under his management the mill was again started with increased facilities and a competent force of workmen. Mr. Clark purchased all the stock of the company in 1885, and since that time he has been doing an extensive business, manufacturing over 800 tons of paper yearly, or nearly 7,000 pounds daily. The paper manufactured is straw, rag, wrapping, manilla, grocers' and tea papers, which will compare favorably with any in the market. Twenty men are kept constantly employed, and shipments are made to all the principal cities of the country.

King Drill Company.—Prominent among the manufacturing firms of Logansport is the King Drill Company, organized January 1, 1884, with a paid up stock of \$36,000. The Lincoln Foundry, on High Street, was purchased the above year, and a force of competent mechanics were at once put to work manufacturing the well-known grain drill, for which there has since been a constantly increasing demand. The factory and foundry are operated by a force of from fifteen to twenty-five men, and the number of drills yearly manufactured is from 1,000 to 1,500. In addition to the manufacture of drills the company do a general foundry and machine-shop business, in which branch of industry they have been very success-

ful. The enterprise is established on a substantial basis, and bids fair to remain one of the leading manufacturing establishments of the city. The officers of the company at the present time are E. S. Rice, president; John W. Ray, secretary, and L. G. Patterson treasurer and general manager.

Cement and Sewer Pipe Works.—This enterprise was established in Logansport about the year 1872 or 1873 by Messrs. Dodds & Son, who made a specialty of the manufacture of cement for walks, floorings, etc. They carried on a successful business until 1877, at which time M. Michaels became proprietor, and under his successful management the business has largely increased, until it is now one of the important industries of the city. In addition to the manufacture of cement, Mr. Michaels carries on an extensive business in all kinds of sewer and well-piping, manufacturing for the principal markets of Indiana and adjoining States. A force of from six to ten men are constantly employed, in order to supply the increasing demands of the trade.

Wagon and Carriage Manufacture.—The oldest establishment in this branch of industry in Logansport is that of William M. Kreider & Son, founded by Mr. Kreider in 1849. Mr. Kreider came to the city that year, and opened a wagon and blacksmith shop on Sixth Street, beginning the business in a small way, but found ere long that enlarged facilities would be necessary, as his work soon acquired quite a reputation. He increased his force of workmen, enlarged his building, and for a number of years was the leading wagon-maker in the county. He has been on Sixth Street for a period of thirty-seventy years, and his wagons are found all over Cass and adjoining counties. In 1870 he formed a partnership with his son, J. S. Kreider, and the firm thus formed continues. They do a general wagon-making, repairing and blacksmithing business, and employ from eight to ten men the greater part of the time.

John Jackson, the largest manufacturer of wagons, fine buggies and carriages in Logansport, engaged in the business in 1854. He made a speciality of wagons until 1861, when he commenced manufacturing buggies and carriages, which he has since continued. The large brick shop and store-room on Sixth Street was built about the year 1865 or 1866, and is the largest building of its kind in the city. Mr. Jackson gives employment to from fifteen to twenty-

five men, and, in addition to his manufacturing interests, carries on a general blacksmithing business, paintshop and woodyard. The work done in Mr. Jackson's shop is of a superior quality, and has a reputation second to none in Indiana.

South Side Carriage Shop was established about the year 1872 or 1873 by Anthony Grusenmeyer, who for eleven years carried on an extensive business, manufacturing for the local and general trade. He disposed of the shop in 1884 to his son, Fred Grusenmeyer, who has since operated the same with good success. He employs from six to ten men, and has already established much more than a local reputation, his class of work having a large sale in Logansport, and other cities of Indiana.

Holbruner & Uhl, manufacturers of carriages and buggies, engaged in the business in the fall of 1883, and their establishment has already taken a front rank among the industries of Logansport. The firm is composed of Charles E. Holbruner and Miller Uhl, and the force of men employed is from fifteen to twenty, owing to the demands of the trade. Messrs. Holbruner & Uhl do an extensive wholesale and retail business, and in their large wareroom near Eel River, West Market Street, is exhibited a full line of carriages and buggies, which for durability and elegance of finish can not be excelled by any other firm in the city.

Pump Factory.—The largest and most complete pump works in northern Indiana is the one owned and controlled by A. N. Parkhurst, of this city. Mr. Parkhurst came to Logansport January, 1871, and engaged in the manufacture of pumps with a Mr. Raymond, occupying the foundry room of Knowlton & Dolan's machine shops, having removed from Galesburg, Ill., where the pumps invented by Mr. Parkhurst were manufactured on a royalty by another firm, extending over a period of fifteen years. The article invented by Mr. Parkhurst, and upon which he has since made four improvements, *i. e.*, on February 10, 1863; January 16, 1866; November 1, 1864, and May 18, 1875, is known as the "Vitrified Stone Cylinder Pump," and is acknowledged to be the most complete in the market. In 1875 the firm dissolved, Mr. Raymond withdrawing and J. P. Parkhurst taking his place. A. N. Parkhurst purchased the entire interest in 1878 or 1879, and has since controlled the business. He uses about \$5,000 worth of stock annually, and has

a large wholesale as well as retail trade, his sales extending over Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Missouri.

Marble Works.—There are four marble shops in Logansport, all of which are operated on a profitable scale. At the head in this branch of industry is the popular establishment of Schuyler Powell, on Pearl Street, near the postoffice, where may be seen some of the finest designs and workmanship in the State. Mr. Powell employs a number of skillful workman, and his business is constantly increasing. Frank May operates a shop on Sixth Street, and does an extensive business throughout Indiana and other States. On East High Street is the shop of Thomas Peden, whose workmanship will compare favorably with that of any other house in the city. Mr. Reed has been engaged in the business for a number of years, and is widely and favorably known throughout all the counties of northern and central Indiana.

Manufacture of Cigars.—The manufacture of cigars is a class of business well represented in Logansport, and among the various persons engaged in the enterprise are J. P. Sebastian, who operates a large factory on Broadway, near the Murdock House; the Geiger Bros., on Market Street; I. S. Johnson, near the corner of Fourth Street and Broadway; Carrington L. Alford, Fifth Street, near the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad; C. J. Hildebrandt, on Fourth Street; Allen Bryer, Market Street; Harry Denbo, Sixth Street; Gustave Dryer, Chippewa Street; — Kessler, Twelfth Street, and Mr. Parkhurst, Fifth Street.

Bottling Works.—There are two establishments of this kind in Logansport, the older of which is the well-known firm of Enyart Brothers, on Sixth Street, who do an extensive wholesale and retail business in the manufacture of all kinds of cooling drinks, such as champagne cider, ginger ale, sarsaparilla beer, etc. The Messrs. Enyart have been in the business since about the year 1879 or 1880. The other establishment is that of William H. Bevan, on the corner of Fifth and North Streets, started March, 1886. Mr. Bevan has superior facilities for the manufacture of his goods, and is in the enjoyment of a profitable business.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JACOB ALBER is a native of Lichtenstein, Germany, born there on the 7th of January, 1821, and attended the common schools of that locality from the age of seven to fourteen years, according to the custom of the country. Afterward, at the age of eighteen and a half years, he entered the University of Bordeaux, France, and at the end of four years' course, graduated in that institution, thus closing his scholastic education, having completed, also, the classical course. Soon after leaving college he apprenticed himself to an instructor in drawing, painting, sculpture and the fine arts generally, serving his preceptor during a period of three years. The two years following he traveled quite extensively, performing such work as the State required. Subsequently, for eight years, he practiced his profession, traveling through France, Italy, Austria, Switzerland, Jerusalem, the Holy Land and other localities of prominence, wherever his services were in demand. In 1848, during the crisis that prevailed throughout Europe threatening the peace of the nations, he abandoned professional life for the time being, and the following year came to the United States, landing at New Orleans. From there he went to Cincinnati; thence to Dayton, Ohio; and from that point, in May, 1849, he came to Logansport, and ever since has been a permanent resident of this city, where he has been actively engaged in business, painting being his chief occupation, and in which he has been eminently successful. Mr. Alber was married, on the 28th of October, 1852, to Miss Sophia Dirksen, a native of Bremen, Germany, by whom he has had two children: John, living, and Philip, deceased. On the 4th of April, 1883, his wife died also. In politics he entertains the most liberal views. Religiously he is a Catholic.

REV. L. A. ALFORD, D. D., LL. D., deceased, one of the most distinguished Baptist clergymen of Indiana, was born at Ferrisburg, Addison Co., Vt., May 29, 1814, and was the son of Rev. O. P. Alford, a pioneer Baptist minister, who preached and organized churches throughout New York State many years ago. Dr. Alford united with the Baptist Church at the early age of fourteen and commenced preaching at the age of eighteen, and was ordained at Erie, Penn., when but twenty-one. He labored and preached in churches at Erie and vicinity, and moved West, in 1844, to Adrian, Mich., where he was pastor a short time. He labored diligently with a number of churches, reorganized a congregation at the town

of Rollin, and later was called as pastor of the Litchfield Church, Hillsdale County, where he held large revivals and baptized a great many converts. He moved to Hillsdale, Mich., in 1849, and there organized a Baptist Church and built a substantial house of worship. Here he commenced publishing a paper for Sunday-schools, called *The Sunday Visitor*, and commenced working zealously in the Sunday-school cause. The paper had a large circulation and was the means of accomplishing great good. He commenced running Sunday-school excursions for the benefit of Sunday-schools and churches on the Michigan Southern Railroad on November 2, 1849, and afterward was elected by different roads as excursion superintendent and ran many hundred excursions throughout the United States. He built a church edifice at Burr Oak, Mich., and organized a flourishing congregation. He moved to Elkhart, Ind., and there organized a Baptist Church and built a house of worship, costing him over \$4,500, which he donated and deeded to the society. He moved to Logansport, Ind., in 1864, and here he wrote his great works "The Masonic Gem," "Great Atonement Illustrated," "Mystic Numbers of the Word," "Biblical Chart of Man," "The War in Heaven" and his last work, just before his death, "Trip to the Skies." He was elected president of the Eclectical Medical College of St. Louis, Mo., which position he held a number of years; also vice-president of State Medical Association; also of Medical Association of the United States. He organized the Anthropological University of St. Louis. He resided in Chicago a few years for his health, and while there filled a number of pulpits. He returned to Logansport in 1874; was called to preach at Goodland, also at Monticello, but poor health obliged him to give them up. He received a number of honorary titles for his writings, also a gold medal and title of Ph. D. for his last work from the Society of Science, Letters and Arts, London, England. He was beloved by all who knew him, and always labored zealously without pay or price for the great cause which he so long represented. He was married, 1835, to Miss E. P. Butler, who departed this life March 6, 1883. Children: Corrington L.; Annetta, wife of Dr. W. C. Isherwood; Cecilia, deceased; Mindwell, deceased; Lovisa, wife of A. B. Crampton.

CORRINGTON L. ALFORD, only son of Dr. Loyal A. Alford, was born in Ashtabula, Ohio, April 29, 1836. His early educational training was received in his native city and other places, and in 1847 he commenced learning the printer's trade in the office of *The Watch Tower* at Adrian, Mich. He subsequently published *The Sunday Visitor*, at Hillsdale, Mich., of which his father was editor, and in 1857 took charge of *The Elkhart Herald*, Elkhart, Ind., with which he was identified until 1864. He came to Logansport in the latter year and engaged in the manufacture of fine-cut tobacco

and cigars, which he carried on with good success until 1884. In that year he abandoned the tobacco business and gave his attention to cigars, which he has since manufactured, having a large and lucrative trade in Indiana and other States. Mr. Alford was first married, in 1861, to Miss Elizabeth Rowe, of Livingston, N. Y., by whom he is father of one child: Ida, wife of George S. Ricketts. Mrs. Alford died December 3, 1864. Mr. Alford's second marriage was solemnized June 24, 1868, with Miss Ellen Harrison, of Logansport, who has borne him the following children: Lelonia, Cora, Bessie and Tillie. Mr. Alford is a member of the I. O. O. F., and K. of H., and with his wife belongs to the Baptist Church.

GEORGE ASH, of the firm of Ash & Hadley, dealers in furniture and upholstery, is a native of Devonshire, England, born in the year 1848. He was educated in the schools of his native country, and at the age of fifteen engaged to learn the upholstery trade, in which he soon acquired great proficiency. On attaining his majority he came to the United States, and worked at his trade in the cities of Cleveland, Toledo and Canton, Ohio, until the fall of 1872. He came to Logansport the latter year, and engaged in the upholstery and furniture business, which, from a moderate beginning, has grown to be one of the leading industries of the city. In 1882 he effected a partnership with J. C. Hadley, which still continues. Their place of business is on Market Street, and their stock of furniture is one of the largest in northern Indiana. Mr. Ash was married, in the year 1876, to Miss Tillie Brim, of Toledo, Ohio.

DANIEL PRATT BALDWIN, LL. D., of Logansport, was born in Madison County, N. Y., March 22, 1837. His parents were Hira and Harriet (Pratt) Baldwin, the latter a sister of the late ex-Senator D. D. Pratt, for whom the subject of this sketch is named. The ancestry of the family may be traced to the early settlers of Massachusetts and Connecticut. Daniel P. Baldwin was brought up on a farm, upon which he worked in summer. During the winter he went to school, where he showed such scholarly ability that it was decided to give him an advanced education. He took an academic course at Cazenovia Seminary, Madison County, N. Y., and received his diploma in 1852. He graduated from Madison University in 1856, and from Columbia Law School in 1860. During these ten years he stood at the head of his classes, and was especially noted as a speaker and writer. In June, 1860, he removed to Logansport, Ind., and commenced his profession with the late Hon. D. D. Pratt, under the name of Pratt & Baldwin. During the following ten years the firm enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, which extended to many parts of the State. In 1870 Mr. Baldwin was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas, to fill a vacancy, and in the following year was elected to the same posi-

tion. In 1872 he received the degree of LL. D. from Madison University and Wabash College. In 1873 he resumed the practice of his profession, in which he is still engaged. Owing to a partial deafness, he was prevented from entering the army during the late war, but used his whole influence to aid the Union cause. He is an earnest Republican in politics. Judge Baldwin was for a number of years proprietor of the *Logansport Journal*, daily and weekly, and at times contributed to its editorial columns. In June, 1878, he was nominated by acclamation by the Republican State Convention for the important office of attorney-general of the State. He was elected to the position, and discharged the duties of the office one term. Within the past six years Judge Baldwin has delivered a number of college addresses and numerous popular lectures. He is the author of the well-known essay, "A Lawyer's Reading in Evidence of Christianity," which was published in 1875. Among his published addresses are "The Defects in Our Political System," and "The Cause and Cure of Hard Times," both of which have been widely quoted. For many years he has been active in the interest of Wabash College, and instituted the Baldwin Oratorical Prize. But few men have been more careful in the selection of a library. In his reading he confines himself to the choicest works. He has made a special study of political economy and the science of government. With all his eminent ability as a lawyer and excellence as a scholar, Judge Baldwin is entirely free from ostentation. He was married, June 16, 1863, to Miss India Smith, of Logansport. They have had two children, both of whom are dead.

JOHN W. BALLARD, M. D., one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Logansport, was born in Carroll County, Ind., February 28, 1855, and is the son of Anson and Mary J. (Hoornbeck) Ballard, natives, respectively, of Indiana and Ohio. Dr. Ballard's rudimentary education was acquired in the common schools, and at the age of seventeen he entered Purdue College, from which he graduated in 1876. On quitting college he engaged in teaching, which profession he continued for a limited period, reading medicine in the meantime under the instruction of Drs. Beck and Smith, of Delphi. He entered the Medical College of Ohio in 1877, graduated in 1879, and began the practice of his profession in Lockport, Carroll County, where he continued until his removal to Logansport, in 1881. The Doctor was married in 1876 to Miss Ellen, daughter of Samuel Milroy, of Delphi, to which marriage have been born two children: S. Milroy and Charles A. Since locating in Logansport, Dr. Ballard has built up a large and lucrative practice. He is a member of the Logansport Medical and Surgical Association, and stands high in the profession. He belongs to the F. & A. M., Knights of Maccabees, and National Union fraternities, and is a Democrat in politics.

JOHN W. BARNES, editor of the Logansport *Pharos*, is a native Indianian, having been born in the city of Muncie July 7, 1855. His father, William Barnes, came from English ancestors: was born in Pennsylvania and settled in Indiana shortly after it became a State. The father still resides in Muncie, where he follows the business of a contractor and builder. His mother, Evaline Wachtell Barnes, is a native of Maryland, and is also living at this time. John W. Barnes was educated in the ward and high schools of Muncie. Upon completing school at the age of nineteen, he began learning the printing business in the office of the Muncie *Democrat*. He remained there two years, when the paper suspended. He then took service with the *Liberal Republican*, a paper established for the support of Horace Greeley for President, remaining there until he finished his trade, in the meantime doing considerable writing for the paper. During the campaign of 1876, Mr. Barnes was engaged on the *Democrat*, at Anderson, Ind. He remained there until 1878, when he came to Logansport and began work on the *Pharos*, where he has since labored uninterruptedly. In 1881 he purchased an interest in the paper with B. F. Louthain, and the two have since remained in partnership, each owning a half interest in the paper. The appointment of his partner as postmaster of Logansport in July, 1885, placed upon Mr. Barnes the sole responsibility of the editorial and business control of the paper. He comes from a Democratic family, his father having always been identified with that party. Mr. Barnes has shown rare ability in his successful management of the *Pharos*, and as a newspaper man stands high among the journalists of northern Indiana. He was married September 30, 1885, to Miss Emma Grable, daughter of Jonathan and Hester Grable, of this county.

JOHN E. BARNES, contractor, was born in Newton, Devonshire, England, September 8, 1841. He remained in his native country until 1853, at which time, in company with his parents, he came to the United States, locating temporarily in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., and the following year came to Logansport. His father was a contractor and builder, and did an extensive business in Cass and other counties until his death, November, 1865. John E. Barnes learned the stone and brick-mason's trade under his father, and, with the exception of a few years spent in farming in the State of Minnesota, has followed the same with good success until the present time. He effected a partnership in contracting and building in 1877 with John Medland, and the firm thus formed has done an extensive business throughout Indiana, erecting many of the large business houses and public works of Logansport and other cities. Mr. Barnes is a Republican in politics and takes an active interest in the deliberations of his party in Cass County. He was elected councilman from a Democratic ward, a fact which attests his popu-

larity with the people. He is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity and belongs to the Universalist Church. Mr. Barnes was married, August 1, 1864, to Miss Elizabeth J. Bates, daughter of James J. Bates, who came to Logansport many years ago. Seven children were born to this marriage, all living: Clara A., Charles J., William, James I., Benjamin F., George W. and Egbert.

JOSEPH BARRON was of French extraction, his ancestors, some two centuries ago, having come over from France and settled near Quebec, Canada, whither the tide of emigration from that quarter was then drifting. About the year 1749 the family moved westward and settled at Malden, in the vicinity of Detroit—the center of an extensive Indian trade carried on by the French population. Here, in the month of January, 1773, the subject of this sketch was born. From his surroundings in early life, and his natural aptness in the comprehension of language, in addition to a most retentive memory, it is not remarkable that he early became proficient in his knowledge of the dialect peculiar to the numerous Indian tribes of the locality. Trading along the route from Detroit to “Old Post Vincennes,” he gradually became familiar with the language of the Wabash Indians. Finally he settled at Vincennes about the year 1790. Early attracting the attention of the civil and military authorities at the “Post,” his services as an interpreter were in frequent demand. In the year 1798 he was married to Mrs. Barbara Jerceaux, sister of the elder Michael Brouillette, by whom he had one child. Mrs. Barron lived but little more than a year after her marriage, her child dying soon after. He remained a widower about one year and a half, and was then married to Miss Josephine Gamelin, daughter of Pierre Gamelin, Sr., one of the most prominent citizens of Vincennes. By this marriage he was the father of seven children—five sons and two daughters. Of these, only the youngest two survive: Mary Ann, wife of the late Harvey Heth, an old citizen of this county, now the wife of Anthony F. Smith, Esq., formerly judge of the city court of Logansport, and Napoleon B., formerly one of the leading magistrates of this county, and now president of the “Old Settlers’ Society,” of this county. Upon the division of the Territory Northwest of the Ohio, including the State of Indiana, and the appointment of Gen. Harrison as Territorial governor, Mr. Barron was chosen one of the governor’s official interpreters. As an evidence of the estimation in which he was held by the Government authorities, we find his name connected with nearly every important treaty and council with the Indians in the Northwest, from 1803 until 1843, as special interpreter. Gen. Harrison, Gen. Hopkins and other officers, in their reports to the Department at Washington, speak of his qualities as an interpreter, and of the efficient services rendered by him, as unequalled in the accuracy of his knowledge of the language and characteristics of

every Indian tribe on the Wabash. In the month of May, 1810, he was intrusted by Gen. Harrison with the execution of a most hazardous enterprise, that of conveying to the hostile Indians, assembled at the Prophet's Town, on the Upper Wabash, a talk, concerning the policy pursued by them. Having delivered his message, he was brought before the Prophet, who taunted him with being his prisoner, and that he should be immediately put to death, at the same time pointing to an open grave, newly made, saying, "There is your grave." This threat would, no doubt, have been executed, but for the interposition of Tecumseh, who demanded his release, saying: "The flag of truce, borne by him, has always been respected, and shall be now!" Again, on the 13th of August, of the same year, he officiated as interpreter, at the celebrated council at Vincennes, between Gen. Harrison and Tecumseh, when the latter contradicted the Governor's statements, and, with his warriors present, in violation of the terms of the conference, sprang up, with tomahawks raised, meditating an attack. The cool promptness of the Governor and his guards, however, soon put an end to the movements of the savages. On a subsequent occasion, when acting under the Governor's instructions, in company with Gen. Walter Wilson, through the treachery of Tecumseh's brother, the Prophet, he and his companion were condemned to die, but were relieved from their perilous situation by the timely interposition of Tecumseh himself, by whom, also, they were guided out of danger. In the battle of Tippecanoe, which occurred on the 7th of November, 1811, he bore a conspicuous part, from the intimate knowledge of the character and movements of the savages. Many other striking incidents of his career might be related, but space will not permit. Mr. Barron was above the medium height, of affable manners, and easy address, honored and respected by all for the strict integrity of his life and his conduct of public affairs. Although surrounded by numerous opportunities for pecuniary gain, he yielded not to temptation, preferring to eat the bread of his honest toil. He died on the 12th of December, 1843, at peace with all the world, having finished the work given him to do. He was buried with military honors.

J. C. BEATTY. The gentleman whose biographical sketch is herewith presented is a native of Philadelphia, Penn., and the fourth son of William and Fannie (McMichael) Beatty. William Beatty was born in Ireland, and came to the United States in early manhood, settling in the city of Albany, N. Y. He subsequently moved to Philadelphia, where he remained until 1856, following the blacksmith's trade during that period. In the latter year he removed to the city of Milwaukee, Wis., where he worked at his trade and kept hotel until 1869, at which time he came to Logansport, Ind. He entered the army in 1861, enlisting in the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, with which he served until the winter of 1862. He died in one of the

Government hospitals, at St. Louis, that year. Mrs. Beatty is a native of Ireland also, and when quite young came with her parents to the United States, locating in Philadelphia. She was married in that city, and is still living, making her home in Logansport at this time. William and Fannie Beatty were the parents of six children, whose names are as follows: William (deceased), Robert, James (deceased), John C. Emma and William H. The immediate subject of this sketch was born on the 5th of September, 1855, and spent the years of his youth in the cities of Philadelphia, Milwaukee and Logansport. His educational training, owing to the death of his father, was rather limited, and in early life he was obliged to rely in a great measure upon his own resources. He improved such opportunities as presented themselves, however, and by close reading and intelligent observation, aided by a business experience, has obtained a practical education, such as schools fail to impart. He began the painter's trade at the age of eighteen, and one year later began life upon his own responsibility. He soon acquired great proficiency in his vocation, and for a period of thirteen years has been working in Logansport, where he now has a large and constantly increasing business. He does general painting, graining, paper-hanging and decorating, in all of which he has been reasonably prosperous. Mr. Beatty is an active member of the I. O. O. F., belonging to Eel River Lodge, No. 417. He is also a member of the Sons of Veterans, and in religion holds to no creed, being liberal in all that term implies. On the 20th of December, 1881, was celebrated his marriage with Miss Alice M. Witters, daughter of James and Elizabeth Witters of Harrison Township, this county. Mr. and Mrs. Beatty have one child: William C. born February 6, 1883. They reside in a neat home on Chippewa Street, West Side.

MAJ. DANIEL BELL. "Maj." Bell, as he was familiarly known, was born in Washington County, Penn., on the 7th of March 1788. His father was a farmer in moderate circumstances, and, with a view to bettering his own and the condition of his family, moved thence to Bourbon County, Ky., in the fall after Daniel's birth. At the date of his settlement, Kentucky was but sparsely settled, adventurous pioneers only being drawn thither by the prosperous advantages offered. The father, in this instance, was not an exception, and was willing to risk the contingencies of Indian warfare, depending upon his own strong arm and trusty rifle to maintain the equality of right. With the surroundings incident to pioneer life in Kentucky, the early experiences of Maj. Bell eminently fitted him to become a participant in the progress of settlements in Indiana Territory. With these qualifications, he moved with his father, and settled in Corydon, Ind., in the spring of 1811. About this time, there was great excitement growing out of the numerous

Indian depredations committed along the line of frontier settlements by the hordes under control of the Shawnee Prophet, whose village was on the north side of the Tippecanoe, a short distance above its mouth. Mutual defense was the order of the hour among the hardy pioneersmen of this locality. Capt. Spencer had raised a company of mounted men to go with the expedition against those Indians. Young Bell at once enlisted, and soon after the expedition started, the Prophet's Town being the objective point. At the battle of Tippecanoe, on the 7th of November following, their company (the "Yellow Jackets") acquitted itself with distinguished honor, more than half the number being killed or wounded. Among the killed was the gallant captain. Maj. Bell was unhurt. After that time, he participated in numerous minor engagements with the Indians, in which he bore himself with the courage characteristic of the true backwoods soldier. After the return of the expedition from Tippecanoe, in the month of December of the same year, he was united in marriage with Miss Nancy Spencer, daughter of the late captain. Having resided in the vicinity of Corydon until some time in the year 1824, he removed thence to Putnam County, Ind., remaining there until the early spring of 1827, when, with his family, he again moved, settling on the north side of the Wabash, within the present boundary of Logansport, landing here on the 27th of March, 1827. Maj. Bell's cabin was the first ever erected within the limits of our city. In 1830, having purchased an interest in the Louison Reserve, north of Eel River, he moved to that point, and made an improvement on his land. Five years later, he made a further settlement at Georgetown in this county, being the proprietor of that place. Two years after the death of Gen. Tipton—his brother-in-law—Maj. Bell returned to Logansport, and took control of the General's domicile, at the request of his children. He remained in charge until 1845, when the Miami Reserve (recently purchased from the Indians) began to be settled. The pre-emption law was then in force, and, following the bent of his inclinations to become a pioneer again, he took a claim, and settled on the border of a prairie in Jackson Township, since known as "Bell's Prairie," in the immediate vicinity of Galveston. On this tract he remained the balance of his life. For twenty years prior to his death, Maj. Bell had directed his efforts toward the organization of a society composed of the remaining "old settlers" and their immediate descendants. In the course of time such an association became a necessity, and, accordingly, on the 26th of March, 1870, such a society was formed, and the Major made president for life. Naturally possessing a strong physical organization, with a fair intellectual development, at the age of more than fourscore years, his mind was still active, and the fire of his eye remained undimmed. From that time, however, his strength began to give way; having endured the frosts and snows of eighty-

three winters, his mind, also, became impaired, and he was again a child. Thus he passed to his final rest, on the evening of November 7, 1874, on the sixty-sixth anniversary of the battle of Tippecanoe.

ISOM N. BELL, editor and proprietor of the *Logansport Times*, was born in Ripley County, Ind., September 8, 1861, son of William and Nancy (Custer) Bell, natives of Kentucky and Indiana, respectively. Subject's paternal grandfather, Nathaniel Bell, was one of the pioneers of Indiana, settling many years ago in Jefferson County. James Custer, grandfather on the mother's side, came to Jefferson County many years ago, and is still living there. William Bell came to Cass County in 1871, and settled in Boone Township, where he is still living. He is the father of fourteen children, subject of this sketch being the fifth in number. Isom Bell grew to manhood in Cass County, and passed his youth on a farm, attending the county schools at intervals, until his eighteenth year. He began life for himself at the early age of fifteen, and three years later engaged in teaching, which profession he continued four years in Cass, Fulton and Lake Counties. In 1881 he entered the Valparaiso Normal School, attending the same two years, and in April, 1885, began publishing the *Galveston Times*, Galveston, Ind., which he issued until March, 1886. In the latter year he established the *Logansport Times*, with which he has since been identified, and of which he is at the present time sole editor and proprietor. Mr. Bell is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the I. O. O. F., belonging to Onward Lodge.

WILLIAM H. BEVAN. The gentleman whose name introduces this sketch is a native of Toronto, Canada, born June 15, 1834. His parents, George and Elizabeth Bevan, were born in England, and immigrated to Canada about the year 1833. The father was a lumber dealer, and died in Canada; the mother died in Logansport, Ind. William Bevan passed the years of his youth in his native country, and early learned the saddlery trade, at which he worked for some time. He subsequently took up the carpenter's occupation, learning the same under his brother, George Bevan, and worked at the trade with good success until 1862. He came to Logansport in 1852, and ten years later engaged in the lumber and coal trade, which he continued until 1876, at which time he ceased dealing in lumber and established his present business—wood and coal. He afterward went into partnership with Geo. W. Connalley in the manufacture of mineral water, which he now carries on in connection with his other business. Mr. Bevan has met with encouraging success in his various enterprises, and is in the enjoyment of a large and constantly increasing business. On the 6th of November, 1866, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Cridland, of Dayton, Ohio, a union blessed with the birth of the follow-

ing children: Harry T., Maude, May, Charley, Earl, Ethel and Nellie, living; Willie and Louie, deceased. Mr. Bevan belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and in politics votes the Republican ticket.

HORACE P. BIDDLE, LL. D., Ph. D., and ex-judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana, was born on the 24th of March, 1811, about twenty miles below Lancaster, Ohio, on the Hocking River. He was born near what is now Logan, the county seat of Hocking County, though at that time the county (which has since been divided) was a large one, and all went under the name of Fairfield. His father was Benjamin Biddle, who came from Connecticut in 1789, under the protection of Gen. Israel Putnam, to look at the country, while that chieftain was making his tour among the Indians and arranging treaties with them. Benjamin Biddle settled at Marietta that year, removing to Waterford in 1791, and finally, in 1802, to the place on the Hocking River. His wife was Abigail Converse, who died in 1817, leaving Horace, the youngest son, at the age of five years, to the care of a sister twelve years older. His father died in 1829. There were nine children—the subject of this sketch, as before stated, being the youngest. He worked upon the farm, going to school as occasion afforded, which was rather infrequent, until he was sixteen years old, when he went to Muskingum County and clerked in a country store for an elder brother, Daniel C. Biddle. From there he, after a time, returned to the old farm, where he remained until 1836. He was then in his twenty-fourth year, and had read and digested everything he could get his hands on. He had a quick perception; was noted as a fluent talker, and had a deeply analytical mind. With these advantages in his favor, he determined to study law, and applied to Thomas Ewing, Sr., at Lancaster, who recommended the aspiring young farmer to Hocking H. Hunter, one of the most striking men Ohio ever produced. In Senator Ewing and Mr. Hunter Mr. Biddle found fast friends, and his progress in the law was rapid. He was admitted to the bar (State courts) in Cincinnati, April, 1839, and in the same month was admitted to practice in the Federal courts. From April until October of that year he traveled the circuit with the old lawyers, among whom were Ewing, Hunter, Stanberry, Brazee, and Medill, all prominent in the history of their State. The circuit extended over the counties of Fairfield, Hocking, Perry and Licking, and the training enabled the young lawyer to go to Logansport, Ind., on the 18th of October, 1839, and there hang out his shingle with some degree of assurance. In 1840 he had a full and lucrative practice, and, growing in favor with his new neighbors, was in 1844, placed upon the Whig electoral ticket, and stumped the northern part of the State for Henry Clay, meeting in debate upon the political questions of the day such men as Hon. G. N. Fitch and the eloquent Charles Cathcart. Judge Biddle was a warm personal friend of

Henry Clay, and after his defeat left the field of politics with sadness and disgust, though in 1845, while attending the Supreme court, at Indianapolis, he was, without his sanction, nominated by Whigs of Cass County for the Legislature, but was defeated at the ensuing election. In December, 1846, by the joint ballot of the Senate, he was elected president judge of the then Eighth Circuit for a term of seven years. He held the office six years and resigned, having been nominated (1852) for Congress against the late Dr. Norman S. Eddy, by whom, the district being largely Democratic, he was defeated. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1850, and participated in the debates on all the leading questions. In 1857 he was elected supreme judge by 25,000 majority, but the supreme court held that at the time there was no vacancy. He was therefore not commissioned. From 1852 until 1860 he devoted his full attention to his practice, which yielded him a yearly revenue of nearly \$8,000. In the latter year, wishing to retire from the practice which had become exceedingly laborious, he accepted the nomination, and was elected to the circuit bench, being re-elected in 1866—the last time, without a vote against him. In 1872 he declined a re-election, and from that time until 1874 he gave the greatest part of his time to literary pursuits. He was then nominated for the supreme bench by two State conventions, the Democratic and Independent, and elected by the largest majority ever given to any candidate in the history of the State, his majority reaching 33,000. Mr. Biddle held the office of supreme judge for a period of about eighteen years. Judge Biddle is not only foremost among the jurists of Indiana, but is a thoroughly educated man, although he has not had the benefit of a college course, nor attended any but the ordinary country schools. He has supplied the deficiencies by a long and rigid course of self-instruction. He has a full knowledge of Latin, and is thoroughly conversant with German and French, from all of which he has made translations, weaving some of the poems of the two modern languages into sparkling gems of verse. In former years he was a frequent and valued contributor to several of the leading magazines, but not recently. In 1840 he published his first volume of poems, sending the book into the world with the modest title of a "Few Poems." The work was highly complimented by Irving, Longfellow, Charles Mackay, and others. In 1858 another and larger volume containing 240 pages, was issued under the same title. In 1849 he wrote his work on "The Musical Scale," which was not published until 1860. Oliver Ditson, of Boston, purchased the copyright, and has since published two or three editions. In this book the Judge differs regarding the musical scale from preceding authorities, not only in the analysis of harmony, but in the combination of harmonies and the arrangement of some of the intervals of the scale. Re-

cently, in London, the Judge's theory was proved correct by the microphone, in opposition to Tyndall and Helmholtz in their recent works, and is now accepted as authority. In 1864-65 he wrote "Glances at the World," his third volume of poems, a book of 370 pages, published in 1874. In 1876 he published another volume, a poem entitled, "American Boyhood," in which are portrayed American boyhood with its surroundings as found in the West in the early part of the nineteenth century, with all its joys, sorrows, hopes, fears, trials and ambitions incidental to the early settlement of the country. The Judge has contributed several pamphlets to the literature of the country, prominent among which are "A Discourse on Art," "The Definition of Poetry," "A Review of Prof. Tyndall's Work on Sound," "The Analysis of Rhyme," "An Essay on Russian Literature," and "The Tetrachord, a New Musical Instrument." The Judge's last literary productions were: "Elements of Knowledge," 1881; "Prose Miscellany," 1881; and "Last Poems," published in 1882. In addition to the publications named, Judge Biddle had printed a number of years ago a volume in scrap-book form, for distribution among friends, but not intended for general circulation. In 1873 a beautifully bound and elegantly gotten up volume, entitled "Amatories by an Amateur," was printed by a house in Cincinnati, only ten copies comprising the edition. Yet this volume is the *chef-d'œuvre* of Judge Biddle's pen, the anacronontics being exceedingly beautiful. Surrounded by books, birds, paintings, music and flowers, Judge Biddle lives on what is known as Biddle's Island, in the Wabash River, opposite the city of Logansport. The house in which the Judge resides was built in 1836 by the late Gen. John Tipton, then United States Senator from Indiana. The library in this fine old mansion is the largest private library in the State, containing over 7,000 volumes, many of them extremely rare and curious. After the defeat of Clay in 1844, Judge Biddle ceased to be a partisan, and paid little or no attention to politics, dividing his attention between his profession and literature. When the old Whig party disintegrated he stood on neutral ground, with but one violent and deep-rooted antipathy—an uncompromising opposition to Know-nothingism. When the flag went down at Sumter he was with the Government—a Republican or War Democrat until the conclusion of the struggle. After the abolition of slavery and the adoption of the amendments, he saw no great difference between the parties, though differing with the Republican party in its reconstruction measures. The Judge has a kindly and genial disposition, and many young aspirants for fame in literature or law attribute their success to his generous encouragement and kindly sympathy. His mind contains vast stores of useful knowledge, acquired partly in the course of his professional experience in courts and legislative bodies, and partly gathered by

hard work from various departments of science and literature. Poet, scientist, jurist and philosopher, it may be truly said of Horace P. Biddle, that he is one of the notable men of his day and generation.

PROF. JAMES C. BLACK, superintendent of the Logansport city schools, is a native of Hendricks County, Ind., and the son of John and Virginia T. (Campbell) Black; parents born in Kentucky, of Scotch and Irish lineage, respectively. Prof. Black was raised on a farm and obtained a rudimentary education in the public schools of his native county. He made rapid progress in his various studies, and at the early age of seventeen was sufficiently advanced to obtain a teacher's license. Actuated by a desire to complete his education, he engaged in teaching for the purpose of raising the means to defray the expense of a college course, and at the age of nineteen became a student of Butler University, where he pursued his studies for a period of three years. On quitting the university he entered the State Normal School at Terre Haute, and attended the same from 1874 until 1876, graduating the latter year. After graduation he engaged in teaching in the schools of Marion County, and later was employed as tutor in the Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, at Indianapolis, a position he filled in an eminently satisfactory manner from 1880 until 1883. In 1884, he was chosen principal of the Logansport High School, and in June, 1886, was elected superintendent of the city schools, to succeed Prof. J. K. Watts. As a teacher Prof. Black has few equals in Indiana, and his name is well known in educational circles of the State. He is a finished scholar, a polished gentleman, and possesses the necessary traits of character which insure his success and popularity. He has been an active member of the Christian Church for a number of years, and at the present time is superintendent of the Christian Sunday-school, of Logansport. Prof. Black was married December 26, 1877, to Miss Ida B. Whitsett, of Boone County, Ind.

JASPER N. BOOTH. Conspicuous among the active business men of Logansport is J. N. Booth, son of DeHart and Nancy (Caldwell) Booth, who was born in Noble Township, Cass County, October 26, 1843. His parents are natives of Harrison County, Va., and were among the early settlers of Cass County, moving to Logansport in the year 1828. DeHart Booth worked at the carpenter's trade until 1838, at which time he moved to Noble Township, a short distance north of Logansport. J. N. Booth was raised to agricultural pursuits, and received his educational learning in the district schools of his native township. He remained on the farm until twenty-eight years of age, at which time (1873) he came to Logansport and engaged in the coal business, which he carried on very successfully until the spring of 1881. In the latter year he took an interest in the Logan Milling Company, of which he was made secretary, a position he held until elected president of the company in

1885. The milling enterprise with which Mr. Booth is identified is one of the leading industries of Logansport, manufacturing a superior grade of flour, much in demand throughout the State. Mr. Booth gives his entire attention to the mill, and much of the enterprise's success is due to his able management. Mr. Booth was married October 23, 1872, to Miss Mattie, adopted daughter of William H. Standley, of Logansport. He is a member of the K. of P. and a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party.

FERDINAND E. BORGES. Mr. Borges was born in the city of Logansport May 13, 1864, and is the son of Ernest and Anna (Luy) Borges, natives of Holland and the State of Ohio, respectively. Ernest Borges came to Logansport a number of years ago and engaged in the drug business, which he carried on until his death in 1874. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and for many years a leading business man of the city. Ferdinand Borges received his rudimentary education in the schools of Logansport, and in 1881 entered the Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester, Penn., which he attended four years, graduating June, 1885. Mr. Borges' career as a student is exceptionally brilliant, and his record is one of which he feels deservedly proud. In November, 1885, he engaged in the wholesale saddlery hardware, at Logansport, with J. H. Neal, under the firm name of Neal & Borges. Their business house is on Broadway, and their stock of goods is one of the largest and most complete of the kind in the State.

STEPHEN B. BOYER, native of New Bloomfield, Perry Co., Penn., and son of William and Mariah (Fritz) Boyer, was born December 7, 1842. His parents were natives of York Co., Penn., and of German descent, their ancestors coming to America prior to the adoption of the Federal Constitution. Mr. Boyer's educational training was somewhat limited, owing to the death of his father, which early threw him upon his own resources. At the age of twelve he went on a farm and three years later engaged with the Pennsylvania Canal Company, for which he worked for a period of three years. At the end of that time he accepted a position as salesman in a grocery house at Duncannon, Penn., in which capacity he continued until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted (1861) in the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry. He served with this regiment until mustered out, December, 1864, and during that time participated in a number of engagements, in one of which he received a severe wound in the left hand. After his discharge he entered a commercial college in Philadelphia, where he took a thorough business course. He came to Logansport in 1865, and engaged as book-keeper for C. B. Knowlton, and was afterward promoted superintendent of the manufacturing establishment of Knowlton & Dolan, which position he held until 1885. He assisted in rebuilding the Logan Mills, in 1882, and was president of the company for three

years. In June, 1885, he was elected secretary and treasurer of the company, the duties of which position he is discharging at the present time. Mr. Bowyer is a successful business man and has won many friends since coming to Logansport. He is a Republican in politics and an active member of the G. A. R. In September, 1872, was solemnized his marriage with Miss Josephine Goodwin, of Logansport—a union blessed with the birth of three children, viz.: Alexander, Mary J. and Helen P.

COL. THOMAS H. BRINGHURST, of Logansport, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., in August, 1819, and of American and Irish parentage. He received a common school education, and at the age of sixteen was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker for five years. He then spent a year in Alabama, and from there removed to Dayton, Ohio, where for four years he worked at his trade. In January, 1848, he removed to Logansport, built a saw-mill at the mouth of Eel River, and manufactured fine veneers and lumber for the Eastern market. In May, 1846, he enlisted in the First Regiment Indiana Volunteers and served under Gen. Taylor in the Mexican war. Returning to Logansport, in 1847, he resumed work at his trade; in 1849, at the solicitation of leading Whigs, he purchased the office of the Logansport *Telegraph* and established the *Journal*, which he edited until 1870. In 1861 he assisted in organizing the Forty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and was commissioned major by Gov. Morton. In May, 1862 he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and in August of the same year he became colonel, owing to the resignation of Col. G. N. Fitch. His regiment was with Gen. Grant on the Mississippi River as far as Vicksburg and in the campaigns on the Bayou Teche and Red River. He was mustered out in 1865, and returned to Logansport. He immediately resumed his position on the *Journal*, and continued it until December, 1869, when he was appointed special agent in the Postoffice Department. In 1876 he resigned his position, and in 1877 became a partner in the manufacturing firm of Charles Kahlo & Co., now the Logansport Manufacturing Company. As an editor of the *Journal* Mr. Bringhurst speedily attained a leading position in the Whig ranks in this section of the State, which he fully maintained in his subsequent similar relations to the Republican party. As a speaker he is plain and forcible. He is a thinker and worker, rather than a merely entertaining orator. His army record is bright with duty intelligently and faithfully performed. By his kindness to the men of his command he won their warmest regard, and by his vigilance, ability and energy secured the esteem of his superiors. The same traits distinguished his connection with the civil service, placing him in the highest ranks of his official grade.

W. H. BRINGHURST, leading druggist of Logansport, was born in October, 1824, in the city of Philadelphia, and is the second

son of Robert R. and Mary W. (Wood) Bringhurst, who were natives of Pennsylvania and Ireland, respectively. Mr. Bringhurst grew to manhood in his native city, received a good education in the high school of the same and began life for himself as an employe in a commission house, in which capacity he continued until about 1849. In that year he went to California, where he engaged in the commission business and mining, and where he remained for a period of five years, meeting with good success in his various enterprises during that time. He returned to Philadelphia in 1855, and one year later came to Logansport, Ind., and established his present drug store, which is one of the most prosperous business houses in the city. For thirty-one years his business has been uninterrupted by change except in its extension and magnitude; and with his constant growth of favor and confidence with the public and continued volume and variety of sales, he is to-day regarded as the leading druggist of Cass County. His house is widely and favorably known, both in the business circles of his own State and the commercial centers of other parts of the country as well. Mr. Bringhurst was, January, 1860, united in marriage with Miss Anna Torr, of Philadelphia, who has borne him five children, three of whom are living—namely: Harry W., Alfred T. and Josey. Mr. Bringhurst is a Republican in politics, ready and earnest in the support of his political convictions, but has never been an aspirant for official honors. He takes an active interest in all enterprises for the public good, and is an ardent friend and patron of the public schools.

CHAUNCEY CARTER, the subject of this sketch, was born March 23, 1796, in what was then the parish of Canaan, now the town of New Canaan, Fairfield Co., Conn. He was the eldest son of Ebenezer and Rhoda Carter, and was of the fifth generation from his ancestor, Samuel Carter, who came from London, England, to Boston, Mass., at the age of twelve years. He was married in 1690, and was living in Deerfield, Mass., with his family when the town was taken and burned by the Indians, February 29, 1704. When the town was attacked he was absent from home, and his wife and children were taken captives. The mother and two children were slain on the way, and the remaining children taken to Canada. One of the sons, Ebenezer, was stolen from the Indians by merchants trading between Albany and Montreal, and restored to his father. The following year (1705) they moved to Norwalk, Conn., and settled. Ebenezer afterward married, and in 1731 moved to the parish of Canaan, then a part of Norwalk, where he reared a numerous family. In 1733 he received a commission as captain from Joseph Talcott, then acting governor of the Colony of Connecticut during the reign of George II. His youngest son, John, was an active patriot during the Revolutionary war, and received a commission as captain from Jonathan Trumbull, then captain-general and com-

mander-in-chief of Connecticut. His youngest son, Ebenezer, settled near him, living in the first framed house built in the town, where his large family of children were born and reared, Chauncey being the oldest. This old homestead of the Carter family still remains, and is occupied. The date of its erection is not known, but 140 years ago it was the residence of the first minister of the first church of the parish. Chauncey received his early education at the public schools, and at the age of twenty-one years left the paternal mansion, going thence to Walkill, Orange Co., N. Y., where he engaged in teaching school, subsequently following the same occupation at Harrisburg, Penn. Leaving there he went to Corydon, the then capital of the new State of Indiana, and for a time gave his attention to commercial pursuits. At this place he made the acquaintance of Gen. John Tipton, who ever after was his staunch and confidential friend. Less than two years afterward he became a citizen of Fort Wayne, then the central point of the Indian trade in northern Indiana, whither Gen. Tipton had preceded him and prepared the way for a lucrative business. Soon after his settlement at Fort Wayne he received an appointment from the United States Government as surveyor of Indian land grants along the margin of the Wabash River. This engaged his attention, at intervals, until the conclusion of the treaties with the Pottawatomies and Miamis, in October, 1826, when an enlarged field was opened for him in the vicinity of what is now Cass County. He was thus engaged during the greater part of 1827, and afterward in 1838. Having previously secured the chief interest, in the section of land granted to George Cicott at the falls of Eel River, on April 10, 1828, he surveyed and laid out the original plat of Logansport. Afterward, when the county had been organized, the town was made the seat of justice of the new county. At the election of officers in April, 1829, Mr. Carter was chosen a member of the first board of county commissioners, of which body he became the leading member. In the fall of 1828, with Gen. Tipton and others, he was instrumental in establishing the Eel River Seminary. Again, soon after Logansport had been selected as the seat of justice of the county, he was appointed postmaster, the successor of Hugh B. McKeen, who was the first one at this point. When Mr. Carter's term of office as a member of the first board of county commissioners had been completed, he was elected judge of the probate court, and entered upon the discharge of its duties at the November term, 1832. He held this office two years. Upon the death of Gen. Tipton, in April, 1839, Mr. Carter was appointed one of his administrators, and continued in that position until 1850, when he resigned the trust. Some time in 1847 he became superintendent of a division of the Wabash & Erie Canal, which he held until 1860 or 1861. In the early days of the county's history he frequently

held the office of county surveyor, and subsequently of city engineer. At the October election in 1862, he was chosen treasurer of the county, but did not enter upon the discharge of its duties until September 7, 1863. In the discharge of the duties of this office, as of those pertaining to every other trust reposed in him, he brought to bear this strict integrity of character and extensive acquaintance with the management of financial affairs. He had not completed his term of service as treasurer at the time of his death, which occurred December 4, 1864. Mr. Carter was married on May 8, 1828, to Miss Mary Holman, daughter of Joseph and Lydia Holman, formerly of Wayne County, Ind., by whom he is father of six children: Rhoda, the deceased wife of the late Joseph Culbertson; Eliza, George, William and Edwin, who all died in childhood; and Emma, wife of Fred W. Munson, of this city, the only child now living. His widow died in this city November 2, 1880. Chauncey Carter was a devoted Mason, one of the original members of Tipton Lodge, No. 33, of Logan Chapter, No. 2, and of Logansport Council, No. 11, in all which branches of the order he was honored with the highest official positions, and was also a member of the several grand bodies of the State. He was probably one of the most skilled workmen in this jurisdiction. As a citizen, his private character was in all respects above reproach, while his whole life, in one position of trust or another, was devoted to the public weal. He was a man of decided convictions, with the courage and ability to maintain them—one of those sturdy pioneers who, in the course of a long and useful life, leave their mark upon the times and the communities wherein they dwell.

CHARLES A. CLARK, proprietor of the Logansport paper-mill, was born in the town of Morris, Grundy Co., Ill., October 6, 1851, and is the son of Roderick and Mary (Ryal) Clark, natives, respectively, of Massachusetts and Ireland. At the age of four years he was taken by his parents to La Salle County, Ill., where, until 1868, he lived on a farm, attending the public schools at intervals during that period. His common school training was supplemented by a course in Oberlin College, which he attended one year, and after quitting school he commenced the machinist trade at Marseilles, where he worked from 1870 till 1877. He was for several years ticket and freight agent on the Rock Island Road, a position he held until his removal to Logansport in 1880. He established the Logansport Paper Company in 1880, and later (1885) purchased the stock and became sole proprietor. He operates the paper-mill on an extensive scale, employing 20 men, and has a large and lucrative trade throughout Indiana and all adjoining States. Mr. Clark was married, June 28, 1876, to Miss Nellie A. Hill, of Peru, Ill. Two children have been born to this union: Roderick and Rexford. Mr. Clark is a member of the K. of P., and a Republican in politics.

EMANUEL A. CLEM. Mr. Clem is a native of Perry County, Ohio, and the youngest son of George and Catherine (Darst) Clem, who were born in Maryland, of German descent. Mr. Clem was born October 15, 1825, and grew to manhood on a farm, with the rugged duties of which he early became familiar. He attended the common schools of his native county for a number of years, but owing to delicate health was not permitted to get the education he desired. He has always been a great reader, however, and by coming in contact with business men, in his different business capacities, has obtained a practical education, such as books and schools fail to impart. He came to Logansport in 1850, and engaged in the bakery business with his brother, George P. Clem, with whom he remained for a period of seven years. At the end of that time he became clerk in the Gehring House, in which capacity he continued until engaging in the livery business in 1872. He kept a stable on Broadway until 1876, at which time he removed to his present place on Eighth Street, where he is doing a prosperous business. Mr. Clem is a Republican in politics, but not a partisan in the sense of seeking official position.

ASA COLEMAN, M. D., son of Asa and Mary Coleman, natives of Connecticut and Maryland, respectively, was born March 26, 1833, at Troy, Ohio. His early educational privileges were such as the public schools of that day and locality afforded. During the progress of this primary course and immediately afterward, as a means of making his future course self-sustaining, he was in business for his father, and received regular wages. With the pecuniary capital thus acquired, and in the possession of a laudable ambition to drink more deeply at the fountain of knowledge, he entered college at Cincinnati, Ohio, where, in due time he graduated. Having completed his collegiate course he returned home and began to read medicine with his father, who was not then actively engaged in practice. Subsequently, in 1853, he came to Logansport, and engaged temporarily in the drug business with Charles Bruce, occupying all his spare time reading in the office of Dr. Fitch. He had previously, however, attended one course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, Penn., and in 1854 he attended a second course, and graduated at the end of the session. Afterward he returned to Logansport, and was, for a short time, in business with his brother, Horace, then a resident here, and again entered the office of Dr. Fitch as a partner, which relation, with the exception of about four years spent in the western Territories, has continued from that time to the present. In 1857 he received the appointment of physician and surgeon in the Indian Department, in Minnesota Territory, holding the position, with occasional intervals, for a period of about four years. During these intervals he spent a portion of his time in Dakota Territory, with the intention of be-

coming a permanent settler. Returning from the West just prior to the commencement of the Rebellion, and when the call for volunteers made it necessary to prepare for the common defense he engaged at once procuring recruits for the service. In the spring of 1862 he was appointed assistant surgeon in the Forty-sixth Regiment, previously formed and mustered in at this place. The following year, however, in order to prevent permanent disability, he resigned that position and returned home, resuming his professional relations with Dr. Fitch in the practice of medicine and surgery. Since that time, as before, he has continued to enjoy a well-merited reputation for success in his calling. He was appointed United States pension surgeon in 1866, and since that time has continued in that position, except during an interval of four or five years, and still holds the same. He was married, in December, 1864, to Miss Emma, daughter of Dr. G. N. Fitch, of this city, who has borne him three children: Harry Fitch, Hattie M. and Charles Denby. Dr. Coleman's paternal grandfather, Asa, was a surgeon in the army during the war of the Revolution, and his father, of the same name with himself, was a surgeon in and during the war with Great Britain in 1812. Politically Dr. Coleman is a Democrat, and while he has heretofore, and does now, take an active interest in the political movements of the day, he is, nevertheless, not a politician.

DANIEL H. CONRAD, retired farmer and prominent citizen of Logansport, was born February 22, 1803, in Washington County, Penn., and is the son of John and Hannah (Hackett) Conrad, natives, respectively, of Pennsylvania and Virginia. His paternal ancestors came from Germany many years ago, and were among the early residents of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Conrad was born of English parentage, her ancestors being among the early settlers of Virginia. Daniel Conrad was reared to manhood in his native county and enjoyed fair educational advantages in the common schools, which he attended at intervals during the years of his minority. He was raised to agricultural pursuits, and after reaching his majority began farming for himself, and continued the same in his native State until the year 1840. He then immigrated to Cass County, Ind., and settled in Adams Township, where he purchased a valuable tract of land and developed a good farm, which was his home until 1867. In that year he abandoned farming and removed to Logansport, where he has since resided in the enjoyment of that quiet and content which are only enjoyed by those who have successfully accomplished life's great mission. As a farmer he was a representative man in his community, and by his industry and careful management succeeded in accumulating a comfortable competence. His great aim in life has been to be known as an honorable and trustworthy man, and no one has ever called in question the integrity of all his purposes. Mr. Conrad was educated in the

Democratic school of politics, and cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson. While he is uncompromising in his political convictions, he numbers among his warmest personal friends many of the leading Republicans of the county and city. Mr. Conrad was married, October, 1826, to Miss Sarah Custer, of Washington County, Penn., who was born in the year 1808. She is a distant relative of George Washington, and a most estimable lady in every respect. Mr. and Mrs. Conrad have had eight children, whose names are as follows: George, John, Susannah, David, Elizabeth, William, James P. and Mary E. Mr. Conrad is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and served as justice of the peace in Adams Township thirteen years. He has twenty-one grandchildren and fourteen great-grandchildren.

JOSEPH C. CORY (deceased) was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., November 1, 1834, and was son of Nathan and Ruth (Corbett) Cory, natives of Ohio. Mr. Cory's ancestors came from England in an early day, and were among the early settlers of Ohio, where several members of the family still reside. Nathan Cory came to Cass County in 1834, and was one of the pioneers of Noble Township. He was a farmer by occupation, and departed this life about the year 1838. Joseph C. Cory, after the death of his father, went to live with an uncle in Chillicothe, Ohio, where for several years he found employment as workman in a warehouse. He afterward learned civil engineering and assisted in surveying the first railroad in Minnesota, the Winona & St. Peter. He was for some time engaged in surveying in the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin, but in 1861 laid aside the theodolite for the musket, enlisting that year in the Second Wisconsin Infantry, with which he served until discharged, on account of poor health, nine months later. He was for some time mail agent on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, and in 1865 came to Logansport and engaged in the butchering business, which he followed until his death, December 11, 1874. Mr. Cory was married, November 23, 1862, to Miss Anna M. Bunn, of Chester County, Penn., by whom he was father of one son, J. B. Cory, born August 29, 1867.

SAMUEL A. CUSTER was born in Washington County, Penn., October 31, 1818, and is the fourth son of George and Mary (Wise) Custer, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, respectively. His paternal ancestry were of English origin, and on the maternal side he is descended from the German stock. Mr. Custer was raised on a farm and enjoyed but few opportunities for improving his mind, and those of an elementary character. He attended the common schools at intervals during the years of his minority, but subsequently obtained a valuable practical education by coming in contact with business men in various business capacities. He was early thrown upon his own resources, and for a number of years worked at various occupations, chief among which were carpenter-

ing, brick-laying and cistern-building, in all of which he was more than ordinarily successful. He came to Indiana in 1839 and purchased land in Wayne Township, Fulton County, adjacent to the Cass County line, and lived upon the same for a period of seventeen years. At the expiration of that time he moved to Logansport and engaged in farming, and later in the manufacture of brick and drain tile, which he carried on successfully until 1880, when he disposed of his manufacturing interests and retired from active life. He was married on the 4th of March, 1841, to Miss Hannah Jenkins, of Jefferson County, Ohio, a union blessed with the birth of five children, only one of whom, Elvira, wife of Ed. Jamison, is now living. The names of those deceased are Martha J., Mary E., David M. and Albert N. Mr. Custer has been a very active business man, and is justly entitled to a place among the successful and self-made men of Cass County. He is a zealous member of the Christian Church, to which he has belonged for many years, and is a man against whose moral character no taint of suspicion has ever rested. In politics he is a supporter of the Democratic party.

JOHN DAVIS, retired farmer and prominent citizen of Logansport, was born March 7, 1817, in Butler County, Ohio. His parents, Benjamin and Jane (McKinstry) Davis, were farmers by occupation, and natives, respectively, of Virginia and Kentucky. The ancestors on the paternal side were French-Irish, having immigrated to America in the early days of its history. His grandfather, Benjamin Davis, Sr., was born in Virginia, but early moved to Ohio, having been one of the pioneers of that State. William McKinstry, maternal grandfather, was a native of Ireland and an early settler of Kentucky. John Davis was raised on a farm, and the early death of his father threw him upon his own resources. At the age of fifteen he began learning the brick-layer's trade at Hamilton, Ohio, at which he served a three years' apprenticeship. He worked at the trade until his twenty-second year, and then moved to Preble County, Ohio, and engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he carried on in that county until 1847. He came to Cass County, Ind., the latter year, and settled in Deer Creek Township, where he cleared two farms and where he resided until 1865. By his application to farm work he established those habits of industry and frugality which have insured his success in after life. While actively engaged in agricultural pursuits, Mr. Davis was regarded as a typical farmer. His thorough system of tillage, the order of his fences, the well-cared-for condition of the fields, all demonstrated his intelligent management and substantial thrift. He early manifested considerable interest in political affairs, and in 1862 was elected on the Democratic ticket senator for the counties of Cass, Howard and Pulaski. At the expiration of his term as senator he returned to his farm, and in 1864 was elected sheriff of Cass County,

and re-elected again in 1866. In the fall of 1870 he moved back to his farm, but returned to the city in August of the following year. In 1872 he disposed of the greater part of his real estate, and purchased a beautiful farm within the city limits, upon which he resided for one year. He afterward disposed of this farm and removed to Logansport, where he at present resides, having practically retired from active life. As a farmer and business man and in public life Mr. Davis has always been regarded as a representative citizen of his town and county. He is a good financier and careful business man. His judgment is seldom wrong in matters of business policy, and he may be regarded as a notable example of the exercise of those principles which win success. He has always been an uncompromising Democrat in politics, and is zealous in the advancement of party measures, being recognized as one of the standard bearers of Democracy in Cass County. He was married, June, 1837, to Miss Elizabeth Ditchler, of Clarke County, Ind., a union which has been blessed with the birth of the following children: Jane, deceased; Nicholas M.; Nancy A.; James P., member of the Thirty-ninth Indiana Infantry, died at Louisville in 1862; Benjamin C., killed at Atlanta, Ga., in 1864; John D. and Matilda M. Mr. Davis is a Mason of high standing, being one of the oldest Royal Arch Masons in northern Indiana. He and wife are members of the Methodist Church.

JOHN DAY, editor and proprietor of the Logansport *Deutsche Zeitung*, is a native of Germany, born at the town of Deidesheim, in the kingdom of Bavaria, February 4, 1844. He received his education in different institutes in his native country, and, after traveling extensively in France and Switzerland, came to the United States, landing in New York in January, 1864. He resided in different parts of this country; came to Logansport several years ago, and in October, 1882, established the *Deutsche Zeitung*, one of the most popular German newspapers of northern Indiana. Credit is due Mr. Day for the energy displayed in the management of the *Zeitung*, which from a very small beginning has reached a circulation of nearly 2,000. The paper is Democratic in politics, and wields a wide influence among the German citizens of Cass and other counties.

SAMUEL F. DEMOSS, of the firm of Demoss & Skinner, was born in Clay Township, Cass County, August 10, 1851, and is the son of Peter J. and Lavina (Myers) Demoss, natives of Ohio. Peter Demoss was one of the pioneers of Cass County, moving here in an early day and settling in Clay Township. He was a farmer by occupation, and died in the year 1855. Samuel Demoss was reared to agricultural pursuits, received a good practical education in the public schools of his native township, and began life as a farmer, which vocation he carried on until 1881. In that year he

engaged as salesman in the general store of his brother-in-law, J. B. Skinner, at Tampico, Howard Co., Ind., where he remained about one year. He then effected a partnership with Mr. Skinner in the gents' furnishing business at Logansport, and the firm thus formed still continues. Their place of business is on Pearl Street, next to the postoffice, and their stock of goods is one of the best and most complete of its kind in the city. Mr. Demoss has made many friends since coming to Logansport, and can be appropriately classed with the city's active young business men. He owns a beautiful farm, four miles from the city, in Clay Township, which, with his business, yields him a handsome income. He is a member of the Logan Grays Military Company, and also belongs to the Uniform Rank of the K. of P., of which he is at present Commander. In December, 1872, he married Miss Marilla M. Skinner, daughter of Daniel Skinner, which marriage has been blessed with the birth of two children: Nellie E. and Karl S.

JOHN F. DODDS. The subject of this sketch is a native of Fayette County, Ky., born near Lexington, in that State, February 24, 1819, and in the fall of that year, with his parents, moved to and settled in Monroe County, Ind. He is the son of Samuel and Rachel (Rinehart) Dodds, natives, the former of Ireland, and the latter of Pennsylvania, of German extraction. John F. received his education in Bloomington, entering the State University at that place in 1836, and graduating, in that institution, in 1841. In the fall of that year he came to Logansport and commenced the study of law in the office of Biddle & Stuart. He was admitted to the practice of his chosen profession in 1843. In 1848 he was elected judge of the probate court of Cass County, but in 1850 he resigned that position, and ran for county auditor on the Whig ticket that year. He was elected then, and became his own successor at the next, and afterward for the third term. In this last instance, finding himself ineligible, he resigned, and a successor being chosen in the person of Daniel W. Tomlinson, he served as deputy auditor under him for a period of two years. He was again elected auditor in 1870, and served another full term; subsequently he served as deputy auditor, under Robert R. Carson, a further term of four years, making in all twenty-two years' active duty in that office as principal and deputy, becoming, as a consequence, one of the best posted officers of the county in that department. In the meantime, however, he was appointed revenue collector for the Ninth Collection District of Indiana by President Lincoln in 1862, but was removed in 1866 by Mr. Johnson, who succeeded to the presidency after Mr. Lincoln's death. He then became revenue assessor for Cass County, and continued in that office until 1870. He was married, May 16, 1844, to Miss Alice M. Hars, daughter of Robert Hars, who came to Cass County as an Indian trader in 1828, and consequently is one among

the oldest of the female residents of this city. As the issue of this marriage, seven children were born to them: Ellen, Louisa, Charles (deceased), Ada, Carrie, John and May. Of the daughters, Louisa is married to Charles F. Ranch, of the firm of Walker & Ranch, of this city, and Ada, married to James F. Stutesman, of Peru, Ind. During the past few years Mr. Dodds has been engaged in the abstract and conveyancing business, with an excellent reputation for accuracy and efficiency. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity in the subordinate and higher degrees, is also a Knight Templar, and a member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. Dodds is an active member of the Broadway Methodist Church, and has been a member of the board of trustees for that church since 1852.

WILLIAM DOUGLASS. Prominent among the active business men of Cass County is the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. Mr. Douglass was born August 4, 1815, in Miami County, Ohio, and is the youngest son of David and Elizabeth (Flory) Douglass, natives, respectively, of Pennsylvania and Kentucky. The paternal ancestors were natives of Scotland, but early came to America and settled in Pennsylvania in colonial times. His ancestors on the mother's side were Dutch, and were among the substantial residents of Kentucky in an early day. William Douglass spent the first sixteen years of his life in Ohio, and, at the end of that time, in 1832, came to Indiana with an older brother, Joseph Douglass, and, after a short time spent in Cass County, found employment with an Indian tribe near the present town of Warsaw. He farmed for the red-men, hunted with them, participated in all their games and sports, learned their language, which he has never forgotten, and remained with them the greater part of three years. Returning to Cass County in 1835, he worked at different vocations, and for some time did teaming between Logansport and Michigan City, a business attended with many difficulties in that early day. He afterward engaged in farming, which he carried on until 1850, when he abandoned agricultural pursuits, and began boating on the Wabash & Erie Canal, running his own boat between the cities of Terre Haute and Toledo. He followed the canal about seven years, and during that time did a successful business, freighting goods and grain to and from all the cities and towns along the water-way. On severing his connection with the boating business he engaged as traveling agent for a Detroit fur house, taking Indiana as his territory, over which he traveled very extensively for a period of twenty-one years, during which time he purchased more furs than any other man in the State. In 1878 he quit the Detroit firm and engaged with a Chicago house, for which he bought until 1882. In 1876 he engaged in the agricultural implement business, which he has since continued, and in which he has been very successful. Mr. Douglass did a lucrative business as a fur trader, and by industry and careful

management succeeded in accumulating a handsome property, which is now among the most valuable in the county. Mr. Douglass is a true type of the successful self-made men of Indiana. Beginning life's battle in a field of adversity, with the aid of little or no capital and a meager experience, wholly dependent upon personal effort, his good sense, sound judgment and discreet management have forced success out of what, to many others, would have been certain defeat, and, at the same time, secured to him a prominent position among the leading business men of Cass and surrounding counties. He has been three times married; the first time, March 16, 1837, to Miss Amanda Thomas, a native of Kentucky, and daughter of Henry Thomas. Five children were born to this marriage, the following of whom are living: James, Frank and Marion. Mrs. Douglass died in May, 1852. In the following year Mr. Douglass' second marriage was solemnized with Rosanna Trapp, of Pennsylvania, who died in 1882. Eight children were the results of this union—two living: Edward and Charles. Mr. Douglas married his present wife, Mrs. Sarah R. Neff, in February, 1883. He is now seventy-one years of age, and possesses, in a marked degree, all his faculties, both physical and mental. He is an ardent supporter of the Republican party, but not a partisan in the sense of seeking office. He identified himself with the Disciples Church a number of years ago, and is still a consistent member of that society. His wife is also a member of the same church, and one of the active workers in the Logansport congregation.

PETER DUNKEL. Conspicuous among the early residents and active business men of Logansport is Peter Dunkel, who was born in Union County, Penn., December 5, 1805. His parents, Jacob and Mary (Shumaker) Dunkel, were also natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Dunkel's early educational advantages were exceedingly limited, and he was thrown upon his own resources when quite young. At the age of seventeen he made a tour of the South, and spent some time in the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, working at his trade of paper-making, which he had previously learned in Pennsylvania. He came to Logansport in 1837, and engaged in the livery business, which he continued until about the year 1855. He then moved to a farm, followed agricultural pursuits until 1859, when he returned to the city, and one year later went to Tennessee for the purpose of engaging in the dry fruit business, but was prevented from so doing on account of the war. Returning to Logansport he embarked in the grocery trade, which he carried on until 1876, doing a very extensive business during that period. He retired from active life in the latter year, and is now enjoying that quiet and repose which only those who have grappled with the world for over half a century know how to appreciate. Mr. Dunkel was married, in the fall of 1839, to Miss Amy Douglass, of Darke

County, Ohio, to which marriage seven children have been born, three of whom—John, Emma and Lizzie—are living. Mr. Dunkel is a Democrat in politics, and cast his first vote, in Mississippi, for Andrew Jackson. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., being one of the oldest members of that fraternity in the city.

COL. JOHN B. DURET. Jean Baptiste Duret was born in the city of Detroit, Mich., January 22, 1796, the son of John Duret, who, up to a few years before the birth of John B., was a citizen of Quebec, primarily from France. While yet a young man, having a thorough business education, he commenced his career as a book-keeper in a large trading house in that city, where he remained some time, becoming in the meantime familiar with the details of the trade. In the fall of 1820 he left Detroit, came down the Wabash River and established a trading house on the left bank of the river just above the mouth of Rock Creek, in what is now Carroll County. He states, in giving an account of his early business career, that in August, 1820, having been employed as clerk at the headquarters of an extensive fur company, he left Michilimackinac with goods, for the purpose of trading with the Indians on the Wabash. Transporting his goods from that island, by means of pirogues, along the southern shore of Lake Michigan, to the mouth of the St. Joseph's River, he ascended that stream to the trading house occupied by Alexander Coquillard, an Indian trader of considerable notoriety, at the present site of the city of South Bend, Ind., and thence by Indian pack-horses to Fort Wayne. At this point he remained a short time only, and in the fall of that year, he descended the Wabash and erected his trading house, as above stated. Just across the Wabash, and a little below, there was quite an extensive Pottawattomie village, which, with some others more remote, furnished him a very lucrative trade, the Indians supplying him with furs and peltries in exchange for such commodities as were most in demand by them. He was very popular among the natives, and won their confidence by his fair dealing and characteristic suavity of manner. Thus situated, he continued in business there during the three years succeeding. Leaving this point, he abandoned the Indian trade altogether and returned to Fort Wayne, where he remained until the spring of 1828, when, upon the removal of the Indian agency, he came to Logansport, at the instance of Gen. Tipton, then in charge of the agency at this place, and became the principal clerk in that establishment. Having located here, he was generally engaged in the discharge of duties pertaining to his position, attending treaties and payments in which Gen. Tipton was interested as agent, up to the time he was elected to the United States Senate. Meanwhile, during the earlier years of the county's history, when Indian treaties, and payments were of frequent occurrence, he was frequently called upon by the commissioners, Gen. Cass, Govs. Jennings and

Ray, Gen. Tipton and others, on the part of the United States, to assume, for the time, his old position, for which he was so eminently qualified because of his long experience with the Indians and familiarity with their wants. Upon the organization of the county, April 13, 1829, at the election of officers preliminary to the setting up of a distinct and separate local government, he was almost unanimously elected clerk and recorder for the new county. He continued to hold the position of clerk, being re-elected from time to time as the terms expired, until the time of his death, December 5, 1855, a period of twenty-six years, seven months and twenty-three days, being elected to the last term he would have been eligible to the position, under the Constitution of 1852, at the October election just preceding his death. Col. Duret was married to Miss Elizabeth Bell, daughter of Maj. Daniel Bell, one of the earliest settlers in this county, and granddaughter of Capt. Spier Spencer, who was killed at the battle of Tippecanoe, on September 23, 1829. As the issue of this marriage he had seven children—two sons and five daughters. The sons were John B., Jr., who died a few years since, and James S. now a citizen of Peru, Ind.; the daughters were (after marriage), Mrs. James S. Chapin, Mrs. D. H. Chase, Mrs. H. T. Manlove, Mrs. H. C. Eversole and Mrs. J. W. F. Liston—Mrs. Chapin, Eversole and Chase being now dead. In the spring or summer of 1830, about the time of the birth of his first child, Mary Ann, in order to record the birth of his first born in the sacred volume, he purchased of a passing bookseller, a large family Bible, the first one brought to and purchased in Logansport. It is now in an excellent state of preservation and is esteemed of special value because it contains a complete register of the family births, marriages and deaths, and remains in the keeping of his widow, who is still alive and in the enjoyment of fair health and of devotion to the comfort of her children. In politics Col. Duret was a Democrat, in religion a Catholic, having been raised and educated in that faith. He was a bright Mason, one of the charter members of Tipton Lodge, No. 33, Logan Royal Arch Chapter, No. 2, in Logansport, and of the Commandery of Knights Templar at La Fayette. He was also a member of the I. O. O. F.

JOB B. ELDRIDGE, deceased. Prominent among the early residents of Logansport was Job B. Eldridge, who for over a half century was perhaps as well and favorably known as any man in Cass County. Mr. Eldridge was a native of New Jersey, born May 4, 1804, to Job and Deborah (Wood) Eldridge. At the age of ten he went to Philadelphia to learn the tailor's trade, and, after having become proficient in the same, followed the business in that city until the year 1827. He then came West and located at Richmond, Ind., where he remained only a few months, moving in the fall of the same year to Logansport, which place he ever afterward made his home. On reaching this city he at once opened a tailor's shop,

but soon engaged in the dry goods business, which he carried on in connection with his trade until about the year 1840. He was elected sheriff of Cass County in 1834, filling the office four years, and was also associate judge from 1840 to 1844. He was again elected sheriff in 1859, and later held the office of trustee for Eel Township until his death, which occurred May 25, 1880. He served in the State Legislature from 1838 till 1842, and against his official record no word of suspicion was ever uttered. Mr. Eldridge was made a Mason at the age of twenty-one, joined the Odd Fellows fraternity about the same time, and at his death was probably the oldest member of the latter order then in the United States, having been an active member for a period of fifty-five years. He was a Republican in politics, and always took an active interest in the deliberations of his party in Cass County. July 14, 1835, was solemnized his marriage with Miss Jane Barr, of Franklin County, Ohio, by whom he is father of three children: Tacy (deceased), Mary and Lydia.

J. T. ELLIOT, the subject of this sketch, was born in Cambridge City, Ind., March 24, 1844, son of William and Eliza (Branson) Elliott. Mr. Elliott was educated in the schools of his native city, and at the early age of twelve became a salesman in the mercantile house of his brother Dewitt C. Elliott, in whose employ he remained until attaining his majority, acquiring a thorough knowledge of the business in the meantime. In 1865 he embarked in the dry goods business, in partnership with A. R. Shroyer, and subsequently purchased the grocery store of his brother at New Castle, Ind., at which place he continued in the mercantile business until 1870. In the latter year he went to Chicago, and accepted the position of book-keeper in a pork-packing house, and after remaining in that capacity one year, came to Logansport, and engaged with the wholesale grocery house of Elliott, Pogue & Shroyer, in which he subsequently purchased an interest, and with which he is still identified. In all his business transactions Mr. Elliott has shown himself to be a man of discreet judgment, scrupulous integrity and gentlemanly demeanor. He has been successful in all his business enterprises, and the wholesale house with which he is at present connected is one of the largest of the kind in the northern part of the State. Mr. Elliott was married, May 16, 1865, to Miss Caroline Shroyer, of New Castle, Ind.; to which marriage the following children have been born: Harry S., Hettie and Thusie Elliott. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

M. D. FANSLER, attorney at law, was born in Wyandotte County, Ohio, June 25, 1857, and is the son of Dr. David N. and Mary D. Fansler. He was educated in a printing office, practiced law in Logansport since 1879, and is now prosecuting attorney, elected in 1884. He was married on the 4th of May, 1881, to Miss Nannie Mulcahey, of Logansport.

DR. GRAHAM N. FITCH, the subject of this sketch, was born in LeRoy, Genesee Co., N. Y., on the 5th of December, 1810, and is said to have been the first white child born in that village. His father's name was Frederick, that of his mother, Mary (Capen) Fitch. Inheriting from his ancestors a well-developed physical system and a vigorous intellect, he was allowed all the educational privileges the locality and vicinity afforded, which, while they were not of the highest order, nevertheless were sufficient to lay the foundation of a career of usefulness. At an early date, having chosen the medical profession as the channel in which his life voyage was to be made, he commenced study with his father and Dr. Asa Freeman, subsequently completing his course with Dr. Townsend, of Geneva, N. Y. Soon after his entrance upon the practice of his profession, he came westward and selected Logansport as his future home. With such intention he settled here on the 4th of July, 1834, and has been a constant resident ever since. His professional career has been singularly successful, the reputation being awarded him as one of the most skillful surgeons and thorough practitioners in the West. That he was entitled to such credit, no one has attempted to controvert. Throughout the upper Wabash Valley his name and fame are household words. In 1844 he accepted a professorship in Rush Medical College, at Chicago, Ill., occupying the chair of theory and practice during the years 1844-47. At the end of the session in this year he resigned his position. While thus engaged, he maintained his popularity and enlarged his sphere of usefulness. Though not naturally a politician, Dr. Fitch, from force of circumstances, was drawn, perhaps not unwillingly, into the arena of politics, where his commanding talent and energy marked him as the people's choice. In 1836, and again in 1839, he was chosen to represent Cass County in the State Legislature. As a legislator in the State councils he proved himself equal to the responsibility intrusted to him. Subsequently, at the election in August, 1847, he was chosen to represent this district in the Lower House of Congress, holding the position until 1852. During his membership there he was active and efficient in the discharge of his duties, earning the reputation of a discreet legislator. His legislative capacity was further tested by an experience in the Senate of the United States, commencing in 1858 and ending with the session of 1860-61. The honorable distinction acquired in subordinate legislative positions was not dimmed by his senatorial experience. This ended his active political life, but he leaves a record of which posterity need not be ashamed. Although a Democrat in his political affiliation, he esteemed principles above mere partizanship, and was not slow to manifest disapprobation when his party seemed disposed to pursue a course of policy in antagonism with his better judgment. In the triangular contest for the presidency between Mr. Lincoln and

Mr. Douglas and Mr. Breckinridge, he gave his undivided support to the last named gentleman, influenced thereto by a belief that his election would prevent the threatened civil war. Again, when his party rallied to the support of Mr. Greeley, he manifested his dissent by supporting Mr. O'Connor for the presidency. He opposed, alike, the ultra anti-slavery men of the North and the pro-slavery men of the South, averring that the former gave the pretext for dissatisfaction in the South, while the latter exaggerated the pretext to unreasonably increase the dissatisfaction. He thought both, though antipodes in profession, were seeking the same end—civil war and dissolution of the Union. He appears to have foreseen the war several years before its occurrence, and warned the Southern members of Congress of its consequences to their section, portraying those consequences, in one of his speeches in Congress, much as they subsequently occurred. When the war came he raised a regiment (the Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteers), and at its head entered the Federal service. He was soon placed in command of a brigade, with which he participated in the siege and capture of Fort Thompson, at New Madrid. His command likewise composed part of Gen. Palmer's division, which, subsequent to the capture of Fort Thompson, blockaded the Mississippi River, at Ruddle's Point, to prevent reinforcements and supplies reaching Island No. 10 from below. Afterward he was detached, with his brigade, from Gen. Pope's command, to co-operate with Coms. Foote and Davis in the siege of Fort Pillow, and conducted the siege so vigorously as to materially aid in the forced abandonment of the fort by the Confederate troops. The next day after its capture, he descended the river and captured Memphis, holding it some days, until the arrival of Gen. Slack, of the Forty-seventh Indiana. He then, with his own regiment, embarked for the White River, Arkansas, where he captured St. Charles and rendered other valuable service. Upon the completion of the campaign he returned home to enjoy the remainder of his days in peace. Since the close of the war he has continued to practice his profession, not interfering in political affairs, except to preserve the integrity of his inherent ideas of right, by opposing, with the vigor of his palmier days, whatever he conceives to be wrong, in civil and political affairs alike.

MOSES R. FRAZEE, one of the most successful merchants of Logansport, is a native of Miami County, Ohio, and the son of David and Mary (Price) Frazee, his parents born in Wales, and Ohio, respectively. He was born in August, 1834, received his educational training in the common schools of his native county, and at the age of fifteen became salesman in a dry goods house at Piqua, Ohio, in which capacity he continued about six years. At the end of that time he took charge of a dry goods business in Marion, Ind., for J. B. Whipple, of Piqua, and continued there until 1857, when he came

to Logansport and established a business of his own, which soon became very prosperous. In 1858 he effected a copartnership with A. L. Williams, under the firm name of Frazee & Williams, which lasted until 1861. From 1861 till 1866 he did business alone, and in the latter year abandoned merchandising and engaged in the milling business at Minneapolis, Minn., where he remained until 1870. He returned to Logansport that year, and in 1873 went into the dry goods business in partnership with his brother, J. N. Frazee, under the firm name of Frazee & Bro., which continued until 1880, when he purchased his brother's interest, and since that time has been doing a very lucrative business by himself, his store being one of the most prosperous business houses in the city. In his business Mr. Frazee is prompt and methodical, not given to speculation, being satisfied with gradual but sure gains; in short, possesses those correct business principles which generally insure success. In politics he is a Republican, but has never sought nor held any official position. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a liberal patron of churches and other enterprises having for their view the public good. Mr. Frazee was married August, 1864, to Miss Mary C. Higgins, daughter of Capt. A. M. Higgins, a union which has been blessed with the birth of three children, namely: Stewart R., Helen and Jesse Frazee, the last two deceased.

WILLIAM GRACE was born in Rush County, Ind., September 18, 1841, and is the fourth son of C. and Juda (Stafford) Grace, natives, respectively, of Indiana and Virginia, and of Scotch-Irish origin. The father came to Logansport in 1846, and was for a number of years identified with the business interests of the county and city. William Grace was five years of age when his parents moved to Logansport. He received a practical education in the city schools, and at the age of eighteen entered the employ of the Pan Handle Railroad Company as brakeman, and subsequently held the position of baggageman, continuing in the employ of the road until 1862. In July that year he entered the army, enlisting in the Fifty-fifth Regiment, with the one hundred day men, and at the expiration of this period of service returned to Logansport and accepted the position of salesman in the mercantile house of Merriam, Rice & Howe, where he remained for a period of about four years. In 1867, he engaged in the grocery business in partnership with Joseph Grusenmeyer, and one year later re-entered the service of the Pan Handle Railroad Company, accepting a position in the depot at Logansport, which he held until becoming a partner in the clothing business with Isaac Shideler. The house at the present time is known as that of Wm. Grace & Co., and is one of the largest clothing firms in the city. Mr. Grace was married, in 1865, to Miss Sarah Grusenmeyer, a native of Ohio, and daughter of Joseph Grusenmeyer. He is a member of the K. of P. and takes an active interest in political affairs, voting the Democratic ticket.

JOHN B. GROVER. The gentleman whose name introduces this sketch was born in Madison, Ind., April 7, 1822, and is the eldest and only child living of Gen. N. D. and Elizabeth (Brisben) Grover. N. D. Grover was born in Maryland, of Scotch parentage, and was one of the earliest settlers of Cass County, coming here as sub-Indian agent under Gen. Tipton in the year 1829. He was a saddler by trade, and carried on a shop in connection with the mercantile business for a number of years, during the early history of Logansport. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, representing Cass County in the Legislature during the session of 1841-42, served as city clerk from 1850 to 1860, and took active interest in all enterprises having for their object the public good. He took a gallant part in the last war with Great Britain, and departed this life in Logansport June 17, 1875. His wife, Elizabeth Grover, was a native of Pennsylvania, born of English ancestors, and died October 29, 1830. John B. Grover was seven years of age when his parents moved to Cass County, and from that time until the present, he has been one of its honored and widely known citizens. His rudimentary education was received in the common schools, supplemented by a course in Wabash College, which institution he entered at the age of sixteen, remaining three years, during which time he made substantial progress in his various studies. In June, 1846, he enlisted in Company G of the first regiment raised for the Mexican war, with which he served for a period of thirteen months, the greater part of the time being spent in Mexico. He early learned the apothecary's profession, which he followed until 1860. Two years later he moved to Columbus, Ohio, where he afterward entered the army, enlisting in the One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Ohio Infantry, and serving with the same during the last years of the war. At the expiration of his term of service Mr. Grover returned to Columbus, and accepted the position of book-keeper for the Baltimore & Ohio and Pan Handle Railroads, in which capacity he continued until his return to Logansport in 1872. In the latter year he engaged with the Pan Handle Company as clerk, the duties of which position he is still discharging. Mr. Grover has had a useful life, and in his dealings with his fellow-men has acquired a record for efficiency and integrity of which any one might feel proud. He is a Republican in politics, and as such has rendered valuable service to his party in Cass County. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Orient Lodge, No. 272. On November 3, 1862, he was united in marriage with Miss Julia Sharp, of Columbus, Ohio. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Grover are three in number: Jesse, Cassius and Julia.

ROBERT F. GROVES (deceased). The gentleman whose name introduces this sketch was a native of Philadelphia, Penn., born in the year 1808. He received a classical education in his

native city, and when quite young commenced the study of medicine under his brother, Michael Groves, a distinguished physician of Philadelphia, but never engaged in the practice, abandoning the profession for that of the law, in which he acquired great proficiency. He came to Logansport in 1834, was admitted to the Cass County bar shortly thereafter, and about the year 1836 was elected justice of the peace. In 1846 he was appointed postmaster of Logansport, to fill the unexpired term of Chauncey Carter, and discharged the duties of that office until 1848. Two years later he was elected county probate judge, serving in that capacity until 1854, and in 1856 was appointed by President Buchanan postmaster of Logansport, the duties of which position he discharged in an eminently satisfactory manner until 1861. He served two terms as mayor of Logansport, and against his record as an official no tinge of suspicion ever rested. His death occurred in the year 1875. In 1828 he married Miss Rebecca Barnes, of Philadelphia, by whom he had eight children, four of whom are living, viz.: Rebecca C., Ellen N., Mary F. and George J. George J. Groves was born in Logansport, Ind., September 11, 1839. He was educated in the city high school, and in 1859 accepted a clerkship in the postoffice, under S. A. Hall, and continued in that capacity until the breaking out of the civil war. He entered the naval service, in 1861, as fourth master of the Mississippi Squadron, and from 1862 until the close of the war was commander of the "Fairplay," a vessel carrying a crew of 180 men. He was mustered out of the service in 1866 as lieutenant commanding, after which he came to Logansport, where he has since resided. He was deputy county recorder from 1883 till 1885, and at the present time is engaged in the insurance and real estate business. Mr. Groves is an earnest supporter of the Democratic party, and as such has been an important factor in local politics.

WILLIAM HAGENBUCK. Prominent among the leading business men of Logansport is the gentleman whose biographical sketch is herewith presented. Mr. Hagenbuck is a native of LaPorte County, Ind., and son of William and Harriet (Hews) Hagenbuck, both natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Hagenbuck was born January 24, 1846, and grew to manhood in his native county, in the common schools of which he obtained a good English education. He early engaged in the lumber business, a branch of industry he carried on as a specialty until the year 1868. He entered the army in 1864, volunteering in the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry, with which he served until honorably discharged the following year. He came to Cass County in 1865, and engaged in the saw-milling and lumber business at New Waverly, and three years later moved to Logansport and started a binding factory, out of which subsequently grew the present large manufacturing estab-

lishment of Hagenbuck, Parker & Co., one of the leading industries of the city. Mr. Hagenbuck is a careful business man, and to his skillful management is much of the success of the above enterprise due. He was married, in 1866, to Miss Mary Huffman, of New Waverly, Ind., a union blessed with the birth of three children: Harry L., Earl O. and Cora B.

SAMUEL ALONSON HALL, late of Logansport, Ind., was born at Willoughby, Ohio, December 4, 1823. He was a descendant of Lyman Hall, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His father, Samuel A. Hall, died just before the birth of his son Samuel. He was one of the early business men of Willoughby. At the age of thirteen Mr. Hall commenced to learn the printer's trade in Cleveland, Ohio. In 1839 he removed to Manhattan, Ohio, and was employed by M. H. Knapp. Three years later, under the same employer, he worked on the *Kalida Venture*. In 1843 he was employed by Messrs. Steadman & Knapp, in the publication of the *North Western*, at Defiance, Ohio. He purchased the printing material of the last named establishment, and started West to seek a suitable location. He was induced by some members of a Baptist association to visit Logansport, Ind. Becoming convinced that it was a desirable place, he began, in July, 1844, the publication of the *Democratic Pharos*. The young editor was harassed by many embarrassments, but a determined will enabled him to triumph over every obstacle. He lived to see the work he so inauspiciously began a quarter of a century ago, develop into one of the first printing establishments of the State. He was proprietor and editor of the *Democratic Pharos* until January 1, 1869. Mr. Hall, during the Southern Rebellion, was a firm friend of the Union cause. Though a Democrat of the Douglas type, so well did he manage political campaigns that he won the esteem of his political opponents. In the spring of 1843 he became a member of the Baptist Church, and from that time till the day of his death, April 10, 1870, was an earnest and consistent Christian, and in his last illness exemplified the full faith he had in a hope beyond the grave. In all the public and private charities of Logansport, Mr. Hall's name and individual efforts were always foremost. He was a man of large sympathy, and of the most Christian charity. In all the attributes of honorable manhood—honesty of purpose, uprightness of character and Christian simplicity—Mr. Hall stood prominent. In November, 1846, he married Miranda P. Nash, of Logansport. There are five children living.

WILLARD N. HALL, of the firm of Hall & O'Donald, printers and publishers, was born in Logansport, Ind., June 2, 1856, and is the son of Samuel A. and Miranda (Nash) Hall, natives, respectively, of Ohio and Maine. W. N. Hall was educated in the schools of Logansport, and at an early age entered his father's printing

office to learn the printer's trade. He purchased stock in the *Pharos* in 1875 and 1877, and in 1878 established his present business—general printing and publishing—which is one of the most successful enterprises of the city and one of the largest of the kind in northern Indiana. The firm of Hall & O'Donald was formed in 1884, and the business they do would be a credit to a much larger city than Logansport. Mr. Hall was married, in March, 1883, to Miss Lulu Robbins, of Rochester, Ind.

HENRY C. HAMMONTREE. Mr. Hammontree was born in Loudoun County, Va., May, 1832, son of William W. and Dorcas A. (Manly) Hammontree, natives, respectively, of Virginia and Maryland. The subject, when two years old, was taken by his parents to Montgomery County, Md., where he enjoyed such educational advantages as were afforded by the common schools. At the age of seventeen he began working at the plane-maker's trade in Baltimore, which he continued five years, and at the end of that time engaged in the cabinet business, which he continued a number of years in Maryland and Indiana. He entered the army in August, 1862, enlisting in the Eighty-eighth Indiana, with which he served until mustered out in May, 1865, participating in a number of battles in the meantime, among which were Perryville, Ky., Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Macklena Cove and others. He came to Logansport in June, 1866, and engaged in the cabinet-maker's trade with W. T. S. Manly and continued the same at intervals until 1884. In April of the latter year he was elected on the Republican ticket trustee of Eel Township, the duties of which position he is discharging at the present time, having been re-elected in 1886. He was deputy sheriff under W. T. S. Manly from 1873 to 1877. Mr. Hammontree was married, in June, 1869, to Miss Elizabeth Beckley, of Ohio. To this marriage seven children have been born, six living: Lula A., William W., George H., Robert E., Frederick and Harry C. Mr. Hammontree is a member of the G. A. R., I. O. O. F., K. of L., and since his twenty-first year has voted with the Republican party.

WILLIAM W. HANEY, Logansport, is the son of Joseph and Mary Weaver Haney, and was born in Bucks County, Penn., on the 25th of December, 1809. Mr. Haney's parents were not in affluent circumstances, and, as a consequence, were unable to provide him with other educational privileges than such as were attainable in the country school of that period; hence, it may be said with propriety, he was not an educated man, in the accepted meaning of the term, yet thoroughly skilled in the details of practical business, such as is acquired only by the experience of years and the active observations of well developed common sense. He began life on a farm, and received there his early parental training. Afterward, life in a hotel, then an under clerk in a store, gave variety to

his early experience. At the age of seventeen years, without money or estate, he left the paternal roof to become the architect of his own fortune. That he succeeded, the sequel fully discloses. About that time, the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania Canal was being located from Easton to Bristol, and, the opportunity presenting itself, he became connected with the engineering corps having that work in charge, and with them took his first lesson in experience, holding that position for about one year. He next engaged in running coal out on the river, for a short season, then becoming bartender and stage agent in R. Latimore's hotel, at Easton, Penn. This experience added one year more to his life discipline, after which he accepted the superintendency of a division of the canal, and having succeeded in that trust for a twelve-month, coal-boating next engrossed his attention during a like period, at the end of which time he was induced to resume the supervision of the Pennsylvania Canal. On this contract he continued two years, and then left to become a contractor for the construction of the Delaware & Raritan Canal feeder, on the New Jersey side of the Delaware River. He immediately took charge of this work—originally let to Moore & Brown—and completed it in less than one year. He was then employed by the Delaware & Raritan Company to take charge of a portion of said feeder, and continued in their employ about one year longer. Being satisfied with his experience east of the Alleghanies, on the 17th of March, 1835, he turned his face westward, and taking the river route, by steamer, flat-boat and pirogue, landed at Peru, Ind., then all in the wilderness, on July 4 following. Shortly after his arrival in Peru he took charge of a number of men engaged in the construction of the Wabash & Erie Canal. In connection with that charge, he opened a stone quarry below Peru, for John Cooper, contractor for the Peru dam. The same fall he took a contract for the construction of a section of the canal at Lewisburg, and finished it the following year. Succeeding in this enterprise, he engaged in selling goods at Lewisburg with Alexander Wilson, also trading with the Indians. Three years later, he purchased Mr. Wilson's interest and continued business alone, trading largely in real estate and canal scrip, with other securities, at that point, until the summer of 1851. On July 15 of that year he moved to Logansport, where he embarked in general merchandising. In this business, however, he remained but a short time, and then sold out his entire stock. Since that time he has been chiefly engaged in real estate transactions, discounting moneyed obligations, etc. For several years he served as president of the Branch Bank of the State of Indiana, at Logansport. In all his business transactions, Mr. Haney has shown himself to be a man of uncommon sagacity and discreetness of judgment, of scrupulous integrity and gentlemanly demeanor. Mr. Haney was married, on

December 13, 1836, to Miss Louisiana Fidler, who bore him two children: William E., born December 28, 1837, and Maria Emma, born December 31, 1845, the latter of whom died a few years since. In his social relations, also, Mr. Haney takes a high rank, making the most of life, for the enjoyments consequent upon a long life of diligent toil, to secure a compensation for his loved ones.

HENRY HEIDEN is a native of Hanover, Germany, and the son of Henry and Johanna (Wieseman) Heiden. He was born December 14, 1846, and when two years of age was brought to the United States, being taken direct to Ft. Wayne, Ind., where his parents resided a few months. From Ft. Wayne the family came to Logansport, where the father worked at the stone-mason's trade and butchering business until his death in 1856. He was a man of considerable intelligence, and previous to coming to the United States had served as a soldier in the German Army. Henry Heiden began life for himself as clerk in the grocery and liquor store of Richard Ludders, with whom he remained from 1866 until 1868, and in the latter year engaged in the bakery and provision business for Joseph Seiter, with whom he continued about two years. At the end of that time he engaged as bartender for Adam Stulzer, with whom he remained for a period of eight years, purchasing the business at the end of that time, which he has since continued. Mr. Heiden was married, August 31, 1871, to Miss Louisa Hepp, a native of Germany, which union has been blessed with the birth of five children, viz.: Louisa, Anna, Henry, John and Elvira.

THOMAS B. HELM, Logansport. Change is constant and general; generations arise and pass, unmarked, away; and it is a duty to posterity, as well as a present gratification, to place upon the printed page a true record of the parent's life. In the year 1781 William Helm emigrated from Virginia, and settled near Blue Lick, Kentucky. He was a native of Virginia, the line of ancestry extending over a period of years to Germany, through England and Ireland, and thence to Virginia. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Drummond, was a lineal descendant of the ancient Scottish house of that name. Their son, Samuel D. Helm, was the father of the gentleman for whom this biography is prepared. He married Miss Patience Wherrett, who was born near Hagerstown, Md. Her family genealogy reverts to the south of France, where the family was known by the name of Verette, since modified to its present orthography. Thomas B. Helm, with whom we are more directly interested in this sketch, was born on the 1st of February, 1822, in Fayette County, Ind. His parents moved to that county from Kentucky March 1, 1810, and were the first permanent white settlers of that county. They were farmers in good circumstances, and determined to place their son within reach of a good education and the advantages secured thereby. He was sent to school at a

very early age, and, from the first days of his school life, manifested great aptness in his studies and an eagerness to acquire knowledge; and as soon as his young mind was prepared to grapple with the difficulties of mathematics and the sciences he began the study of those branches, evincing especial interest in the science of language, in which he was rarely excelled by any one, and never by his school-mates. He possessed a very susceptible memory, of unusual strength and range, and mastered whatever he undertook with comparatively little effort. After completing a primary course in the common schools he entered upon an academic course, completing, first, a thorough course in mathematics, after which he turned his attention to the study of languages, ancient and modern, in which he acquired remarkable proficiency. We may safely term him a fine linguist and conversant with several languages. He became an excellent scholar in the Latin and Greek languages, and in the latter has always been recognized as good authority on disputed points. On the 13th of September, 1836, he came to Cass County, and for a period of more than fifty years has been one of her honored and respected citizens. In 1844 he began to impart to younger minds some of the knowledge acquired by himself through years of patient study, and from that time until the year 1873 he was more or less intimately connected with public educational interests. In the winter and spring of 1846-47 he assisted in the survey of the public lands constituting the great Miami Reserve. For a number of years he was engaged in the departments of surveying and civil engineering, and there can be no better evidence of his excellence in this department than the reputation awarded him by the public. His eminent fitness for the position resulted in his election to the office of city civil engineer in the year 1856, and for a period of fourteen years he held this position at intervals, at the same time filling other offices equally responsible. Within this period he acted as school examiner for Cass County, and filled that position creditably from 1856 to 1868, with the exception of one year. On the 20th of September, 1849, he married Miss Mary E. House, who bore him two children: Harry C. and Samuel L. The latter died in infancy. On the 5th of September, 1854, death severed all earthly ties between himself and his faithful wife. He was a second time married, on the 2d of January, 1859—Mrs. Catharine P. Davis becoming his bride. He became deputy clerk of the circuit and common pleas courts in 1853, and has been constantly engaged in the clerk's office since that time. He served as probate commissioner from 1871 to 1882. He is a deep student, and is well informed on all current topics. With the history of this county he has been especially interested, and for a number of years has been engaged in collecting data, which are embodied in the various departments of this work. He possesses one of the most valuable

libraries in the city of Logansport, containing more than 3,000 volumes, of a classical, scientific and general nature. He was made a Mason in the year 1852; is a member of Tipton Lodge, No. 33, F. & A. M.; became a member of Logan R. A. Chapter, No. 2, in 1853, and has been a member of Logansport Council, No. 11, R. & S. M., since the year 1863. He is an active working member of the order, and feels a lively interest in its welfare. He is one who never sought public distinction: is naturally modest and retiring, and the official positions in which he has acted at various times have been tendered him by his fellow-citizens, in recognition of his many virtues and rare ability, and his official record is one of which he may justly be proud. Scrupulously honest and upright in all his dealings, he enjoys the friendship and good-will of all with whom he has ever been associated.

GEORGE C. HORNE was born in Washington County, Penn., November 21, 1825, and is the second son of John and Hannah (Custer) Horne, both parents natives of the same county and State. John Horne came to Indiana in 1849 and settled in Clay Township. He was a farmer by occupation, and died in 1882, at the advanced age of eighty years. George C. Horne received the advantages of a common-school education, and at the age of seventeen began working at the carpenter's trade, in which he soon became very proficient, and at which he continued until 1879. He came to Logansport in 1847, soon acquired considerable reputation as a successful builder, and for a number of years worked extensively in the city and county. In 1879 he engaged with the Pan Handle Railroad Company, and since that time has been working in their shops at Logansport. At the breaking out of the Mexican war Mr. Horne entered the army, enlisting in Company C, Second Ohio Regiment, with which he served from June, 1846, until July, 1847. Company C was raised in Highland County, Ohio, and was commanded by Capt. William Irick. The regiment was commanded by Col. George W. Morgan, a general of distinction in the late war, and participated in a number of irregular engagements between the towns of Camargo and Monterey. He was a soldier in the late civil war also, enlisting, in 1861, in Company K, Forty-sixth Indiana Regiment, and serving with the same for a period of three years, during which time he participated in a number of battles, among which were Island No. 10, Vicksburg, and the various engagements of the Red River campaign. Mr. Horne was married April 18, 1853, to Miss Martha Thomas, a native of Clark County, Ohio, and daughter of Giles W. Thomas, one of the prominent citizens of Cass County. Mr. and Mrs. Horne have one child, Sallie Horne, born November, 1854. Mr. Horne stands high in Masonry, having taken a number of degrees, including that of Sir Knight. He belongs to the G. A. R., and in politics votes with the Republican party.

ROBERT HUMPHREYS, city clerk, was born in the city of Pittsburgh, Penn., August 8, 1857, son of John C. and Nancy C. (Ross) Humphreys, natives of Pennsylvania and of Scotch-Irish descent. Mr. Humphreys was educated in the schools of his native city, and in early life learned the printer's trade. He came to Logansport in September, 1879, and engaged as salesman in the hardware house of I. N. Crawford, with whom he remained until 1882, when he resumed his trade and continued the same until 1885. In the latter year he was elected city clerk on the Republican ticket—a fact which attests the great popularity which he had gained in so short a period of residence. Mr. Humphreys has proved a very efficient officer. He was married in May, 1883, to Miss Anna Donaldson, of Logansport. To this marriage has been born one child, William R.

THOMAS J. IMMEL is a native of Union County, Ind., born at the town of Liberty January 24, 1831. His parents, John and Mary (Grove) Immel, were natives of Pennsylvania and of German lineage. Mr. Immel was raised to agricultural pursuits, remaining on the farm until about 1847, and received his early education in the common schools, supplemented by a course in a private school taught by William Wharton, attending the same during the year above mentioned. In 1848 he accepted the position of salesman in a dry goods house, and in 1849 engaged in a fanning-mill factory at Brownsville, Ind., where he worked one year. From 1850 till 1851 he was engaged in the manufacture of shingles in Union County, and one year later accepted a clerkship in a dry goods store at Richmond, where he remained until 1853. In the latter year he went to Hagerstown, and in 1855 engaged in the patent-right business, continuing the same until 1856, and then became a clerk in a woolen goods store at Liberty, in which capacity he continued until embarking in the hardware business at the same place in 1857. In 1862 he moved his stock to Brookville, in which town he did a successful business until disposing of his store in 1865. In the latter year he bought a hardware store in Connersville, and, after carrying on the same for a limited period, sold out and came to Logansport, where, in the fall of 1865, he again engaged in the hardware business, conducting the same with good success until 1876. He disposed of his store in that year, and has since been engaged in various enterprises, speculating in lands, general trading, etc. In connection with his real estate business, he is at the present time engaged in selling wagons, buggies, carriages, musical instruments, etc., his place of business being on Fifth Street, between North and Broadway. He was coal oil inspector from 1877 to 1881, aside from which he has not held nor sought official preferment. Mr. Immel is a man of great energy and industry, as is attested by the fact that his various business enter-

prises have been conducted with financial profit. He is also a man of decided opinion and great strength of character, fearless in the expression of what he believes to be right, and an active politician, voting in conformity with the principles of the Democratic party. Mr. Immel was married on the 6th of June, 1860, to Miss Helen M. Miller, of Connersville, Ind., to which marriage one child has been born, Helen M.

WILLIAM H. JACKS, deputy clerk Cass Circuit Court, was born in Rush County, Ind., January 2, 1831. His father was Isaac Jacks, a native of South Carolina, and his mother, whose maiden name was Deborah Wilson, was born in Bath County, Ky. Isaac Jacks early moved to Kentucky, and shortly after his marriage in that State immigrated to Indiana (1830), and settled in Rush County. He moved to Jasper County in 1840, and subsequently became a resident of White County, where his death occurred in March, 1866. Mrs. Jacks survived her husband about six years, dying in 1872. William H. is the eldest of ten children born to Isaac and Deborah Jacks. He was reared on a farm and remained with his parents until attaining his majority, attending the common schools in the meantime, and obtaining a good practical education. He began life for himself as clerk in a mercantile house in Rensselaer, Ind., and continued in that capacity until 1857, at which time he engaged in the grocery business at the town of Francisville, in partnership with Samuel Rishling, with whom he sold goods until 1860. In the latter place he was elected clerk of the Pulaski Circuit Court, the duties of which position he discharged in an eminently satisfactory manner until 1869, having been re-elected in 1864. At the expiration of his term of service he came to Logansport and accepted the position as deputy clerk of the Cass Circuit Court under Horace M. Bliss, and served three years; then served in the same capacity under N. S. LaRose until 1876. In that year he effected a co-partnership in the practice of law with Hon. Rufus Magee, and the firm thus formed continued until January, 1880, doing an extensive business during that period. From 1880 until 1883 he was deputy county treasurer under Thomas H. Pierce, and from the latter year until the fall of 1884 he did a general real estate and insurance business in Cass and other counties. He was appointed deputy circuit clerk under Charles W. Fisk in 1884, the duties of which position he is discharging at the present time. Mr. Jacks is an accomplished business man and perfectly familiar with all the details of the office with which he has been so long identified. He joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Rensselaer, Ind., November, 1854, and is now one of the most prominent members of the fraternity in the State. He was Grand Patriarch of the Grand Encampment of Indiana from November, 1884, to November, 1885, and for the years 1885-86 was representative to the Sovereign Grand

Lodge, I. O. O. F. While serving as Grand Representative he was largely instrumental in the revision of the uniform encampment degree, out of which grew the Patriarchs Militant. Mr. Jacks is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Orient Lodge, No. 272. He has been a member of the Christian Church since about the year 1861 or 1862, and in politics supports the principles of the Democratic party. On October 22, 1857, was solemnized his marriage with Miss Anna M. Webb, daughter of Rufus and Malinda Webb, of Warren County, Ind. The children of this marriage were five in number, to wit: Minnie, Cora, Willie, May and Cortes L., all deceased.

ISRAEL JOHNSON, late of Logansport, Ind., was one of the early settlers of the great Wabash Valley. He was born in Washington County, Penn., March 6, 1803. About the year 1820 he went to Richmond, Ind., and in 1829 removed to a permanent settlement at Logansport, where for thirty-seven years he was actively engaged in mercantile pursuits. He assisted largely in the organization and development of Cass County and its county seat, Logansport, building the first two-story house in the city. He was a member of the the board of councilmen of Logansport, but with this exception he never, although urgently solicited to accept office, allowed his name to go before the public as a candidate. He was a Whig, and during the existence of that party labored earnestly for the promotion of its principles. He was an honored member of the Masonic fraternity, and in his business and social relations was held in the highest esteem. He married, December 19, 1822, Mary Amelia Hamilton. Five of their children are still living: William H., of Logansport; Peter B., of Dayton, Ohio; George F., of New York City; Israel G., of San Francisco, Cal., and Jennie M., wife of Judge Maurice Winfield, of Logansport. Mr. Johnson's death occurred June 7, 1866, when he had reached the age of sixty-three.

WILLIAM H. JOHNSON, banker, of Logansport, was born at Richmond, Wayne Co., Ind., September 19, 1823. His parents were Israel and Mary Hamilton Johnson, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia, who immigrated to Indiana at an early day in the history of the State. Mr. Johnson acquired in the common schools a sufficient knowledge of the branches essential to a general business education to qualify him for his contemplated field of labor. Early in life he had imbibed a desire for commercial pursuits, and accordingly concentrated his energies in that direction. In 1841, when he was eighteen years old, his father, who was extensively engaged in the general grocery business, gave him a position in his store, in order to gratify his youthful ambition and to instruct him in the practical details of trade. At the age of twenty-one he was tendered a partnership with his father, which he accepted. The business of the new firm rapidly increased and facilities were enlarged to meet

the growing demands of the trade. In 1846 they began to handle large quantities of pork, which, by judicious management, was made to pay a satisfactory profit on the labor and capital used and offered inducements for future investments. These successes continued to be realized from year to year; new resources were developed and enlarged capital evolved. A year later Peter B. Johnson, the next younger brother, was added to the firm, and a dry goods branch was opened. The grocery and pork business was conducted under the firm name of Israel Johnson & Sons, and the dry goods as P. B. Johnson & Co. An additional line of trade was opened in 1848, and they then began to deal extensively in the grain products of the country. To meet the demands of this new element of traffic, a large warehouse was built on the Wabash & Erie Canal, then the only avenue of transportation. The dry goods branch was discontinued in 1862, and the joint capital merged in other branches of trade. Among these was a milling interest, which was made a specialty in connection with W. B. Dix; the business was conducted under the old firm name of Israel Johnson & Sons. The withdrawal of the brother in 1865, and the death of the father the following year, left the entire business in the hands of William H. Johnson. He disposed of his interest in the grocery and gave his attention more exclusively to grain and pork. Besides handling several thousands of hogs annually, he buys and ships large quantities of wheat, corn, oats and clover seed, the finer quality of the latter being made an article of export for Europe. His wool trade, for a number of years in connection with Messrs. Tanguy & Barnheisel, was another important element in the business. Mr. Johnson is president of the Logansport National Bank. He gives his allegiance to the Democratic party, but is not a politician, and never permits his name to be used as a candidate for office, preferring the more humble sphere of private citizenship. In December, 1851, he was married to Sarah, daughter of John Lytle, a physician of considerable prominence, formerly of Maryland. They have four children living—one son and three daughters. Mr. Johnson is of average height and fair proportions; his manners are quiet and unobtrusive. In his social and business relations he has the confidence and esteem of the entire community.

JOHN D. JOHNSON, proprietor of the Johnson Hotel, is a native of Scotland, and dates his birth from the 29th of September, 1839. He received a good education in the schools of his native country, and early engaged in the drug business, at which he served a seven years' apprenticeship. At the end of that time he went to Liverpool, England, and engaged as clerk in a drug house, in which capacity he continued until 1866, when he came to the United States and engaged in the restaurant business, at Sandusky, Ohio. In 1877 he removed to Springfield, Ohio, and took charge of the Eu-

ropean Hotel, of which he was proprietor until 1879. In the latter year he came to Logansport and purchased the well known Gehring House, on the Pan Handle Railroad, which he ran three years, and then replaced it with the elegant new Johnson Hotel, one of the most popular public houses in northern Indiana. The new hotel is a brick structure, 82½x165 feet, three stories high, and supplied with all the conveniencies found in first-class hotels. Mr. Johnson is a popular landlord, and since coming to Logansport has done a very satisfactory business. He was married, April 13, 1873, to Miss Elizabeth Kerns, of Seneca County, Ohio. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and K. of H.

JOHN Mc. JOHNSTON, sixth son of John and Elizabeth (McDowell) Johnston, is a native of Wells County, Indiana, born June 4, 1842. He grew to manhood in his native county, received a fair English education in the common schools, and at the age of sixteen engaged to learn the carpenter's trade, at which he served an apprenticeship of one year. In September, 1861, he entered the army, enlisting as private in the Thirty-fourth Indiana Infantry, with which he served until mustered out in 1866. He was with his command in many of the most noted campaigns of the war, including the siege of Vicksburg, all the battles of Sherman's celebrated Georgia raid, and was wounded a short time before the expiration of his term of service, in a small engagement in Texas. Mr. Johnston was a gallant soldier, and feels justly proud of his military record. He came to Logansport in the fall of 1866, and the following spring engaged in the grocery business with Mr. Deckard, which was continued five years. He then effected a partnership with R. R. Crook, which lasted about two years, when the firm suffered a severe loss by fire. In 1874 he engaged with George C. Horne in the manufacture and sale of sash and doors, and four years later purchased his partner's interest and continued the business with good success until 1879. In the latter year he became a partner in the manufacturing firm of Hagenbuck, Parker & Co., with which he is still identified. Mr. Johnston is an active business man and courteous gentleman. He belongs to the G. A. R., Royal Arcanum, and takes considerable interest in political affairs, voting with the Republican party. Mr. Johnston's marriage with Miss Emma Campbell, of Cass County, was solemnized in October, 1868. To Mr. and Mrs. Johnston have been born the following children: Harry, John (deceased), Martha and Robert R.

JAMES M. JUSTICE, M. D., was born in Fayette County, Ind., September 21, 1817, and is the second son of Joseph and Delilah (Juel) Justice. His grandfather, James Justice, fought in some of the most sanguinary battles of the Revolution and was with Washington at Valley Forge. After the close of the war he settled in Pennsylvania, where his third son, Joseph, was born. In the

year 1810 he went, with his family, to Cincinnati, Ohio. His son Joseph, the following year, located a land claim in the White Water Valley, two miles southwest of where Cincinnati now stands. The Indians at that time, incited by the British agents, were often very troublesome to the settlers, and the block-house of the pioneers was often their most effective protection. In the war of 1812 Mr. Justice and his friends were compelled to go to Cincinnati and remain until the success of the American Army made it safe to return. After his marriage, in 1815, he permanently located in the White Water Valley and hewed a farm out of the forest. His son James was born in the second year of this frontier life. Amid the active labors of the farm he received a fine physical training and such mental culture as was attainable in the log-cabin schoolhouse three months of the year. His religious instruction was all that Christian parents, with but few privileges and books, could give. He was sent to the county seminary, at Connersville, when twenty years of age, and there acquired a fair English education and the friendship of Samuel W. Parker and Caleb B. Smith, young men whose lives were afterward closely identified with the growth and political history of southeastern Indiana. He studied medicine in the office of Dr. Jefferson Helm, an eminent physician of Rush County, and was licensed to practice, by the White Water Medical Association, in 1840. The young Doctor followed the tide of emigration to northeastern Indiana, and with no capital but a fair knowledge of his profession, a vigorous constitution and determined energy, he settled in Camden, Carroll County, at that time a village of less than a dozen cabins. A surgical case was brought to him on the day of his arrival, which afforded him the means of support for several weeks and brought him into favorable notice. He soon acquired a lucrative practice in the counties of Carroll, Cass, Howard and Clinton. In December, 1841, he married Zenith A. Norris, of Rush County. Her active sympathy in her husband's professional career has greatly strengthened his hands and added to his success. In 1847-48 he attended the Ohio Medical College, and graduated with the degree of M. D. At Camden he accumulated, by economy and industry, a large property. In 1859, desirous of giving his children better educational facilities, he moved to Connersville and entered into practice with his brother-in-law, Dr. Gregg. Dr. Justice has always been deeply interested in political matters. In 1840 he was an active supporter of Gen. Harrison, and in 1844 was zealous in the cause of Henry Clay. In 1860 he canvassed a large portion of Indiana for Abraham Lincoln, and subsequently, at the urgent solicitation of a warm personal friend, the Hon. D. D. Pratt, he removed to Logansport, where he now resides, earnestly forwarding its growth and prosperity. His medical practice extends through the counties of Pulaski, Howard, Miami, Cass, Carroll, White, Ful-

ton and Stark. He has always been a warm advocate of anti-slavery principles—first as a Whig, and afterward as a Republican. He was active in the support of the Government in suppressing the Rebellion, and freely aided with his money and influence in the enlistment of volunteers and forwarding supplies. He was commissioned as surgeon of the One Hundred and Tenth Indiana Volunteers by Gov. Morton, during the invasion of the State by Morgan. In 1864 he was delegate to the Baltimore convention from the Ninth District. The same year he was commissioned as pension surgeon by Abraham Lincoln, which position he still holds. He was presidential elector in 1868 from the Eighth District, and canvassed the State that year for Grant and Colfax. Dr. Justice is noted for liberal contributions to all public and private charities, and with his wife has been for many years an active member of the Christian Church. As a public speaker he is forcible and eloquent, and as a citizen and neighbor is highly esteemed. Though sixty-nine years old, he enjoys excellent health and is engaged in superintending a large farming interest in addition to his active professional work. He has three living children, viz.: Dewitt C., a prominent lawyer of Logansport; Priscilla and Frank L., also a lawyer at the Logansport bar.

DEWITT C. JUSTICE, a prominent member of the Logansport bar and eldest son of Dr. James M. and Z. A. (Norris) Justice, is a native of Carroll County, Ind., and dates his birth from 1846. His early educational training was acquired in the city schools of Logansport, and in 1867 he entered the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, in which he took a thorough literary and law course, graduating from both departments in 1869. He had previously pursued his legal studies under the late Senator D. D. Pratt, and in the fall of the above year was admitted to the Cass County bar, where his abilities and thorough professional training soon won for him a conspicuous place. Mr. Justice's practice in the courts of Cass and other counties presents a series of successes and he stands high professionally among the lawyers of northern Indiana. He wields a political influence for the Republican party and has been an important factor in local politics. He served as city attorney of Logansport, but has never been an aspirant for official honors, preferring to devote his entire attention to his profession. He was married, in 1869, to Miss Maggie Preston, of Logansport.

BENJAMIN F. KEESLING, one of the successful business men of Logansport, is a native of Henry County, Ind., and the son of Peter and Margaret (Loy) Keesling, parents born in Virginia and Pennsylvania and of German lineage. The subject was born February 18, 1850, received a good practical education in the schools of New Castle, and at the age of twenty began life as a clerk in a general store, in which capacity he continued until April, 1874. In

the latter year he came to Logansport and engaged as clerk in the drug store of J. Needham & Co., with whom he effected a copartnership one year later, which lasted until 1880. He purchased his partner's interest in that year and has since continued the business by himself, having at the present time one of the largest and best furnished drug houses in northern Indiana. Mr. Keesling has been successful in all his undertakings and has a business reputation much more than local. He has accumulated a handsome competence since coming to Logansport and is deservedly classed among the city's representative business men. He is a Republican in politics and belongs to several secret organizations, in the deliberations of which he takes an active part. On the 18th of February, 1875, Mr. Keesling was married to Miss Anna B. McCune, of Middletown, Ind., which union has been blessed with the birth of one child, Arthur R. Keesling, born August 29, 1877.

HENRY I. KELLER, one of the prominent merchants of Logansport, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., May 15, 1848, and is the second son of Christian and Margaret (Immel) Keller, parents natives of the same State and of German lineage. Mr. Keller grew to manhood in his native county, received a good practical education in the public schools, and at the age of twenty began life for himself as salesman in a dry goods house in the city of Lancaster, where he continued until 1869. In that year he came to Logansport and engaged as clerk with Merriam & Rice, in which capacity he continued until taking an interest in the house in 1880. He is now a member of the firm of Keller, Troutman & Co., one of the largest, most elegantly arranged and successful dry goods houses in northern Indiana. Mr. Keller is a careful business man and is perfectly familiar with all details of the dry goods trade. He is a courteous gentleman and well entitled to a place among the representative merchants of Logansport. He was a soldier for a short time in the late war, enlisting in April, 1865, in Company A, Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, and serving until July of the same year. In October, 1871, he was married to Miss Barbara H. Denlinger, of Lancaster, Penn., a union blessed with the birth of two children: Harry G. and John M. Mr. Keller takes an active interest in political affairs, votes the Republican ticket, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

THEODORE S. KERNS, agent Vandalia Railroad, is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the eldest son of Thomas and Sarah (Scowden) Kerns, parents born in Germany and Vermont, respectively. Mr. Kerns was born July 5, 1843, and passed his youth and early manhood in his native city, in the public schools of which he acquired a good practical education. At the age of sixteen he began learning telegraphy, at which he continued until 1861. In April of that year he entered the army, enlisting in Company D, Eighteenth

Indiana Infantry, with which he served three years, and at the end of that time re-enlisted in the same regiment, and remained until the close of the war. Mr. Kerns shared the vicissitudes of war with his regiment in twenty-seven bloody battles, and has a military record of which any one might feel proud. He was captured October 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek Virginia, and taken to Richmond, where for six months he remained closely confined in the celebrated Libby prison-pen and at Salisbury, N. C. He participated in all the campaigns in which his command was engaged, and had the good fortune to pass through the war without receiving an injury. At the expiration of his term of service Mr. Kerns returned to Cincinnati, where in the latter part of 1865 he accepted a position as night clerk in the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette, now known as the Big Four Railroad. In 1868 he engaged with the Indianapolis & St. Louis road, for which he worked a number of years, nine of which were spent at Nokomis, Ill. Severing his connection with this road, Mr. Kerns returned to Cincinnati and engaged in the wholesale boot and shoe business, which he carried on for a limited period, and later resumed railroading, serving two years as general baggage agent for the Cincinnati Southern. In November, 1882, he took charge of the Vandalia office at Logansport, where he has since continued. In connection with his railroad business Mr. Kerns is dealing extensively in coal, doing a large shipping business over various roads. He was married February 28, 1867, in Cincinnati, to Miss Katie Selmon, of Newport, Ky., a union blessed with the birth of one child, Flora, born February 2, 1868. Mr. Kerns is a Republican in politics, and a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, having taken a number of degrees, including that of Sir Knight.

JULIUS C. KLOENNE, civil engineer, is a native of Prussia, Germany, born October 1, 1817. He received a good education in the schools of his native country, and early manifested a decided taste for mathematical studies, in which he became unusually proficient. At the age of fourteen he began the study of civil engineering, and in 1834 joined the engineer corps of the German Army, with which he served until 1849. In the latter year he came to the United States, making his way direct to Logansport, which city he has since made his home. On reaching this country he engaged in the active work of his profession, which, with the exception of the time spent in the army and a term as county recorder, he has since successfully continued. Mr. Kloenne volunteered April, 1861, in the Seventeenth Indiana Infantry, entering the service as captain of Company K, and serving a period of three years. He was in a number of hotly contested engagements, and received a severe wound at the battle of Cheat Mountain, W. Va. He was largely instrumental in organizing the Fifty-fifth German Regiment, but

owing to its consolidation with the Sixtieth Regiment, he failed in being promoted colonel. In 1862 Mr. Kloenne was elected on the Democratic ticket recorder of Cass County, the duties of which position he discharged in an eminently satisfactory manner until 1867. In 1868 he was elected county surveyor, re-elected in 1870, and in 1871 was elected city engineer, which latter office he filled by successive elections for five years. Mr. Kloenne has been a very efficient officer, and is an authority on all matters pertaining to his profession. He is an intelligent and courteous gentleman, and takes an active interest in all enterprises for the public good. He was married, November 2, 1850, to Miss Magdalena Luy, of Germany. To Mr. and Mrs. Kloenne have been born the following children: Dora, Charles, Anna, Mary, Emily and Julius.

REV. HENRY KOEHNE, the subject of this biographical sketch, is the pastor in charge of the St. Joseph's Church, Logansport, one of the largest German Catholic societies in northern Indiana. Father Koehne is a native of Prussia, born in Westphalia on the 2d of June, 1835. He attended the common schools of his native country until twelve years of age, at which time he entered upon a more advanced course of study, attending college nine years, with the object of the priesthood in view. He completed his education, both literary and theological, in Germany, and at the age of twenty-five came to the United States, and shortly afterward was ordained priest, his first charge being the church in Henry, Ill., over which he exercised pastoral control from 1863 to 1870. In the latter year he was transferred to Danville, Ill., and after remaining in charge of a congregation in that city two years, came to Logansport and accepted the pastorate of St. Joseph's Church, with which he has since been identified. This congregation, at the time of Father Koehne's arrival, numbered but few families, scattered throughout the city and country, but under his able administration and the power and force of his preaching, it has so largely increased that there are now over 200 families belonging. The large and imposing temple of worship now in process of construction, one of the finest church edifices of northern Indiana, is a monument to the energy of Father Koehne, to whose efforts the movement toward the erection of the building are almost wholly due. He has the unbounded confidence of the members of his congregation, and by his generous impulses and eminent social qualities has made friends with all classes, irrespective of church or order. "His life has been fraught with good works, and the future awaits him with bounteous and abundant rewards."

REV. BARNARD KROEGER, pastor of St. Bridget's Church, Logansport, is a native of Oldenburg, Prussia, where he was born in 1833. He attended the schools of his native country until his seventeenth year, when he came to the United States and

located temporarily in Cincinnati, going thence to Teutopolis, Ill., where he found employment as clerk in a dry goods house. He continued merchandising four years, and at the end of that time returned to Europe, where he remained a short time, coming back to the United States the following year and entering Mount St. Mary's College, at Cincinnati, where he pursued his studies for a period of two years. He made rapid progress during that time, and to further his education afterward became a student in the Benedict College near Pittsburgh, Penn., where he remained six years. His acquirements in theology were steadily added to, and in 1863 he was deemed to be qualified for admission to the priesthood, accordingly was ordained August 2 of that year. His first work was in the city of Fort Wayne, where he remained a short time, coming to Logansport September 8, 1863, as assistant to Rev. Father Hamilton, who was in charge of the only Catholic congregation in the city at that time. January 5, 1864, he went to Peru, where he was instrumental in building the Church of St. Charles Barromeo, and where he remained with great acceptance until 1872. In the latter year, at the earnest request of Bishop Leuers, he took charge of the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, at Rensselaer, Ind., and continued in that capacity until March 1, 1875, when he was appointed pastor of the St. Bridget parish at Logansport. He found the parish in debt and greatly in need of a suitable house of worship, but with his characteristic energy he put his shoulder vigorously to the wheel, and in a few months extricated the society from its former position. The church edifice was dedicated August 15, 1875; and the noble school building erected a few years later is a monument to the energy and determination of Father Kroeger. Father Kroeger is a man of generous impulses and kindly heart. He has won a lasting place in the hearts of his congregation, and his eminent social qualities have made him friends among all classes and orders. "Under his administration and the power and force of his ministry, he has largely increased the membership of his congregation, a conclusive evidence of the reverence his people repose in him for his ability and teachings." His life has been fraught with good works, and his kind words of admonition have induced many to abandon the ways of sin for the better way leading to virtue and holiness.

DR. A. H. LANDIS was born in Butler County, Ohio, February 14, 1821. He was the youngest son of Philip Landis, an early settler of that region. He was born and raised on a farm, and in addition to the knowledge acquired in the old log schoolhouse near his home, spent several years at the seminary at Miltonville, in the same county. At an early age he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Rigdon, of Hamilton, Ohio, and later attended medical colleges at Cleveland and Cincinnati, graduating from the Ohio Medical College in 1849. The same year he settled down in the prac-

tice of his profession in Millville, in his native county. In 1850, he married Miss Mary Kumler, daughter of Dr. Daniel Kumler, one of the prominent men of the county. He responded to the call for volunteers early in the war of the Rebellion, and entered the service as surgeon of the Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Hoover's Gap, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Rocky Face, Tunnel Hill, Resaca, Pine Mountain and Kenesaw Mountain. At Chickamauga, while attending to the wounded, he was taken prisoner, and was in the hands of the enemy for three months, most of the time in Libby prison. At Kenesaw Mountain he was severely wounded, having a leg fractured by a twelve-pound cannon ball. He was mustered out of the service with his regiment September 25, 1864. During the service he contributed largely to Northern newspapers and periodicals, several of his letters, descriptive of prison life and graphic pictures of battles, having been embodied in works on the Rebellion. The sacrifice his country claimed precluded his ever again entering upon the practice of medicine. With his family he removed to Seven Mile, Ohio, in 1868, and in 1875 he removed to Logansport, where he has since resided. To Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Landis have been born seven children, all of whom survive: Katie J., Frances Q., Walter K., Charles B., John H., Kenesaw Mountain and Frederick D. None of the children are married. Dr. Landis was originally a Whig, but became a staunch Republican with the birth of that party, and with the Republican party he has ever since been identified.

GEN. HYACINTH LASSELLE was of French extraction, his ancestors having emigrated from Savigny-sur-Orge, in the diocese of Paris, about the year 1680, to Montreal, Canada, at which place they remained nearly a century. In the fall of 1776, his father, Col. James Lasselle, having been appointed to the Indian agency at the Miami village of Ke-ki-ong-a, adjacent to the present site of Fort Wayne, removed to that place with his family. At that time there were no other white people at that point save a few English and French traders without white families. The place was a populous one for an Indian village, and for years noted for its prominence in Indian affairs. Here, on the 25th of February, 1777, Gen. Lasselle was born—so far as known, the first white child born in the State outside of Vincennes. At the time of La Balm's attack upon Ke-ki-ong-a, in 1780, a general dispersion and flight of both whites and Indians took place, Mr. Lasselle and his family among others. In the confusion incident to the escape by pirogue down the Maumee, his only daughter was drowned. Making their way along the borders of the lake to Detroit, and from thence over the lakes and down the St. Lawrence, they arrived at Point Claire, a short distance above Montreal, where the family resided. Gen. Lasselle re-

ceived his early education at Montreal, where he remained until he was sixteen years old. In August, 1793, he left that city with his brother James for Detroit, where the latter at that time was extensively engaged in the Indian trade, and subsequently took a position as clerk in that establishment. The trip from Montreal to Detroit was made in pirogues and batteaux, occupying about two months in the passage. Remaining in Detroit until the following spring, he went with his brother to a branch house in Auglaise (Defiance), whence, after a stay of a few months, he returned to Detroit. In the fall of the same year (1794) he left, in charge of a stock of goods belonging to his brothers James and Francis, and located at Fort Wayne, where he continued, trading with the Indians, chiefly Miamis, about two years. At the end of that time, in the fall of 1796, he purchased a stock of goods from his brothers, with a view to begin trade on his own account on the lower Wabash, at the mouth of Little Vermillion River. On the route, however, meeting with obstructions on account of ice, he stopped temporarily at the residence of Chief Godfroy, a few miles above Peru, and opened a trade with the Miamis. When the obstructions had been removed, he proceeded to the point originally contemplated, reaching there about the 1st of February, 1797, and soon secured an extensive trade with the Kickapoos, Pottawattomies and Weas. After he had been in business some three months at this point and had secured about 100 packs of furs and pelts, he left for Vincennes with five or six packs of dressed and shaved deer skins which he proposed to exchange for provisions, specie transactions being out of the question. In a few days he returned up the Wabash, and toward the last of May he arrived and established himself in trade at a spot afterward known as Che-poy, on the western bank of the Wabash, a little way above the present town of Independence, in Warren County, where he traded for about four years with the Pottawattomies, Miamis and Kickapoos. From this point, also, he sent out clerks with merchandise to trade with the Indians at their villages on the Big Vermillion, Kankakee and Yellow Rivers, moving with pack-horses from village to village. In May, 1801, he moved from this place, and again located on the Mississinewa, where he remained about four years, and at the end of that time in (1805) he returned to Vincennes, where, during that year he was married to Miss Julia Bosseron, a daughter of Maj. Francis Bosseron. Here, also, he continued to trade almost exclusively with the Indians until the commencement of hostilities in 1811. His general trade with the Indians was very extensive, investing, sometimes, as much as \$40,000 annually. These goods were sold exclusively for furs and peltries, which were transported by pirogues along the water routes, and by pack-horses overland, to Detroit, where they were sold or exchanged for goods. Goods were generally shipped in the fall,

and furs and peltries in the spring. He joined the active militia at Vincennes, after the attack on Tippecanoe, and on the 18th of August, 1812, was commissioned a lieutenant in the First Regiment of Militia in Indiana Territory. In October, of the same year, he accompanied the expedition of Col. Hopkins against the Peoria Indians, as a volunteer guide, and while out, in company with John B. La Plante, of Vincennes, by a dexterous but hazardous movement, escaped an Indian ambuscade especially prepared for them. On the 12th of April, 1813, he was appointed by the President first lieutenant of a company of United States Rangers, under command of Pierre Audri. In the summer of 1813 he accompanied the expedition of Col. Russell against the Mississinewa towns. In March, 1814, and again in January, 1815, he was in temporary command of Fort Harrison. In the spring of the latter year, he raised a company of Mounted Riflemen, for special service, and on the 30th of June, was commissioned captain by Gov. Posey. Again, in September of this year, he was in command of Fort Harrison, which ended his active military career. Subsequently, on the 2d of November, 1818, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the First Regiment; on the 4th of October, 1821, as aide-de-camp in the militia to the governor, and on the 13th of April, 1825, as major-general of the Sixth Division of the State Militia. He removed from Vincennes to Logansport in the spring of 1833, where he continued to reside until his death which occurred January 23, 1843.

HON. CHARLES B. LASSELLE was born at Vincennes, Ind., on the 12th of October, 1819, descending in a direct line from the old stock of French pioneers who explored and settled the Wabash Valley. His paternal ancestors emigrated from Savigny-sur-Orge, in the diocese of Paris, about the year 1680, and settled in Montreal, Canada, where they remained nearly a century afterward. Mr. Lasselle's mother was born at Vincennes, Ind., in the year 1787. She was the daughter of Maj. Francis Bosseron, of Revolutionary memory, who afterward distinguished himself in the civil and military transactions of the lower Wabash. In 1833, Charles B., with his father and mother, moved from Vincennes to Cass County, settling on the north side of the Wabash, three miles from Logansport; subsequently becoming a resident of the town. During the spring and fall of 1833 he attended school in the old "Seminary," then the only school in the State north of the Wabash. In 1836, he attended the Indiana University at Bloomington, remaining there until 1839. Soon after his return from college, he began the study of law in the office of the late Hon. D. D. Pratt, and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1842. In 1847, he was elected prosecuting attorney of the judicial circuit of which Cass County was then a part, and served one term of three years, in which he achieved a fair measure of success. About the same time, and for a few years be-

fore and after his election, he was assistant editor and publisher of the *Logansport Telegraph*, a weekly newspaper, of which his elder brother, Hyacinth Lasselle, Jr., was proprietor. In this connection he evinced great talent, developing a clear and methodical style of composition, at once expressive and attractive. His editorial experience naturally diverted his attention from the strictly literary to a consideration of the political questions of the day, by which he conceived a desire for political preferment. Being a close student, his inclination led him to a careful examination of the working system of the State and National governments. Thus he became, in a limited sense, a politician, without being especially an aspirant for office. In 1862, he was elected over Hon. D. D. Pratt, to represent Cass County in the State Legislature, and, two years later, was re-elected to the same position, having served his constituents acceptably during the previous term. In 1868, he was a candidate for senator from the district composed of the counties of Cass and Fulton. In 1869, and again in 1870, he was re-elected his own successor, the vacancies occasioned by his resignations. This ended his legislative career, and he again devoted his time to the practice of his profession. Mr. Lasselle, for many years past, has given much time and attention to the history of Cass County, and of the entire Wabash Valley. Indeed his opportunities have been such as to enable him to utilize the large fund of material at his command for these purposes. He has furnished historical sketches for this and other localities in the State, and otherwise contributed extensively to the general history of the county. To him, therefore, great credit is due for the judicious care he has manifested in preserving from oblivion the records of the past.

BENJ. F. LOUTHAIN, postmaster of Logansport, is a native of Cass County, Ind., born in Tipton Township on the 27th of December, 1847. His father, William P. Louthain, is a native of Ohio, and the son of George Louthain. William P. Louthain came to Cass County about the year 1843, and settled in Tipton Township, where he still resides. He is one of the representative farmers of Cass County, and served as sheriff, from 1875 to 1879. His wife, Elizabeth (McGrew) Louthain, was born in Indiana, and is still living. B. F. Louthain was reared to agricultural pursuits and received his educational training in the schools of his native township and the high school of Logansport. He engaged in teaching about the year 1867, and continued the profession until 1873, attending school at intervals in the meantime. He began the study of law in 1875, and the latter part of the same year, became deputy sheriff under his father, the duties of which position he discharged for a period of four years. He purchased a half interest in the *Logansport Daily and Weekly Pharos* in 1877, and two years later became editor of the same, and as such has wielded an influence for the Democratic

party of Cass County until the present time. He is an active politician, alive to all the interests of his party, and from 1882 until 1884 served as chairman of the County Central Committee. He was a member of the city school board from 1882 until 1885, and in June of the latter year was appointed by President Cleveland postmaster of Logansport. Mr. Louthain is a public-spirited citizen, and has met success such as few attain in a much longer life. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and for a number of years has been an active worker in the Odd Fellows order. He has been twice married—the first time in July, 1873, to Miss Louise Wilson, of Tipton Township, daughter of Andrew J. and Ellen Wilson, who bore him three children, all deceased. In May, 1881, was celebrated his marriage with Mrs. Matilda Emslie, daughter of Hon. John Davis, of Logansport.

DR. JAMES B. LYNAS is a native of Dearborn County, Ind., born February 14, 1835. His father, William Lynas, was born in England, and his mother, whose maiden name was Lucinda Burnett, was a native of Ohio. Dr. Lynas was raised on a farm, and at the age of ten removed with his parents to Henry County, Ind. He began the study of medicine when about seventeen years of age, came to Logansport in 1861, and five years later began the practice of his profession, which he has since successfully continued. In 1868 he began the manufacture of the popular family remedies which now have an extensive sale throughout the entire United States. Among the most widely and favorably known of these medicines are the Catarrh Remedy, Hoosier Cough Syrup, Ready Relief, Rheumatic Liniment, White Mountain Salve, Egyptian Salve and Liver Pills. The Doctor's business has increased beyond his expectations, the sales of his medicines amounting to about \$10,000 per year. He was married July 4, 1862, to Miss E. Reed, of Fort Atkinson, Jefferson County, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Lynas have had four children, three of whom—Mary E., W. T. S. and George—are living. Dr. Lynas is a public-spirited citizen and takes an active interest in politics, voting with the Democratic party.

DANIEL MADER, tailor, native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, was born February 20, 1832. He was educated in the schools of his native country, and early learned the tailor's trade, completing an apprenticeship at the same when but seventeen years of age. He worked at the business in Hesse-Darmstadt until 1853, at which time he came to the United States and located at the city of Fort Wayne, Ind., where he remained until 1861. In the latter year he came to Logansport, and in July of 1862 entered the army, enlisting in the Seventy-third Indiana Infantry, and serving with the same until discharged on account of disability in 1863. On leaving the army he returned to Logansport and resumed his trade, which he has since followed. He was employed in the establishment of

Mr. Harwood until 1885, at which time he opened a shop of his own, which he now operates, doing a good business. Mr. Mader was married, July 5, 1855, to Miss Rachel Limecooley, of Germany. To this marriage have been born the following children: Anna (wife of Israel Burns), Lucy, Fred, Kate, Bertie, Frank, John, Harvey, Alice and Edith. Mr. Mader is a member of the G. A. R. and a Republican in politics.

W. T. S. MANLY (deceased) was born near Poolsville, Md., on the 10th of April, 1813. At an early age he removed to Virginia with his parents, after which, for various periods, he resided at Springfield, Ohio, Richmond and Indianapolis, until finally, in October, 1837, being then twenty-four years of age, and in the vigor of his early manhood, he settled in Logansport, of which place, until his death, he remained an honored resident. His trade was that of a cabinet-maker, which he followed with great success, the while pursuing that course of uprightness and inflexible integrity, upon which, in after years, was based that almost unlimited confidence reposed in him by his fellow-men. By strict attention to business, and close economy, he amassed some means, and while yet a young man the furniture factory was started, and so successfully operated, as to render him a comparatively wealthy man. His sterling worth and accommodating spirit raised up for him hosts of friends, while the business of undertaking, in which he was engaged, brought him in personal communication with almost every one, and it is safe to say, that Mr. Manly came nearer being personally acquainted with every man, woman and child in Cass County than any other man of his day and generation. He was prominently identified with all the works which had for their end the public good, and during his lifetime held many positions of high trust. He successfully held the offices of street commissioner and city councilman. He was twice elected sheriff of Cass County, and twice chosen to the office of county treasurer, which latter position he held at the time of his death. His public trusts were always discharged with perfect fidelity, and as a public officer none were more efficient. His most prominent traits of character were liberality and generosity, and none that ever applied to him in their hour of need were turned away empty. He was a friend of the poor, a counselor to the rich, and a benefactor to all. His largeness of heart, while tending to benefit the masses, also tended to make him the victim of the unscrupulous. He was one of the most unselfish of men, and the bounds of his generosity knew no race or condition. Mr. Manly died in November, 1879, mourned by all who knew him. He was twice married; the first time to Miss Caroline Conkling, who bore him the following children, viz.: William H., Esther and Adelia, all deceased. His second marriage was solemnized in 1877 with Miss Martha M. Morrison, of Logansport, and the daughter of Da-

vid and Nancy (Pinkerton) Morrison; parents natives, respectively, of Orange County, N. Y., and Fayette County, Ind. Mr. Morrison was one of the early settlers of Harrison Township, and died in April, 1877; Mrs. Morrison is still living at the advanced age of eighty-three years. Mr. Manly's second marriage was blessed with the birth of one child—Mary Julia Manly.

STEWART T. MCCONNELL, a son of Dr. James B. and Sarah D. (Stewart) McConnell, was born in Greenfield, Highland Co., Ohio, on the 16th of October, 1836, the third of eleven children. His early educational privileges were such as the public school system of the day afforded, and in no sense meager. At a later period, feeling that deeper draughts from the fountain of knowledge were essential to prosperity in the professional world, he entered upon a scientific and classical course, in which he attained to a good degree of proficiency. Impressed with a strong desire to enter the legal profession, he embraced every opportunity to cultivate those faculties which were deemed requisite to successful practice in the future; hence, while yet a mere youth, he manifested great fondness for forensic disputation and acquired considerable skill in the usages incident thereto. His early purpose to become a lawyer was realized soon after his removal to Logansport, where, after a course of reading under the instruction of Messrs Pratt & Baldwin, eminent in their profession, he was admitted to the practice of law in December, 1861. He at once opened an office in this city, and has since remained here, actively and successfully engaged in the labors incident to his profession. His habits of industry, with other qualities which guarantee ultimate promotion, have tended to enlarge the area of professional advancement, and he stands to-day among those ranking highest in legal attainments. At the opening of the war of the Rebellion he took an active interest in the movements preparatory to the common defense, and would have enlisted in that service but for an accident which so crippled him as to unfit him for duty. Mr. McConnell was never a politician, but has always acted for the promotion of interests best calculated to advance the public good. His experience as a teacher in the public schools, prior to entering the legal profession, gave him an interest in the cause of popular education, which henceforth governed his impulses in that direction. He was married, April 3, 1860, to Miss Louisa Gibson, daughter of Robert Gibson, an early settler of Cass County. The issue of this marriage has been four children, but one of whom is now living. His wife died in the summer of 1884. He was again married in the spring of 1886, to Mrs. Eloise (Landis) Stuart. Mr. McConnell's higher intellectual faculties are supplemented by strong common sense and a resolute will, and their effect in oratory is heightened by the charms of a fine dignified presence and earnestness of manner.

MAJ. S. L. MCFADIN, Logansport. Samuel McFadin, the

father of the gentleman whose name appears above, was a native of Bedford County, Penn. He moved to Fairfield County, Ohio, where he married Mary Graybill, a native of Washington County, Penn., in the year 1825. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. John Wright, father of John W. and Williamson Wright, of this city. Mr. McFadin and his faithful wife have long slept the sleep which knows no waking. Their son, Samuel L. McFadin, was born in Greenfield Township, Fairfield County, Ohio, October 4, 1826, on the banks of the Hockhocking, and in the vicinity of "Mount Pleasant," or "Standing Stone," as it was called by the Indians—a romantic spot, beautifully described by Emerson Bennett in his story, "The Forest Rose;" a land of rocks and hills, where the laurel, mountain tea and birch bark abound. In April, 1839, he came with his parents to the flowery prairies of Indiana, and settled on a farm a few miles north of Logansport. For a number of years he worked on the farm, and then entered upon an apprenticeship as a carpenter. After acquiring proficiency in that trade, he began to apply his knowledge to practical use, and there are still a number of buildings in this city which attest the excellence of his workmanship—notably Israel Johnson's warehouse and Philip Pollard's residence. In the year 1846, during the war with Mexico, he enlisted with the Cass County Volunteers, and was elected corporal of his company, at the mouth of the Rio Grande. The record of this company is a brave one, and one of which the survivors are justly proud. In 1850 he began the study of law with the late Hon. W. Z. Stuart, and in the same year became a candidate for the State Legislature, in opposition to the late Hon. D. D. Pratt, but was defeated in the race. Two years later he received the Democratic nomination for prosecuting attorney, and at the following election received a handsome majority over his opponent, filling the office faithfully for a term of two years. In 1856 he was elected judge of the court of common pleas, and served in that capacity four years. He filled the responsible office of mayor of the city of Logansport during four terms; was repeatedly chosen to represent his county in the State Legislature, and while serving in that capacity during the session of 1869, was re-elected mayor of the city of Logansport. He resigned his seat in the Legislature, and returned home to assume the duties of that office. In 1876 he was elected clerk of the Cass Circuit Court, and *ex officio* clerk of the superior court of Cass County. He became a member of Tipton Lodge, No. 33, F. & A. M., in the year 1849, and is still an active working member of the fraternity. Throughout his official life he has discharged his duty with commendable fidelity, and has proven himself worthy of the confidence of his fellow-citizens and competent to fill the offices bestowed upon him.

JOHN W. MCGREEVY, prominent member of the Logansport bar, is a native of Hamilton, Ohio, and the son of John and Mary

(Gookin) McGreevy, of Ireland. He was born October 5, 1847, and passed his youthful days in his native city, in the schools of which he received a good education, graduating from the high school before his twentieth year. He early determined to make the legal profession his life work, and after attaining his majority entered the law office of Messrs. Milligan & Christie, in Hamilton, where he pursued his studies for about one and a half years. At the end of that time 1868 he went to Delphi, Ind., and resumed his reading under the instruction of Dailey & Graham, with whom he remained until the dissolution of the firm in 1871, at which time he effected a partnership in the practice with Mr. Graham, which was continued until the fall of 1875, having moved to Logansport in the meantime. He was elected deputy prosecutor in 1878, and in 1885 was elected county attorney, the duties of which position he has discharged in an eminently satisfactory manner until the present time. Mr. McGreevy has made a creditable record as a lawyer, and is in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice in Cass and other counties. He wields a political influence for the Democratic party, and takes an active interest in all measures having for their object the public good. He is a member of the Catholic Church, with which he has been identified all his life, and at the present time is president of the A. O. of H. of the State, having been elected to the position in 1884, and re-elected in 1886. Mr. McGreevy was married, August 19, 1885, to Miss Sarah C. McTaggart, of Logansport, to which union has been born one child—John.

SAMUEL MCGUIRE. Mr. McGuire is a native of York County, Penn., where he was born February 15, 1828. His parents, William and Susan (Lynch) McGuire, were natives of Pennsylvania also, and of Scotch-Irish lineage. Mr. McGuire's grandfather, Peter McGuire, came from Ireland during the Revolutionary war, and was one of the early settlers of York County. The subject received a practical literary education in the schools of his native State, and early learned paper-making, which business he carried on for his father until reaching his twentieth year. He came to Indiana about the year 1848, settling in Tippecanoe County, where, in 1848, he engaged in teaching, a profession he followed until 1865, spending ten years in the schools of Tippecanoe and Carroll Counties and two years in those of Cass County. He abandoned teaching in 1865, and engaged in the insurance business, which he has since successfully continued, representing at the present time some of the largest and most reliable companies in the United States. Mr. McGuire was married, in August, 1856, in Carroll County, to Miss Martha F. Sterrett, who departed this life March 14, 1879. The following are the names of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. McGuire: James S., Henry W. (deceased), Ellis L., Samuel D., Edward C., Joseph W., Rodney S. and Geo. (deceased). Mr. McGuire is well read in general literature,

and has contributed a number of poems to magazines and different periodicals. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, with which he has been identified for thirty-eight years; belongs to the Masonic order, and in politics supports the Republican party.

JAMES H. McMILLEN. Mr. McMillen was born in Noble Township, Cass County, June 16, 1835, and is the eldest son of Andrew and Rosanna (Harper) McMillen, natives, respectively, of Pennsylvania and Ohio. Robert McMillen came to Indiana in 1827, and is one of the oldest settlers of Cass County now living. [See sketch in Noble Township.] James McMillen was raised a farmer, and received a fair English education in the common schools, supplemented by a two years' course at Hanover College, where he made rapid progress in his various studies. In August, 1862, he volunteered in the United States service, and served as lieutenant until mustered out, June, 1863. On leaving the army he returned to Cass County, and engaged in the clothing business, at Logansport, with W. H. Standley, and continued the same for a period of two years. He disposed of his interest at the end of that time, and engaged in gardening, which he has since successfully continued. Mr. McMillen was married, November, 1862, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John McMillen, of Cass County, a union which has been blessed with the birth of four children—three of whom are living: John E., Charles S. and Bessie M. Mr. McMillen is an ardent supporter of the Republican party, and was originally a Know-nothing. He is a courteous gentleman, and one of Cass County's worthy citizens.

JOSEPH T. McNARY, attorney at law and real estate agent, is a native of Harrison County, Ohio, and son of James and Harriet (Thompson) McNary, both parents born in Washington County, Penn. Mr. McNary was born September 26, 1850, and received his rudimentary education in the schools of Bloomfield, Ohio, supplemented by a course in Union College, from which institution he graduated in 1864. He came to Cass County in 1865, and one year later went to Tipton County, where for the greater part of two years he was engaged in teaching, pursuing his legal studies in the meantime. He began reading law at Peru, Ind., in 1868, with O. P. Blake, and in connection with the legal profession dealt largely in real estate in that city until 1870, at which time he came to Logansport, where he has since resided. He was admitted to the Cass County bar in 1872, and from that time until 1876 was in partnership with his brother, John R. McNary, the firm doing a general legal and real estate business, both of which were conducted with financial profit. Since the latter date he has been alone, and at the present time transacts a more extensive real estate business than any other man or firm in the county. Mr. McNary is an active politician, voting with the Republican party, and since 1881 has been a

member of the city council, in the deliberations of which body he has taken a prominent part. October 7, 1875, he was united in marriage with Miss Belle Thompson, of Wabash County, Ind.

H. J. McSHEEHY, editor and proprietor of the *Chronicle*, was born in Lafayette, Ind., in 1856. He graduated in the schools of his native city and in 1870 went to New York, where he graduated in both grammar and high schools—in the latter was first in a class of sixty-eight. He was for eight months purser of the steamship "City of Richmond," plying between New York, and Liverpool, and for competency in that capacity received a first-class Lloyd's certificate, the first one ever given to a person only eighteen years of age. He was for eighteen months on the New York *Herald* staff, the greater part of which time he spent on the *Herald* yacht as marine reporter. He spent one year in Europe for the book firm of D. Appleton & Co., of New York, compiling statistics for Picturesque Europe. He came to Logansport in 1875 for the purpose of reporting Col. Ingersoll's speech, and was induced by friends to remain and start a paper. He acted upon the suggestion, and in April, 1875, the first number of the *Chronicle* was issued. Mr. McSheehy's career at Logansport presents a series of continual successes and the paper has a large and constantly increasing circulation. Financially the *Chronicle* has surpassed the expectations of its founder as well as its friends, and now has property valued at several thousand dollars clear of all debts.

JOHN C. MERRIAM, son of Isaac F. and Cynthia (Conant) Merriam, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of Massachusetts, was born in the town of Brandon, Rutland Co., Vt., on the 9th of January, 1819. His educational privileges in early life were limited—the best his opportunities afforded—yet, of that practical character which enabled him, at the age of sixteen years, to commence his mercantile career, as clerk in a small store at Brandon. He was thus occupied during a period of less than eight years, receiving only a moderate compensation. With these earnings and savings, with his fellow-townsmen, Henry Martin, in the month of August, 1843, he came to Logansport. Soon after Mr. Martin opened a store here and young Merriam was employed as clerk. In the spring of 1844, Mr. Martin started a branch store at Monticello, White County, and placed Mr. Merriam in charge. In 1845 he entered into a business partnership with Isaac Reynolds, which continued until some time in the early part of the year 1848, when he severed his connection with Mr. Reynolds and returned to Logansport. Upon his return a new mercantile firm, composed of William Chase, George P. Smith and himself, purchased the stock of goods of the late firm of Taber & Chase and became their successors in business. In 1853 the old firm of Pollard & Wilson was dissolved, and Thomas H. Wilson, of that firm, with Mr. Merriam,

Elihu S. Rice and Meredith H. Thomas, formed a new partnership, under the name of Wilson, Merriam & Co. In addition to the stock belonging to the firm of which Mr. Merriam was a member, they bought that of Pollard & Wilson, thus uniting the stock and energies of the two old firms. This firm continued in business until the withdrawal of Mr. Thomas, some time in 1856, and the subsequent retirement of Mr. Wilson, when the firm was again changed, Mr. John E. Howes purchasing an interest. Messrs. Merriam, Rice & Howes remained together until 1865. At that time E. S. Rice purchased the interest of Mr. Howes, when the old firm name of Merriam & Rice was resumed. In 1871 Mr. E. L. Metzger became a partner, and the firm name was changed to Merriam, Rice & Co. Business was continued under this name until 1878, when Mr. Merriam and Mr. Rice bought out Mr. Metzger's interest in the business. In 1880 they sold the dry goods department to Keller, Trautman & Co., and continued the hardware department till March, 1884, when E. S. Rice and son, Frank M. Rice, took the stock of goods and continued in the business as E. S. Rice & Son. In July, 1845, Mr. Merriam was united in marriage with Miss Aurora N. Holton, a native of Vermont. The issue of this marriage was four children: Caryl C., Julia L., Minnie C. and John A. The father of Mr. Merriam was a physician, and continued to practice his profession in Brandon, his native town, until the time of his death, which occurred in 1856. His mother continued to reside in Brandon, and died in June, 1877, at the advanced age of eighty-two years.

PETER W. MOORE. The subject of this sketch was born in Sandusky, Ohio, February 13, 1857, and is the son of James and Elizabeth (Gloria) Moore; both parents natives of Ohio. He passed his youth principally in Lafayette, Ind., to which city his parents moved when he was but one year old. His primary education was received in the literary schools of Lafayette, and he later completed a business course in Kennedy's Commercial College, after which he engaged as book-keeper for a wholesale confectionery house, continuing in that capacity for a period of three years. In 1878 he came to Logansport and engaged in the wholesale and retail liquor business, which he has successfully followed, owning, at the present time, a handsome property and one of the best business houses in the city. Mr. Moore was married, in 1884, to Miss Mary Dolan, daughter of William Dolan, of Logansport.

FRED W. MUNSON, attorney at law, was born in Logansport December 7, 1846, son of Stephen and Eunice (Avery) Munson, natives, respectively, of the cities of Chester and Westfield, Mass. When three years old Mr. Munson was taken by his parents to Albany, N. Y., in which city he enjoyed superior educational advantages, graduating from the Albany Classical Institute at the early

age of seventeen. Immediately, on quitting school, he engaged with a firm in the manufacture of shoes at Albany, and two years later became a partner in the establishment, and remained identified with the same until 1878. He discontinued the business that year, returned to Logansport, and began the study of law with Stewart McConnell, under whose instructions he continued until admitted to the bar in 1879. Since the latter year he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, and at the present time is in the enjoyment of an extensive and lucrative business. He stands high professionally, and is still in the prime of life, with probably many years of usefulness before him. His marriage was solemnized August 26, 1869, with Miss Emma Carter, of Logansport, the amiable and accomplished daughter of Chauncey Carter, deceased. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Munson, viz.: Edna A., Mary F. and Eunice H. Mr. Munson is a Republican in politics, and, with his wife, belongs to the Presbyterian Church.

ALPHEUS MYERS, M. D., a prominent physician of Logansport, is a native of Lancaster County, Penn. Owing to the death of his father he was left, while quite young, to rely in a great measure upon his own resources, which responsibility had a tendency to develop those qualities of mind which have rendered his subsequent life so successful. He attended the common schools of his native county until his nineteenth year, and then became a student of Granville College, in which he took a two years' course, making substantial progress in his various studies in the meantime. On quitting school he engaged in the real estate business, and continued the same with fair success until he removed to this county. He began the study of medicine in 1847, and subsequently entered the Eclectic Medical College of Ohio, from which institution he holds a diploma of graduation. He afterward graduated from Bellevue Hospital, New York, and has in all three diplomas which attest his thorough knowledge of all the details of his profession. He located in the practice of his profession in this city in the year 1852, and since that time has made a creditable record in the treatment of chronic diseases, which he makes a specialty, having taken hundreds of cases given up by other physicians. The Doctor has a large and lucrative practice, and stands foremost among the successful medical men of this part of the State. He identified himself with the Masonic fraternity in 1850, joining Tipton Lodge, and is also an active member of the I. O. O. F. He is a supporter of the principles of the Democratic party, but has never been an aspirant for public honors.

CHARLES R. O'DONALD, junior member of the firm of Hall & O'Donald, is a native of Rochester, Ind., and the eldest son of Vincent and Harriet (Lawhead) O'Donald; parents born in the cities of Peru and Indianapolis, respectively. C. R. O'Donald was

born November 12, 1858, and received his educational training in the Peru city schools, supplemented by a two years' course at Notre Dame University, South Bend, which institution he entered at the age of eighteen. On quitting school he became deputy sheriff of Miami County, under his father, and subsequently (1880) became traveling salesman for the publishing house of Willard N. Hall, Logansport. He severed his connection with Mr. Hall in 1881, followed the retail book business until 1882, at which time he became identified with the Equitable Life Insurance Company, with headquarters at Cleveland, Ohio. In 1884 he became a partner with Mr. Hall under the firm name of Hall & O'Donald, and is still connected with the house. Mr. O'Donald was married, September 7, 1881, to Miss Fannie Fetter, of Peru, a union blessed with the birth of two children: Charles A. and Harriett E.

WALTER A. OSMER, civil engineer, son of William and Mary Osmer, is a native of Kent, England, and dates his birth from November 7, 1847. When but six years of age his parents removed to the United States, and from that time (1853) until his nineteenth year he was a resident of the city of Grand Haven, Mich. His rudimentary education was obtained in the schools of the above city, supplemented by a course at Olivet College, Olivet, Mich., of which institution he was a student for a period of two years. Having early manifested decided taste for civil engineering, he began the study of the same in 1868, and such was his proficiency in the profession that, in 1870, he was employed as civil engineer on the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad, with which company he remained until 1872. In 1873 he engaged in the same capacity with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and subsequently on the Erie, in the employ of which company he continued until the fall of 1864. He then accepted a position on the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railroad, discharged the duties of the same until 1875, when he was elected city engineer of Logansport, an office he has filled by successive re-elections to the present time. He was elected county surveyor in 1878, and is the present incumbent of that office. Mr. Osmer is a skillful engineer and in his profession has much more than a local reputation. He was president of the Indiana Civil Engineers' Association, from 1881 to 1885, and at the present time is chairman of the Indiana Division National Council of Engineering Societies of Public Works. Mr. Osmer is a Democrat in politics and takes an active interest in the deliberations of his party in Cass County. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has taken a number of degrees, including that of Sir Knight. In 1879 he was united in marriage with Miss Ella F. LaRose, of Logansport, a union blessed with the birth of two children: Fred and William.

DR. DANIEL L. OVERHOLSER, is a native of Lancaster

County, Penn., and the son of Isaac and Mary (Landes) Overholser. Mr. Overholser's ancestors came originally from Germany, and were among the early settlers of Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Martin Overholser was a native of Lancaster County, where he died many years ago. The Doctor was born December 9, 1835, and received a good English education in the schools of his native county. At the age of nineteen he came to Logansport and began the study of medicine with his uncle D. W. Landes, under whose instruction he continued for a period of two years. At the end of that time he entered the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, from which he graduated in May, 1857, taking a partial course in the Ohio College of Dental Surgery in the meantime. After graduation he began the practice of his profession at Naperville, Ill., where he remained about one year, returning to Logansport at the end of that time. He went back to Illinois in 1859, and while there turned his attention almost exclusively to the profession of dentistry, which he practiced for some years in the towns of Lockport and Morris. He returned to Logansport in 1869 and engaged in the practice of dentistry, which he has since carried on, and in which he has met with the most encouraging success. Dr. Overholser was first married, October, 1859, to Miss Mary A. Redd, of Logansport, who bore him three children: Ella, deceased; William F., graduate of Ann Arbor University, Michigan, and at present a partner with his father, and Edwin L. Mrs. Overholser died May 5, 1874. The Doctor's second marriage was solemnized July, 1875, with Mrs. Kate (Teter) Hetherington, of Hamilton County, Ind., which union has been blessed with the birth of two children: Wiley L., born in 1876, and Bertha M., born in 1879. Dr. Overholser is a zealous member of the Methodist Church, and was a delegate to the General Conference held at Philadelphia in 1884. He is an active worker in the Sunday-school and a Prohibitionist in politics. He is at the present time the Prohibition candidate for the State Senate, and is making a brilliant canvass of the county in support of the principles, which he holds to be the only solution of the much discussed whisky question.

HON. WILLIAM D. OWEN was born in Bloomington, Monroe County, this State, September 6, 1846. He is the oldest son of William D. and Priscilla (Rawlings) Owen, natives of Kentucky and Maryland, respectively, the former of German and the latter of English descent. His boyhood was spent at the home of his parents, in his native place. While the public school was in session he pursued his studies diligently, and by the time he had reached his twelfth year his education would have been a credit to a youth of eighteen. At the age of twelve years he left home and placed himself at the mercy of an unfriendly world. Believing that the achievements of this life rest in self and not in resource, he had

determined to make the most of his pecuniarily embarrassed condition and to enter the contest bravely. Having made his way to Oxford, Benton County, he was there employed as clerk in a store, with wages at \$6 per month. He also found employment a portion of the time upon a farm and brick-yard. While working upon the latter he boarded himself and received for his labor 40 cents per day. He was thus variously employed for six years. During this time he devoted his leisure hours and spare moments improving his mind and storing it with useful knowledge. He absented himself from the social dance and game, preferring to spend the time with some favorite author. His book accompanied him to the store and to the corn-field. Whenever an opportunity presented itself he embraced it. He studied so diligently that, on returning to Bloomington, at the age of eighteen, he was permitted to enter the sophomore class of the State University. In that institution he completed the sophomore, junior and about one-half of the senior years. On leaving college he returned to Oxford and resumed clerking in a store. While thus employed, his leisure time was devoted to the study of the law. Some months later he went to Lafayette and entered the law office of Col. R. P. DeHart, whose partner he was to become at the expiration of one year. A few days before its completion, however, an attack of the heart disease compelled him to abandon this notion, and during the two years which followed he was confined to his room, remaining during this time at the home of his uncle, Dr. Rawlings, of Oxford. Finding it difficult to cultivate a taste for the law, as soon as he was restored to a moderate degree of health he yielded to an inclination of long standing, and entered the ministry of the Christian Church. It is noteworthy that his first preparation for this new field of labor was to gather the material for a sermon. His first pastorate was in Oxford, where he preached one year. In 1871, in the hope of securing a complete recovery of his health, he went to Salem, Oregon. Here he remained two years, in the meantime having accepted a pastorate in the First Christian Church, of that city. His health, however, steadily grew worse, and anticipating a fatal result he returned to Oxford. This latter move seemed to produce a more favorable effect upon his physical condition, and he again entered the ministry. After preaching at Oxford another year he went to Tallula, Ill., where he preached three years. In 1877 he went to Chicago, and for two years was the pastor of South Park Avenue Church, at the end of which time, owing to the serious condition of his health, he followed the advice of his physician and friends and decided to abandon the pulpit as a regular pastor, but not until his parishioners had exacted from him a promise to return to them if he ever resumed the duties of a pastor. He returned to Benton County and formed a partner-

ship in the law practice with Mahlon Smith. He came to Logansport in 1881, and engaged in the practice of law with D. C. Justice. In 1880 Mr. Owen served as a presidential elector. He was elected to Congress by the Tenth Indiana District in 1884, and at present he has the unanimous nomination of his party for re-election. He was married, in 1871, to Mary Ross, a native of Cincinnati, who died in Washington City December 23, 1885. To them were born two children, both of whom died in infancy. As an author, Mr. Owen has gained considerable reputation, as the popularity of his publications plainly testifies. His book entitled "The Genius of Industry," published in 1883, is a masterpiece in thought and expression, in which the way to success is set forth in an able and eloquent manner.

EZRA T. PARKER, member of the manufacturing firm of Hagenbuck, Parker & Co., is a native of St. Johnsbury, Vt., and the son of Quincy and Electa (McJaffey) Parker; parents both born in the town of Lyndon, Vt., and of English and Scotch lineage, respectively. Mr. Parker was born June 19, 1837, and grew to manhood upon a farm, with the rugged duties of which he early became familiar. Some time prior to the war he engaged with the Fairbanks Scale Company, and continued with the same until 1863, at which time he entered the army, enlisting in the Twelfth Vermont Infantry, with which he remained one year, the limit of the regiment's period of service. On leaving the army he returned to his native State, and after four years came to Logansport, Ind., of which city he has since been an honored resident. In 1869, in partnership with William Hagenbuck, he engaged in the manufacture of bent carriage work, moldings, etc.; and from a small beginning has grown the large manufacturing establishment of to-day, one of the leading business enterprises of the city. Mr. Parker is a wide-awake energetic man, always alive to the interest of his business and the general prosperity of the community. He is a Republican in politics, and stands high in the F. & A. M., being a Scottish Rite Mason and Knight Templar. He was married, December 15, 1871, to Miss Laura M. Wade, of New York. The children of this marriage are Frank, Lillie M. and Bertha L. Mr. and Mrs. Parker are members of the Presbyterian Church, and belong to the Broadway congregation of Logansport.

AMOS PALMER, retired farmer, son of Cornelius and Deborah (Evans) Palmer, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, September 30, 1818. His parents were natives of Loudoun County, Va., but early immigrated to Ohio, having been among the pioneers of that State. The father was a blacksmith by occupation and worked at the trade for a number of years at Sinking Springs, at which place the subject passed his youth and early manhood. Mr. Palmer enjoyed the advantages of a common school education, and at the age

of twenty engaged to learn the saddler's trade, which he soon abandoned for the more congenial pursuit of agriculture, an occupation he has since followed, with the exception of a few years spent in the iron works in Lawrence County, Ohio. He came to Cass County, Ind., in 1855, and purchased a farm in Clinton Township, upon which he lived a short time, selling the same and moving to Logansport, where he resided until 1856. In the latter year he purchased a beautiful tract of land in Washington Township, a short distance south of the city, which he improved and upon which he lived until his retirement from active life, May, 1883. Mr. Palmer's farm consists of 240 acres, the greater part of which is under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Palmer was married July 20, 1841, to Miss Fenetta Hays, of Lawrence County, Ohio. They have seven children, namely: John, Dennis H., Louisa, George W., Rosa J., Peter and Demetrius. Mr. Palmer has been an energetic business man all his life, but is now spending his declining years in quiet and content, owning a handsome home in South Logan. He is a Democrat in politics and takes an active interest in the deliberations of his party in Cass County.

GEORGE W. PALMER, deputy sheriff and third son of Amos and Fenetta (Hays) Palmer, was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, on the 8th of March, 1849. He was reared to manhood on a farm, received a good practical education in the common schools, and since year 1855 has been a resident of Cass County. He followed agricultural pursuits until his twentieth year, at which time (1869) he began working at the carpenter's trade under John F. Daly, and after becoming proficient in the same commenced the vocation of contracting and building, which he followed with good success until 1885. In September of the latter year he was appointed deputy sheriff under James M. Stanley, the duties of which position he is still discharging. Mr. Palmer is an earnest supporter of the principles of Democracy, and as such rendered valuable services to his party in both municipal and county politics. He is a member of the city council at the present time and takes an active interest in the deliberations of that body. On the 14th of December, 1873, he was united in marriage with Catherine Barron, daughter of John Barron (deceased), who was one of the pioneers of Cass County. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer have had seven children, viz.: Lizzie, Amos, Fanetta, Dudley and Earl (living), and Frankie and George (deceased).

THEODORE PARVIN, druggist, was born at Washington C. H., Fayette Co., Ohio, February 18, 1850, and is the son of Clarence and Amelia (Webster) Parvin, natives of New Jersey and Ohio, respectively. Subject's paternal ancestors were natives of New Jersey, his grandfather working at the tailor's trade in that State for many years. Clarence Parvin was born at the town of Bridgeton,

N. J., but early immigrated to Ohio, locating at Washington C. H. about the year 1835. He was a tailor by trade, and departed this life in 1876. Amelia Parvin was the daughter of Hon. James B. Webster, a prominent citizen and physician of Washington C. H. He was for a number of years treasurer of Fayette County, and also served as probate judge of the same. Mrs. Parvin was born in Fayette County, Ohio, and is still living, making her home at the present time in Logansport. Theodore Parvin grew to manhood in Washington C. H., and received a good education in the public schools of that city, attending the same at intervals until his twentieth year. He came to Logansport in 1870, and shortly thereafter engaged as clerk in the drug store of R. Strain & Co. In 1876 he took charge of the branch store of Strain & Shultz, on Twelfth Street, purchased the same in 1881, and has since operated the store, doing a very successful business. Mr. Parvin has a large stock of drugs, fancy goods, etc., and is one of the energetic business men of the city. He is a member of the Knights of Maccabees, and a Republican in politics, although taking but little interest in political affairs.

LEMUEL G. PATTERSON. The subject of this biographical sketch is a native of Jackson County, Ala., and the son of James M. and Narcissus (Russell) Patterson, the father born in Kentucky and the mother in Alabama. Mr. Patterson's paternal ancestors came from Scotland many years ago and were among the early settlers of Kentucky. Maternally he is descended from English ancestry. He was born on the 10th of December, 1826, and at the age of four years came with his parents to Montgomery County, Ind., where the family remained until about the year 1832. In the latter year they removed to Carroll County, and it was there that the subject passed his youth and early manhood, attending such schools as the country afforded in the meantime. At the age of sixteen he began working at the shoe-maker's trade at the town of Camden, which branch of industry he continued for a period of ten years, and at the end of that time engaged as salesman in a dry goods house at the same place, continuing in the latter capacity about five or six years. He then began merchandising at Camden with G. R. Thomas, and the firm thus formed continued until 1862, at which time Mr. Patterson disposed of his interest and came to Logansport and opened out in the agricultural implement business, in partnership with George Kuns, which lasted until 1865. In the year 1866 he entered into partnership in the agricultural implement business with D. W. Tomlinson, and the well-known firm of Patterson & Tomlinson continued until 1884. In the latter year Mr. Patterson retired from the implement business, and subsequently was largely instrumental in bringing about the organization and incorporation of the King Drill Company, of which he is one of the principal stock-holders and gen-

eral manager. This enterprise is being conducted with success and financial profit, and is destined to become one of the important industries of the city at no distant day. Mr. Patterson is a wide awake, energetic business man, and takes an active interest in the general prosperity of the city and county. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Masonic fraternity. February 26, 1849, he was united in marriage with Miss Malinda Bell, of Giles County, W. Va. To this marriage five children have been born, only one whom, Lillian, is now living.

JASPER A. PAUGH, carpenter and builder and second son of Ayers and Maria J. (Westcott) Paugh, was born in Fountain County, Ind., February 28, 1841. The parents were natives of Butler and Hamilton Counties, Ohio, and of German and English descent, respectively. Ayers Paugh moved to Fountain County in 1837, and was a farmer by occupation. J. A. Paugh was reared to agricultural pursuits, and received such educational training as the common schools afforded. He early manifested decided tastes for mechanical pursuits, and at the age of seventeen began the carpenter's trade, in which he soon became quite skillful. He entered the army in 1862, joining Company H, Sixty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war. He shared the vicissitudes and fortunes of his command through all their varied experiences, including some of the bloodiest battles of the war, among which were Rocky Face, Resaca, Allatoona Pass, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Columbia (Tenn.), Franklin, Nashville and others, in all of which he bore a gallant part. At the close of the war Mr. Paugh resumed his trade, at which he has since worked. He came to Logansport in 1874, and since that time has been an honored resident of the same place. He was married, February 26, 1874, to Miss Martha J. Wade, of Logansport, daughter of Elam Wade. The following are the children of this marriage: Edwin L., born February 12, 1876; Junie O., born March 28, 1878; Fred A., born July 23, 1880; Albert W., born September 9, 1883. Mr. Paugh is a member of the G. A. R. and Royal Arcanum, and in politics is a Republican.

CHARLES S. PECKHAM, city treasurer, was born near the town of St. Albans, Vt., June 16, 1835, and is the son of Eleazer and Eliza (Ganson) Peckham; parents natives of Vermont and of Scotch descent. Mr. Peckham's early life was passed on a farm and his educational training obtained from the common schools. When he was but four years old his father died, and the death of his mother, ten years later, threw him upon his own resources; consequently what success he has achieved in life is the result of his unaided exertions. He came West in 1867, locating in Indiana, and one year later accepted a position as traveling salesman for George W. Axel, wholesale notion dealer, with whom he remained until 1869.

In the latter year he engaged with the Fairbanks Scale Company, as general salesman, and during the succeeding eleven years did a successful business for said company in Indiana and other States, with Logansport as his principal stopping place. He severed his connections with the company in 1880, and three years later was elected city treasurer, the duties of which position he has since discharged, having been re-elected in 1885. Mr. Peckham has proved a prompt and efficient officer, and it is safe to say that the position has never been filled by a more competent or popular person. He wields a political influence for the Democratic party and is an active member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Peckham was married, December 20, 1876, to Miss Jennie Brown, of Crawfordsville, Ind.

HON. D. D. PRATT, Logansport. Among the many illustrious men of Indiana, none, perhaps, are entitled to more prominence than the name and memory of D. D. Pratt. In the hearts of his fellow-citizens, this name will ever be dear, and, for generations to come, his record will be handed down, from parent to child, as the exemplification of what is good, pure and noble—an example worthy of emulation. Daniel Darwin Pratt was born at Palermo, Me., October 24, 1813, and died at Logansport, on Sunday, June 17, 1877. His father was a physician, and the son of David Pratt, a Revolutionary soldier, of Berkshire County, Mass. His mother, Sallie Rodgers Hill, was a remarkable woman, a Baptist of the deepest piety, and early taught her son the principles of Christianity—principles which marked and governed his after life. While Mr. Pratt was an infant, the family moved to Fenner, Madison Co., N. Y. The venerable old farm house is still standing, where, many years ago, Dr. Pratt began life. With six children to care for and only sixty acres of stony ground and a small country practice to depend upon, Dr. Pratt sent three boys to college, and provided handsomely for his four daughters, two of whom were step-children. Mr. Pratt's early years were years of severe toil, necessitated by the circumstances of his father's family. During his attendance at the district school, he manifested an extraordinary interest in his studies, and exhibited powers of intellect which caused his father to resolve upon an education for his son, by which those powers should be developed. In 1825, he entered the Seminary at Cazenovia, New York, then under the charge of Dr. Porter, and two years later entered the freshman class of Hamilton College, from which institution he graduated in 1831. Among the graduates on that occasion were Rev. Dr. Kendrick (now president of Rochester University), John Cochrane and Thomas T. Davis, of New York (both honored Congressmen), and Judge O. S. Williams, of Clinton, N. Y. To Mr. Pratt was awarded the honor of delivering the valedictory address. He was a natural orator, and as a classical scholar was rarely excelled. Immediately after graduating he accepted a pro-

fessorship in Madison University. Among his preserved papers is a scrap—musty and brown with years—signed by half a dozen who were then students, but who have since become eminent Baptist Doctors of Divinity, signifying their entire satisfaction with his labors as a teacher. With the means accumulated during his term as professor, he began the study of law, at Cazenovia, N. Y., in the winter of 1831, and in the following spring decided to move westward. A family council was held, which resulted in raising \$30 and a silver watch to fit him out for his journey. After the necessary arrangements had been completed, he took an affectionate leave of his mother, and started on his way. The details of this journey, his trip to Cincinnati, part of which was on foot; the school he taught at Rising Sun, Ind.; his subsequent location in Calvin Fletcher's law office at Indianapolis; his arrival, in 1836, in Logansport, then a mere opening in the wilderness; his early practice as an attorney in Cass County—all these have been so graphically described by himself through the columns of the *Logansport Star*, that a repetition would be superfluous. His fidelity to duty while in the office of Mr. Fletcher gained the entire confidence of that gentleman, and not him alone, but all who became acquainted with the young student. Mr. Fletcher's business consisted largely in collecting money. In those days there was no postal money-order system; no safe and speedy express transportation, or, in short, any of the facilities which characterize these latter days, and render the shipment of large sums an easy and safe matter; and in view of this fact, it was necessary to transport them by trustworthy individuals. Late in the fall of 1835, Mr. Fletcher, having collected a sum of \$2,000 for several firms in Cincinnati, intrusted the funds to Mr. Pratt, to be delivered to their several owners. He started on horseback over the Lawrenceburg road, with the money stored safely in his saddle-bags. As he was passing the Branch Bank—then recently established—he was stopped by the cashier, who brought out some bundles of bank-bills, folded up, which he placed in the saddle-bags, at the same time handing him letters addressed to the several banks to which the money was consigned. He startled Mr. Pratt by announcing that the packages contained \$20,000! Surprise, however, was succeeded by a feeling nearly akin to fear, as he thought of the danger and responsibility connected with such a mission; but notwithstanding the danger which might arise, he reached his destination safely, and delivered the packages to their several consignees. This incident is only one of many which illustrate his trustworthy character, and the confidence reposed in him. Once only was he tempted to depart from the path of rectitude; it was on this occasion, when, with \$22,000 in his custody, he reached the summit of a hill overlooking the beautiful Ohio, dotted with its rafts and flat-boats bearing their stores of merchandise toward the

great southern outlet—the Gulf of Mexico. He had but to sell his horse and go aboard one of these! The world was before him; he was a young man of twenty-one, and fortune was within his grasp! No telegraphic communication then existed to intercept his flight. There was then no foreign extradition treaty by which he would have been returned to his native land—a felon! We quote from an article prepared by himself, for the *Star*: “I recall the fact that this thought was a tenant of my mind for a moment, and for a moment only. Bless God, it found no hospitable lodgement there any longer! And what think you, gentle reader, were the associate thoughts that came to my rescue? Away over rivers and mountains, a thousand miles distant, in an humble farm house, on a bench, an aged mother reading to her boy from the oracles of God!” These were the last words ever uttered by Mr. Pratt; at these words his head dropped back on his chair, and his pure spirit winged its flight to its heavenly abode. His daughter, who was writing as he dictated, became alarmed and called assistance, but too late; the action of the heart, excited by the emotion at the memory of his mother, caused his death! And so the Christian principles, so early inculcated by that pious mother, and his tender affection for her, became the guarding angels which saved her son from the commission of a great crime, at a time when the voice of the tempter was strong in his heart. But to return to his earlier history; his time in Mr. Fletcher’s law office was characterized by great industry and rapid progress, and he was soon admitted to practice. The bright promises of his youth were realized. In a few years the fame of the eloquent young advocate resounded throughout northern Indiana. He was one who never courted notoriety. He made himself a necessity in his field of action, and it was often a race between litigants, to see who should reach his office first. At the time of his election to the United States Senate, in 1869, he was recognized as the ablest lawyer in northern Indiana. Of him the late Hon. W. Z. Stuart frequently remarked “that Mr. Pratt would develop more original views in a case which he had studied, and maintain them with more authorities, than any man he ever knew.” For twenty-five years he was without a rival in Northern Indiana before a jury. Gov. Hendricks and Secretary Thompson divided the palm with him in the south and west. His eminent merits were recognized by the public, and in 1847—then a young man of thirty-three—he was nominated for Congress, but was defeated by Charles Cathcart. In 1848 he was one of the presidential electors. In 1851–53, he was elected to the Legislature, and became the leader in the House. In 1860 he was secretary of the National Convention at Chicago—which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency—and attracted great attention by his eloquence and commanding appearance. During the war Mr. Pratt was a zealous and patriotic advocate of the

Union cause. His first-born son fell at Cold Harbor, pierced by the enemy's bullets. To a soldier boy he was ever generous and open-hearted. When, in 1861, upon three days' notice, Logansport and Cass County sent forth two companies of volunteers, he advanced hundreds of dollars to needy and poor men who were called away from their families hastily, and without the ability to make provisions for their support; requiring no security, and not even demanding the return of the amounts. In 1863, while engaged in the complications of a law case in Logansport, he received the unanimous nomination of his party—then in the minority—for United States Senator. He was first advised of this fact, through the columns of the *Cincinnati Gazette*, and the next day tried his case before a justice with characteristic coolness. In 1868 he was elected to Congress by a handsome majority, and the Legislature, in 1869, without solicitation on his part, promoted him to the United States Senate. It was unfortunate that he entered that body so late in life. He was then fifty-six years of age, and, with exception of two terms in the State Legislature, sixteen years before, was without public training. The artificial restraints thrown around him in the National Capital disgusted him and interfered with his splendid oratorical powers. Had his race for Congress in 1847 been successful, he would have gained a reputation as one of the most brilliant statesmen who ever sat in the halls of Congress. He was recognized as one of the ablest men of that body during his service in that capacity, and although he made but few speeches, those he delivered were sound, logical and comprehensive. For six years he was a member of both the Claim and Pension Committees, and for two years of that time was chairman of the Pension Committee. Millions of dollars were allowed or disallowed, on his recommendation. Had dishonesty been a trait of his character, he might, in this position, have added thousands of dollars to his own purse unsuspected. So conscientious was he, that Wendell Phillips once remarked, "Pratt is the most absolutely honest man I ever knew." Upon the expiration of his term as senator, in 1875, at the solicitation of President Grant, he took charge of the Internal Revenue Department, at a time when the war against the whisky ring was beginning. The history of this movement has never been written; a partial account appeared in the *North American Review*, fully justifying Secretary Bristow and Mr. Pratt, but the real history of that warfare is known only to Gen. Bristow. In 1876 the Republicans urged Mr. Pratt to become the candidate of that party for governor of the State, but he declined. He was one of the most cheerful and genial of men, and in his social life, and in all his associations, shed an influence around him which was like sunshine. It was a pleasure to be in his company. He had a good word for every one, and never descended to gossip. He was patient, mild

and forbearing, and never inflicted upon others a recital of his own troubles. He, in common with all mankind, tasted of the bitter waters of affliction. The icy hand of death was laid upon a devoted wife and two young men, his only sons. He was twice married—in 1839, to Miss Sophia J. James, of Rising Sun, Ind., by whom he had four children, only one of whom—a married daughter—now survives. He was again married, in 1865, to Mrs. James D. Warren, who still survives. Although he never sought literary honors, his talents could not pass unappreciated, and in 1872 Hamilton College conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. He was frequently solicited to address literary societies, but invariably declined. This was always a source of regret to his friends, as he was recognized as a master of the English language, and his literary contributions demanded attention. In his religious views he was a Unitarian; he believed in God and the future life; his creed was to do right and treat all men with equal consideration. His last act was to dictate the article for the *Star* to which we have previously alluded.

WILLIAM DUDLEY PRATT, proprietor of the *Logansport Journal*, daily and weekly, and *Sunday Critic*, was born in Lexington, Ky., June 9, 1851. His father, Rev. William M. Pratt, of the Baptist Church, was born in New York, and his mother, Miss Mary Dillard, is the daughter of the late Rev. Ryland T. Dillard, of Lexington, one of the very few Union men who were in Lexington at the outbreak of the Rebellion. W. D. Pratt attended Transylvania College at Lexington, Ky. After finishing the course there, his father's family moving to Louisville, he was given the position of teller in the bank of George W. Norton & Co., of that city, which he filled for several years. In 1873 he left Louisville and went to Denver, Col., where he engaged in business for a year. In 1874 he was offered a business position in Logansport. He came here as manager of the *Weekly Journal*, to which he soon added a daily paper. In 1882 Mr. Pratt purchased of D. P. Baldwin the daily and weekly *Journal*, and also embarked in the newspaper publishing business at Indianapolis. In 1884 Mr. Pratt started the *Sunday Critic*, a non-political weekly. He is now the proprietor of a very flourishing newspaper business, and one that is daily increasing. Mr. Pratt is a staunch Republican, as were his ancestors on both sides. He is a public-spirited gentleman, taking a great interest in all that pertains to Logansport. He is a married man, and the father of several children.

JEHU Z. POWELL, M. D. Dr. Powell is a native of Cass County, Ind., born in Bethlehem Township August, 1848, and is the son of Jacob and Martha (Troutman) Powell, natives, respectively, of Pennsylvania and Kentucky. His paternal grandfather, Josiah Powell, was a farmer by occupation, came to Cass County a number of years ago, and departed this life in Bethlehem Town-

ship. Dr. Powell was reared on a farm, and received his rudimentary education in the country schools, and later attended the Logansport High School and Academy, in both of which he made rapid progress. In 1870 he entered the literary department of Ann Arbor University, in which he took a thorough course, graduating in 1874. His early inclination and the one ruling purpose of his life was the thorough mastery of the medical profession, and his successful practice testifies the energy with which he has pursued his calling. He completed the medical course at Ann Arbor in 1875, and in the summer of the same year took post-graduate's course in the Long Island Hospital, after which he located at Logansport, where he has since resided, in the active practice of his profession. He enjoys a large and lucrative business, and is considered one of the leading medical men of the county, belonging to both the county and State medical societies, in the deliberations of which he takes an active part. Politically, Dr. Powell is an unflinching Republican, but has never been an aspirant for official honors. He has been twice married; the first time in 1875, to Miss Mary Leffel, who died May, 1877. His second marriage was solemnized in 1881 with Mrs. Louisa F. Ewing, of Logansport, who is still living.

LEMUEL S. PURCELL. The subject of this sketch was born in Urbana, Ohio, February 12, 1828, and is the only son of Alfred and Mary (Hill) Purcell, natives, respectively, of Kentucky and Ohio. Mr. Purcell spent his youth in Urbana, received a good English education in the schools of the city, and at the age of fourteen went with his parents to Muscatine, Iowa, where he pursued his studies until eighteen years of age. On quitting school he engaged to learn the saddlery and harness trade, at which he served a four years' apprenticeship, after which he followed the business about one year. In 1851 he engaged as brakeman on the old Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad, and one year later abandoned railroad-ing and began selling goods in Urbana, Ohio, which business he continued until 1853. From 1853 till 1856 he was ticket and freight agent at Urbana for the Columbus, Piqua & Indiana Railroad, and in the latter year engaged in farming, which he carried on with fair success until 1858. He then returned to railroading, and from 1858 until 1864 served as conductor on what is now the Pan Handle Road, running between Columbus and Indianapolis. In 1864 he left the road, and again engaged in agricultural pursuits in Champaign County, Ohio, but four years later, left the farm for his former business, and from the year 1868 until 1872, was fuel agent on the same line, upon which he had previously run as conductor. He was road-master on the same division from 1872 till 1874, and from 1875 until the present time has held the responsible position of stock, fuel and claim agent for the Chicago.

St. Louis & Pacific Railroad, with headquarters at Logansport. Mr. Purcell is a painstaking official, and during his long period of railroading has had the unbounded confidence of his employers. He has been three times married; the first time in May, 1853, to Miss Amanda Powell, of Champaign County, Ohio, who died in 1858. Two children were born to this union: William W. and Elijah Purcell. Mr. Purcell's second marriage was solemnized in 1861, with Mrs. Celestine (Chapman) Howard, of Vermont, by whom he had two children; Harry C. and Charles H. Mrs. Purcell departed this life in the year 1877. In May, 1882, Mr. Purcell was married to his present wife, Mrs. Sarah Siddons Greene. Mr. Purcell is a Republican in politics but not a partisan in the sense of seeking office.

HENRY RAMER, retired farmer, is a native of Germany and the son of Conrad and Barbara (Moots) Ramer. He was born December 5, 1809, and remained in his native country until twenty-five years of age, at which time (1834) he came to the United States, and settled in Somerset County, Penn., where he worked as common laborer until his removal to Cass County, Ind., in 1842. He was raised on a farm, received a good education in the schools of his native country, and has always been a great reader and an intelligent observer. He was one of the pioneer settlers of Washington Township, this county, locating there when the country was an almost unbroken wilderness. He purchased land from the Government, and going to work with a will soon had a good farm under successful cultivation. Mr. Ramer was a man of great industry, and by strict attention to business and the exercise of that economy, by which he has always been characterized, succeeded in accumulating a comfortable competence for his declining years. He visited his native country in 1875, and upon his return retired from active life and moved to Logansport, where he has since resided. Mr. Ramer has been three times married; the first time in December, 1833, to Miss Anna Schwalm, of Germany, who bore him several children, the following of whom are living, to wit: Matilda, Justice, Henry, William, Louisa, John and Caroline. Mrs. Ramer died in the year 1863. Three years later Mr. Ramer was again married to Miss Louisa Ritter, also a native of Germany, who departed this life in 1872. February 10, 1876, Mr. Ramer was married to his present wife, Mrs. Catherine (Smith) Groh. Mrs. Ramer was born in Buffalo, N. Y., and is the mother of six children by her previous marriage, viz.: George, Mary, Frank, John, Christina and Lizzie Groh. Mr. and Mrs. Ramer are working members of the Presbyterian Church, with which they have been identified for a number of years. In politics Mr. Ramer is a supporter of the Democratic party.

WILLIAM A. RANNELLS, dealer in books and stationery,

postoffice block, was born in Rochester, Fulton Co., Ind., September 15, 1850, son of James W. and Barbara (Billman) Rannells; parents natives of Ohio, and of Scotch-Irish and German lineage, respectively. Mr. Rannells came to Logansport in 1862, was educated in the city schools, and at the age of thirteen began clerking in the dry goods house of J. W. McGaughey, where he remained until 1867. He then engaged as salesman with J. J. Puterbaugh, dry goods merchant, and subsequently secured a position with the firm of Merriam & Rice, in whose employ he continued until the year 1875. In the latter year he established his present business, books, stationery, etc., which he has since continued with the most encouraging success. Mr. Rannells is a member of the I. O. O. F., and belongs to the Logan Greys, the oldest military company in the State, in which he holds the position of first sergeant. He is a Republican in politics, but not a partisan in the sense of seeking office, never having asked or sought political preferment of any kind. In January, 1873, he was united in marriage with Miss Minnie Black, daughter of A. Black, of Logansport. They have one child—Edna.

WILLIAM REED (deceased). Mr. Reed was born in Miami Township, Cass County, on the 22d of June, 1834, and was a son of Abraham and Nancy (Cox) Reed, natives, respectively, of New York and Ohio. Abraham Reed was born near the city of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., October 12, 1799, immigrated to Ohio in an early day, and in 1826 came to Indiana and settled near the Tippecanoe battle ground, Tippecanoe County. He came to Cass County about the year 1830, and one year later entered land and made a farm five miles east of Logansport, in Miami Township, where his death occurred September 4, 1846. Nancy Reed was born near Dayton, Ohio, June 4, 1800, and departed this life, at her home in Miami Township, October 8, 1835. Mr. and Mrs. Reed were the parents of seven children, the subject of this sketch being the sixth in number. William Reed grew to manhood in Cass County, and at the early age of nine years was apprenticed to learn the printer's trade with Samuel Hall, of Logansport. He soon became a proficient printer and followed the business all his life, working in a number of offices in Indiana and other States. He served three years in the army as member of Company F, Twelfth Indiana Cavalry, and during his period of service participated in a number of bloody engagements of the Southwestern campaigns. After his discharge he returned to Logansport and resumed his vocation, which he followed until his death, April 16, 1884, being at the time one of the oldest and best known "typos" in Indiana. He was twice married: the first time to Miss Elizabeth Inman, of Logansport, by whom he had one child, Ione, living at the present time in Chicago. Mrs. Reed died shortly after the birth of her child. Mr. Reed's second marriage was solemnized May 8, 1872, with Miss Jane Berry, daughter

of Henry P. and Mary (Shaffer) Berry, natives of Ohio, and early settlers of Cass County. One child has been born to this marriage: Willard, born March 13, 1873.

SAMUEL B. RICHARDSON, real estate and insurance agent, son of Thomas and Nancy (Braden) Richardson, was born in Washington County, Penn., on the 8th of May, 1824. Mr. Richardson traces his ancestry back, through several generations, to England, in which country Mark Richardson appears to have been a man of considerable note many years ago. Several members of the family came to the United States in an early day and were among the first residents of Pennsylvania. The grandfather of our subject was Richard Richardson, son of Thomas R. Richardson, whose father, Thomas Richardson, was the son of Mark Richardson above mentioned. The father of our subject, Thomas Richardson, Jr., was one of the earliest settlers of Cass County, moving here in 1831, and locating in Clay Township when the county was an unbroken wilderness. Thomas Richardson was a carpenter by occupation, and worked at his trade for a number of years in Logansport. He was overseer of the poor in an early day, and in 1858 was elected city treasurer, the duties of which position he discharged for four years, having filled the office two terms. He was a man of moral worth, highly respected by all who knew him, and departed this life in 1873, at the age of sixty-eight years. Samuel B. Richardson was but seven years of age when his parents moved to Cass County, and from that time to the present he has been an honored resident of the same. His educational training was exceedingly limited, attending school but three months after his twelfth year, and he early learned the carpenter's trade with his father, at which he worked for a number of years. In June, 1846, he enlisted in Company G., Cass County Volunteers, for the Mexican war, and served with the same until the following year. For about one and a half years after leaving the army he was not engaged in any active employment on account of poor health, but in 1848-49 he accepted the position of pattern maker for the manufacturing firm of Knowlton & Kendall, continuing the same until 1852. He then engaged in contracting and building, and four years later purchased a half interest with William Aldrich in the foundry machine shops and woolen-mills, which was continued until 1858. In that year Willard G. Nash became a partner, and the firm of Richardson & Nash continued until 1868, at which time Mr. Richardson purchased the entire interest and had sole charge of the enterprise until 1870. During that period he built a great deal of machinery, including two paper-mills, in the construction of which he suffered heavy loss, owing to the high prices then prevalent. He operated one of these mills during the years 1869-70, and in the latter year engaged in the real estate and insurance business, which he has since continued. On the 8th of

May, 1851 he was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca Bemusdarfer, of Ohio. Mr. Richardson stands high in Masonry, having taken thirty-two degrees. He is a charter member of Logansport Council Royal Select Masons, and also of Orient Lodge, and St. John Commandery, No. 24, K. T. He identified himself with the Methodist Church in the spring of 1843, and has been a consistent member ever since, and has filled all official positions in the church, including superintendency of the Sabbath-school. He was originally a Whig in politics, and cast his first vote in 1848 for Gen. Scott. On the dissolution of the above party he joined the Republican ranks, and has since voted that ticket.

ALLEN RICHARDSON, third son of Thomas and Nancy (Braden) Richardson, was born in Preble County, Ohio, November, 1830; was raised to manhood in Cass County, being but one year old when his parents moved here, and his early education was limited to the public schools of that day. At the age of fifteen he began working at the carpenter's trade, learning the same under his father, and continued it in Logansport until 1873, doing a very extensive business in the meantime. He then became president of the Banking Company of Logansport, now the State National Bank, and discharged the duties of that position until 1877. On severing his connection with the bank he resumed his business of contracting and building, which he carried on until 1883. In that year he took charge of the Windsor Hotel, of which he is at the present time proprietor. He was city treasurer of Logansport in 1869-70, aside from which office he has held no elective position in either city or county, never having been an aspirant in that direction. Mr. Richardson stands high in Masonry, having taken a number of degrees including that of Sir Knight. He is a Republican in politics, but, in no sense of the word a partisan. On the 20th of February, 1856, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Capron, of Livingston, N. Y. Three children have been born to this marriage, only one of whom, Carrie, is now living.

NATHAN RIDINGER, tailor, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, June, 1825, son of Michael and Elizabeth (Davis) Ridinger, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Ridinger's paternal ancestors came from Germany and were among the early residents of the "Keystone State." On the mother's side he is descended from English ancestors, her people having been early comers to one of the Eastern States. At the age of fifteen, Mr. Ridinger began learning the tailor's trade, at which he served a five years' apprenticeship, and in which he acquired great proficiency. He worked as journeyman in different cities until 1848, at which time he opened a shop of his own in Lafayette, Ind., where he continued until 1862, when he removed to Delphi. He remained in the latter place a short time, and in 1863 came to Logansport where, with the exception of three years

spent at Andrews, Ind., he has since resided, working at his trade. During his residence in this city, Mr. Ridinger, by strict attention to business and probity of character, has gained the esteem and confidence of all who know him, and in all his relations he has sustained the reputation which has characterized him through life—a courteous gentleman. He votes in conformity with the Republican party, belongs to the Masonic order, and in religion is a Universalist. In May, 1854, he married Miss Lavina Pettit, of Ohio. Their children were eight in number: Alice, Lizzie (deceased), Simon F., Lou, Clara, Effie, Minnie and Myrtle (deceased).

GEORGE W. RODAFER was born in Logansport September 6, 1844, and is the eldest son of James and Euseba (Thompson) Rodafer, natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively. James Rodafer was born of German parentage and came to Cass County in the year 1837. He was a stone-mason by trade, and died in Logansport March 29, 1867. Mrs. Rodafer came to Logansport in 1839, and is still living. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in his native city, in the public schools of which he acquired a practical English education. In February, 1864, he volunteered in the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Indiana Infantry, enlisting in Company K, and continuing with the same until the close of the war. He participated in a number of engagements, including the battle of Franklin, Tenn., and the different battles of Sherman's celebrated Georgia campaign. At the close of the war he returned to Logansport, and resumed the lathing and plastering trade, which he had previously learned under David Plank, and which he followed with good success until 1879. In that year he opened a second-hand store, which he has since continued. His place of business is on the corner of Fourth and Market Streets and his stock is the largest of the kind in the city. On May 25, 1872, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Kranke, a native of Germany, and daughter of J. H. Kranke, at the present time a citizen of Logansport. To Mr. and Mrs. Rodafer have been born three children, all living. Mr. Rodafer is a Democrat in politics.

NATHAN OLIN ROSS, lawyer, now a resident of Peru, Ind., was born in Boone County, Ky., on the 14th of September, 1819. His father was William O. Ross, a native of Windham County, Conn. The maiden name of his mother was Elizabeth Wilson. She also was from Boone County, Ky. Although the subject of this sketch first saw the light in that land renowned for chivalry, he may well be claimed as a representative man of the Hoosier State, his father having moved to Decatur County, Ind., in 1821, when Nathan was but two years of age. As there were in those early days, no wagon-roads, much less a prospect of railroads, a pack-horse was their only mode of conveyance. In a country, log schoolhouse, near where the town of Greensburg now stands, Mr. Ross obtained the

rudiments of an education. In 1838 his father settled upon a piece of wild land near Wabash, Ind., and Nathan, then a lad of eighteen, with his younger brother, commenced clearing it for a farm. As Mr. Ross, the elder, was possessed of a knowledge of the law, it would not seem strange that the boy, who showed a desire for study, should find his inclination also point that way. The task assigned him by his father was to split 200 rails per day; that done, he might study. Thus, after a hard day's work, the young man, having gathered hickory bark to make a brighter glow, pored over his book by the firelight on the hearth during the long winter evenings, often so exhausted he would fall asleep over the self-imposed task. "Where there is a will there is a way," is a maxim of which the life of Mr. Ross is an exemplification to the youth of the present day, and a valuable one. He was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1839, being then but twenty years of age. Thus he speaks of himself: "I had no instructor in my studies, and my knowledge of the law was exceedingly imperfect, so much so that, in giving advice, I was governed more by my instincts of justice than by legal maxims." Extending his general education by a short term at Wabash College, Crawfordville, Ind., he was ready to enter upon his professional career. At this period he resided with his father, about two and a half miles from Wabash, when he pleaded his first case, his father being the opposing counsel. The justice of the young man's cause, coupled with his earnestness, won the sympathy of the community, and he was successful. His father then suggested that he seek a new location, which he did, settling in Peru, Ind., in 1839. Here he was married, in 1841, to Mary Minerva Ewing, of Peru, and here he has resided for forty years, devoting himself almost exclusively to his profession, in which he now stands in the front rank. At the age of twenty-eight or twenty-nine, in 1848, Mr. Ross was elected a member of the State Legislature, representing Miami County in that honorable body. He was again elected in 1865 to the same position, serving the State with commendable zeal and unswerving integrity. Mr. Ross is warm-hearted and upright in his dealings, and is very much attached to the associations that cluster around the family hearthstone, possessing a sympathetic nature, almost womanly in its generous impulses and depth of affection. His politics and his religious belief, like his profession in life, he has never changed. In the former he has been and remains a life-long Democrat, while the old school Presbyterian Church has always held his creed. He is decidedly Calvinistic in his views. Ten children have been born to him, five of whom are still living. The youngest son, George E. Ross, is practicing law with his father.

G. E. ROSS, conspicuous among the successful lawyers of the Logansport bar is George E. Ross, native of Peru, Ind., and son of Judge N. O. and Margaret Ross. Mr. Ross was born January 15,

1858, and at the early age of fourteen entered Wabash College, where he pursued his studies three years, making rapid progress during that time, almost completing the sophomore course. On quitting college he entered the law department of the State University, where he remained a limited period, and then read law with his father until April, 1877, at which time he was admitted to the bar, being then but nineteen years of age. His first case, that of *Harvey vs. The Peoples' Bank*, was tried in the superior court at Logansport in the fall of 1878, he appearing for the plaintiff, and Judges Dykeman, Winfield, McConnell and his own father for the defense. Against this array of legal ability Mr. Ross made a gallant fight, and, the jury failing to agree upon a verdict, the case was taken on change of venue to Miami County, where the young attorney was more successful, gaining a complete victory for his client. The case was then appealed to the supreme court, which also rendered a decision in his favor. Mr. Ross has made a creditable record as a lawyer, is an elegant and able speaker, and, in consequence of his determination to adhere to his profession, gives promise of a brilliant future. He has been for eight years assistant solicitor for the Pan Handle Railroad Company, and in his general practice does an extensive business in the courts of Cass and other counties of northern Indiana. He is an earnest supporter of the Democratic party, and at the present time chairman of the County Central Committee. He was married, in 1877, to Miss Martha J. Boice, of Goshen, Ind.

J. J. ROTHERMEL, county recorder, was born in Bavaria, Germany, the 8th of October, 1857, and is the son of Peter and Elizabeth Rothermel, natives of Germany. The first eight years of his life were passed in his native country, and at the end of that time, in 1865, he came to the United States. His educational training was received in the public schools of Logansport and Hall's Business College, and at the age of eighteen he engaged as clerk with the Huffman Bros., and later worked in the same capacity for Wm. Dolan & Co. He remained with the latter firm until 1881, at which time he established a grocery house on Spear Street, which he still owns and operates. In 1883 he opened the large grocery store on the corner of Broadway and Fifth Streets, which is now one of the most prosperous business houses in the city. In November, 1882, Mr. Rothermel was elected county recorder, making the race as the regular Democratic nominee, and defeating his competitor by a majority of 644 votes. Mr. Rothermel is a notable example of what energy and determination can accomplish in the face of adverse circumstances. Beginning life in an humble sphere, he has succeeded, by diligent application, in building up a substantial business, and winning for himself an honored place in the estimation of the public.

JOHN ROUSH, retired farmer and prominent citizen of Logansport, was born March 14, 1818, in Union County, Ind., and is the oldest son of Jacob and Sarah (Cook) Roush, natives, respectively, of Pennsylvania and Ireland. Henry Roush, grandfather of subject, was born in Pennsylvania, of German parentage, his ancestors immigrating to the United States from Switzerland many years ago. Jacob and Sarah Roush came to Indiana as early as 1818, and settled in Union County, where they engaged in agricultural pursuits. John Roush was raised on a farm, and received in boyhood and early youth a sufficient education to qualify him for his contemplated field of labor, agriculture, which he early chose for his life work. He came to Cass County in 1851, and located in Deer Creek Township, near the present site of Young America, where he engaged in farming, and where he resided until 1872. In that year he abandoned active life and moved to Logansport, but nine years later returned to the farm, where he remained a short time, moving back to the city in the spring of 1881. Soon after returning he purchased a boot and shoe store, which he operated for a period of five years, since the expiration of which time he has not been actively engaged in any business enterprise. As a farmer and citizen Mr. Roush has always been regarded as one of the representative men of Cass County. He is a good financier and careful business man, and by diligent application and economy has succeeded in accumulating a comfortable competence. He was married, January, 1851, to Miss Martha J. Hunter, of Hamilton, Ohio, and daughter of Thomas and Clarissa (Laughlin) Hunter, who moved from Ohio to Union County, Ind., in 1836. Mrs. Roush is a lady possessing many amiable traits of character, and is highly respected for her moral excellence, being an active member of the Christian Church, to which she has belonged many years. Mr. and Mrs. Roush have had seven children, the following of whom are living, namely: Thomas J., David L. and Albert A. Mr. Roush is a Republican in politics, but has never been an aspirant for official honors, preferring the humbler sphere of private citizenship.

OLIVER B. SARGENT. The gentleman whose biographical sketch is herewith presented is a native of Washington County, Penn., and son of John H. and Sarah J. Sargent. Mr. Sargent's paternal ancestors came from England in colonial times and were among the earliest settlers of Pennsylvania, his great-grandfather, John Sargent, moving to what is now Washington County when that part of the State was the undisputed possession of the red man. He was a daring hunter and Indian fighter, and took an active and gallant part in many of the bloody struggles between the settlers and their savage enemies. His son, John Sargent, Jr., grandfather of subject, was born in Washington County about the year 1769, and was a farmer by occupation. He was raised amid the stirring

scenes of frontier life; was a man of considerable local prominence in his native county, and died in the year 1856. John H. Sargent, father of O. B., was born in Washington County, Penn., in the year 1812. He was raised a farmer and followed agricultural pursuits until 1851, at which time he engaged in the mercantile business at the town of Bellville, where he continued until his death, June, 1857. His wife, Sarah J. Sargent, was the daughter of Joseph Baker, who came from England with his father, Aaron Baker, before the war of Independence, and settled in Lancaster County, Penn. Joseph Baker was a farmer by occupation, and with his wife, Sarah Baker, belonged to the Society of Friends, of which they were both active members. He died in Washington County, Penn., about the year 1853. Sarah J. Sargent was born in Washington County, Penn., in the year 1819, and is still living, her home at the present time being in Fulton County, Ind. Oliver B. Sargent is the third of a family of four children, and dates his birth from the 16th of September, 1843. He received a good education in the schools of his native county, graduating at an early age from the high school of Washington, after which he began life as a carpenter, a trade in which he soon acquired great proficiency. He came to Logansport, Ind., in 1858; worked at his trade until December, 1862, at which time he entered the army, enlisting in Company E, Twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry, with which he served until honorably discharged June 29, 1865. He served as a private, but a part of the time was assistant in the commissary department. After his discharge he returned to Logansport, and the same year went to Minneapolis, Minn., in which city he worked at the carpenter's trade until 1868. He came back to Logansport the latter year, resumed his trade until 1870, when he engaged with the Pan Handle Railroad Company, with which he has since been identified. He began working in the shops at Logansport as a mechanic, but in 1873 was promoted time-keeper of the car department, the duties of which position he discharged until 1885. In that year he became book and time-keeper for the entire force employed in the shops at this place, and fills that important and responsible position at the present time. Mr. Sargent is an accomplished business man, fully alive to the interests of the company by which he is employed, and has the confidence and respect of all who know him. He is an active member of the F. & A. M., being a thirty-second degree or Scottish Rite member, and has been honored with the highest position within the gift of the chapter and council. He is at the present time Grand Captain of the Guard in the Grand Council of the State. He has been twice married; the first time, in November, 1865, to Miss Maria Cox, of Baltimore, Md., by whom he had one child: Carlton H., born January 1, 1867. Mrs. Sargent departed this life on the 27th of April, 1879. The second marriage was solemnized

March, 1883, with Miss Mary Cox, sister of the former wife. Mr. Sargent is an uncompromising supporter of the Republican party, and takes an active part in local politics.

MORRIS SELLERS. The gentleman whose name introduces this sketch is a native of Cass County, Ind., born in Clay Township February 22, 1838. He is the fifth son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Ward) Sellers, natives of Kentucky and Pennsylvania, and of Scotch and German descent, respectively. Joseph Sellers was born in the year 1793, and in an early day immigrated to Preble County, Ohio, where he lived until he removed to Cass County, Ind., at a time when Logansport was a remote Indian trading post. The year after his arrival he moved into the wilds of what is now Clay Township, where he cleared a farm and where he lived until the year 1848. He began the practice of law in 1835; removed to Logansport in 1848, and died here in 1879, having reached the ripe old age of eighty-six years. Morris Sellers was raised on a farm; received but a limited education, attending school in all but four months; hence it may be said, with propriety, that he is not an educated man in the accepted meaning of the term, yet thoroughly skilled in the details of business, such as is only acquired by years of practical experience. At the age of eighteen he began working at the carpenter's and joiner's trade under Richard Richardson, and with the exception of three months in the army continued the vocation until 1868. He enlisted (1863) in the Fifty-fifth Indiana Infantry, but on account of physical disabilities, was discharged at the expiration of the time above mentioned. In 1869 he engaged as clerk in a grocery house at Kokomo, Ind., and in latter part of the same year opened a business house of his own at the same place, which he continued about three years, doing a successful business in the meantime. He returned to Logansport in 1878, and in partnership with his brother, Joseph Sellers, opened the present large grocery house, which they still carry on. Their place of business is on the corner of Twelfth and Market Streets, and the firm is one of the most successful in the city, having a reputation much more than local. Mr. Sellers was married, in 1864, to Miss Cynthia Sutherland, of Logansport, a union blessed with the birth of one child—May Sellers. Mr. Sellers is a Republican in politics and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

DAVID B. SHARP, boot and shoe merchant, and son of Samuel H. and Elizabeth (McNitt) Sharp, was born in Harrison Township, Cass Co., Ind., April 10, 1848. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and were among the early settlers of Cass County, moving here in 1835, and settling in Harrison Township, where they still reside. David Sharp was raised to agricultural pursuits, received a practical education in the common schools, and began life for himself as a farmer, a business he followed until

1884. In December of that year he purchased of Henry Bruner the large boot and shoe store, of which he is at the present time proprietor. Since coming to Logansport Mr. Sharp has built up an extensive business, and he can be appropriately classed among the successful merchants of the city. He is an active member of the Presbyterian Church, with which he has been identified all his life, and votes with the Republican party. He was married, February 14, 1871, to Miss Margaret Medsker, of Wooster, Ohio.

ISAAC SHIDELER, a prominent business man of Logansport, was born in Clinton Township, Cass County, on July 22, 1835. He is the youngest of a family of nine children born to George and Elizabeth (Neff) Shideler, the father a native of Pennsylvania, and the mother of Virginia. George Shideler was born of German parentage, and was among the early comers to Cass County, settling in Clinton Township about the year 1832. He was a farmer by occupation, and departed this life on December 23, 1875. Isaac Shideler was raised to agricultural pursuits, and received his educational training in the schools of the county, which he attended at intervals until early manhood. He began life as a farmer, and in July, 1862, entered the army, enlisting in the Fifty-fifth Indiana Infantry, 100-days' men, with which he remained until the expiration of his period of service, when he returned to Cass County and engaged in the clothing business at Logansport in partnership with G. R. Thomas. The firm continued until 1867, at which time Mr. Shideler purchased his partner's interest, and continued the business very successfully until the year 1882, building up one of the largest mercantile houses in the county during that time. Mr. Shideler has been one of the most active and energetic business men of Logansport, and is now the possessor of a handsome competency. His has been the experience of all enterprising men, alternate success and reverse, the former predominating, and he is now classed among the substantial business men. He is not a politician, yet holds strong convictions as to true political duties and upon all those questions of morality which, more or less, enter into politics. He votes with the Republican party, but has never sought official honors at the hands of his fellow-citizens. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in religion exercises the right of private judgment, being bound by no church ties.

ALEXANDER R. SHROYER, wholesale grocer and prominent business man of Logansport, was born in the town of New Castle, Henry Co., Ind., on March 4, 1840. His parents, Henry and Esther (Hoover) Shroyer were natives, respectively, of Pennsylvania and Wayne County, Ind., and of German-English extraction. Mr. Shroyer's educational training was received in the common schools of his native county, and at the age of seventeen he became salesman in a dry goods house at New Castle, in which capacity he con-

tinued until his twentieth year. He then entered the First National Bank of New Castle as book-keeper, and one year later came to Logansport and engaged in the grocery and jobbing trade in partnership with L. H. Hicks and D. C. Elliott. This firm continued until 1871, when Hicks retired, and A. L. Pogue became a partner, and the firm, known as Elliott, Pogue & Shroyer, lasted until 1879. In the latter year J. T. Elliott purchased an interest, Pogue retiring, and the house is at present known as that of Elliott, Shroyer & Co. This is one of the most successful wholesale houses in northern Indiana, and the business is constantly increasing. Mr. Shroyer takes the first rank in this city as an energetic business man. He is watchful and systematic in all his transactions, and is noted for his financial ability and for his prompt and honorable dealing. He has accumulated a handsome competency by untiring industry and unswerving integrity. He is in strong sympathy with the Republican party, and is recognized as one of its standard bearers in Cass County. Mr. Shroyer was married, January 12, 1864, to Miss Helen E. Clift, of New Castle. Two children have been born to the marriage, viz.: Fannie and Lottie.

J. B. SKINNER, of the firm of Demoss & Skinner, hatters and gents' furnishers, is a native of Adams Township, Cass County, and son of Daniel P. and Rebecca (Ballou) Skinner. Mr. Skinner's paternal ancestors were natives of North Carolina; his grandfather, Thomas Skinner, emigrating from that State in an early day to Ohio, where he lived until the year 1837. In the latter year he came to Cass County, Ind., and settled in the wilds of what is now Adams Township, locating the farm now owned by a son, Richard Skinner. Thomas Skinner was a man widely and favorably known for his many excellent qualities, and died at his home in Adams Township in 1879. His wife, Amelia (Cox) Skinner, was born in Tennessee, and departed this life March 22, 1870. Daniel P. Skinner, second son of the above, was born in Ohio June 24, 1824. He accompanied his parents to Cass County in 1837, and from that date until the time of his death was an honored and highly respected citizen of the same. He was raised a farmer, and grew to manhood in Adams Township, where, with the exception of a short time spent in Miami County, he resided until 1865. In that year he purchased a beautiful farm in Clay Township, and lived upon the same until his death, which occurred January 22, 1882. He was twice married; the first time to Miss Rebecca Ballou, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca (Pearson) Ballou, of Ohio, who bore him the following children: Amanda (deceased wife of Stephen Melinger), Milton R., J. B., Marilla M. (wife of Samuel F. Demoss) and William S. Mrs. Skinner died in June, 1873, and his second marriage was solemnized with Miss Amanda Bell, who bore him one child, Emma. In all his transactions in life Mr. Skinner sustained the reputation of

a thoroughly honorable and conscientious man, and against his integrity and honesty no word of suspicion was ever uttered. He was an active member of the Christian Church, and did much in a quiet way toward the moral and religious development of the communities in which he resided. J. B. Skinner was born April 28, 1853. He was educated in the common schools of the county; passed the first nineteen years of his life upon a farm; and in 1872 began to learn the harness-maker's trade at Logansport. He worked at the same for only a limited period, and in the fall of the above year engaged with the Singer Sewing Machine Company at Peru, where he remained for a period of one year. In the spring of 1874 he accepted a clerkship in the postoffice at Logansport, the duties of which position he discharged until 1874. He then severed his connection with the postal service, and engaged in the mercantile business at the town of Tampico, Howard Co., Ind., in partnership with S. M. McCoy, whose interest he subsequently purchased. He continued at Tampico until the spring of 1882, at which time he came to Logansport, and, in partnership with S. F. Demoss, established his present business house on Pearl Street, which he has since operated. Messrs. Demoss & Skinner carry a large and complete stock of gents' furnishing goods, and are in the enjoyment of a large and constantly increasing trade. Mr. Skinner was married, April 19, 1877, to Miss Sallie McCoy, daughter of S. M. and Sarah (Robbins) McCoy. To this marriage have been born the following children: Huldah G., Crete, Bessie and Earl C.

ANTHONY F. SMITH is a native of Harrison County, Ind., born on the 13th of December, 1817. He is the fifth of the nine children of James and Nancy (Furtad) Smith, both natives of Kentucky, the father of English ancestry and the mother of French. His father left Harrison County about the year 1821 and moved to Crawford County, Ind., until 1828, when, in October of that year, he came to Cass County upon the solicitation of Gen. Tipton, at that time Indian agent, and through his instrumentality was appointed Indian blacksmith. After his removal to this place he was located on the south side of the Wabash River, nearly opposite the present dam. At the election held in April, 1829, for the choice of officers to carry the act of organization into effect, he was elected a member of the first board of commissioners of Cass County. He was a minister of the Baptist faith, and frequently conducted services for that people, at the time and after the organization of the First Baptist Church in Logansport. His death occurred in April, 1831, and that of his wife in March, 1833. The opportunities possessed by Anthony F. of attending school early in life were meager, but such as they were he made the most of the situation, and, with the practical advantages obtained by a deputyship in the county clerk's office with Col. Duret in 1832, he became an accurate and capable

business man. He remained in the clerk's office here until in August, 1836, when he went to Fulton County, then just organized, and made that county his home during the succeeding twenty-nine years, his chief business being connected with the Rochester Mills. In the meantime, however, at the session of 1845-46, he represented Fulton, Marshall and Stark Counties in the lower house of the State Legislature. Upon his return he was elected judge of the probate court of his county, and held that position until 1850, when he was elected county clerk and recorder, and held the office until 1856. In 1865 he left Fulton County and moved to Minneapolis, Minn., where he engaged in the undertaking business, remaining until 1868, at which time he returned to Logansport, after an absence of thirty-one years. Subsequently he served one term as criminal judge in the city of Logansport, and afterward became deputy clerk under S. L. McFadin, acting as such deputy from the organization of the superior court of Cass County to its close; then becoming court clerk in the Cass Circuit Court; in all of which positions he served the people faithfully. On the 5th of April, 1837, he was married to Miss Amanda M. Chamberlain, daughter of Alexander Chamberlain, the first permanent white settler in Cass County. The issue of this marriage was nine children, of whom two, James and George, are still living. His wife, the mother of these children, died on the 29th of January, 1868, in Minneapolis. He was again married, on the 15th of April, 1868, to Mrs. Mary Ann (Barron) Heth, daughter of Joseph Barron, who came to this county as a permanent settler in 1827. Mr. Smith is a member of the A. F. & A. M., having received the degrees conferred in the lodge, chapter and council of that honorable fraternity. In politics he is a Democrat. As a citizen he stands high in the estimation of all; honest, capable and faithful in the discharge of every duty.

WILLIAM H. SNIDER. Conspicuous among the successful business men of Logansport is William H. Snider, who was born in Wayne County, Ind., March 2, 1837. His parents, Frederick and Mary (Smith) Snider, were natives of Warren County, Ohio, but early moved to Indiana, settling in Wayne County about the year 1832. William H. Snider received in the common schools of his native county the rudiments of a practical education, supplemented by a course in an academy, where he made substantial progress in the higher branches of learning. In 1861 he volunteered his services to the General Government, enlisting in the Eleventh Ohio Infantry for the three months' service, and at the expiration of that time joined Company F, Ninety-fourth Ohio Regiment, with which he served three years, participating in a number of engagements during that time. He was first made lieutenant of his company, later was promoted to the captaincy, and in the last year of his service was commissioned major of his regiment, a position he held when

mustered out. In 1866 he came to Logansport and engaged in the queensware trade with James F. Morris, and the firm thus established did a thriving business until the year 1871. In that year Mr. Snider purchased his partner's interest, and has since continued the business alone, his house, at the present time, being one of the largest and most substantial of its kind in Indiana. He carries a very elegant and complete stock of queensware, cutlery, etc., and in addition to his large retail business carries on a successful wholesale trade in Indiana and other States, his house being represented on the road by competent salesmen. Mr. Snider has met with a success such as few men attain in a much longer life. Not only has he been successful in the acquisition of wealth, but has manifested a commendable purpose in the use of it, which does not always accompany the talent for gaining it. Every movement of public enterprise or private benevolence finds in him a ready assistant. He is one of Logansport's representative men, and in business circles enjoys much more than a local reputation. He is an active worker in the Masonic fraternity, having taken the degree of Sir Knight, and belongs to the G. A. R. Mr. Snider was married, October 16, 1871, to Miss Mary Jeroloman, of Logansport, and daughter of Dr. George M. Jeroloman, deceased.

WILLIAM H. STANDLY was born in Bourbon County, Ky., April 6, 1821, and is a son of Moses and Jane (McNary) Standly, natives, respectively, of Virginia and Kentucky. Moses Standly left his native State when the subject was but one year old, immigrating to Indiana, and settling in Carroll County, about one mile and a half east of Delphi, being one of the earliest settlers in that section of the country. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence, a fine scholar, and for a number of years worked at the carpenter's and millwright's trades. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and departed this life, in Texas, in the year 1860. William H. Standly was educated principally under his father's instruction, and grew to manhood amid the active duties of farm life. He came to Logansport in 1864 and engaged in the clothing business, which he carried on until 1869. In that year, with several others, he established the People's Bank, of which he subsequently became president, a position he retained until the suspension of the bank, in 1877. Since 1877 he has been engaged in different vocations, living at Logansport. He is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, with which he has been identified since its organization. Mr. Standly was married, October 14, 1849, to Miss Morilla Kistler, of Cass County.

JAMES STANLEY, sheriff of Cass County, was born in Fayette County, Ind., on the 5th of October, 1822. His parents, George and Elizabeth (Smith) Stanley, were natives of South Carolina, which State they left in an early day, immigrating to Indiana about

the year 1813, and settling in Fayette County. James Stanley was reared a farmer, and the advantages of school education, so essential in the formation of the youthful character, were enjoyed by him in a very limited degree. He improved the opportunities he enjoyed, however, and thereby laid the foundation for an education which, aided by a long business experience, has developed into a fund of practical knowledge. January 2, 1845, he came to Cass County and settled in the Western Reserve (now Jackson Township), where he purchased a tract of Government land and engaged in farming. He was appointed deputy sheriff, under Willard G. Nash, in 1861, and subsequently served in the same capacity under John Davis. He was elected sheriff in 1868, and, after discharging the duties of the position in a manner satisfactory to all concerned, resumed farming, which he carried on at intervals until 1884. In the latter year he was the Democratic nominee for sheriff, and, after a spirited contest against a very popular competitor, was elected by a handsome majority. He is the present incumbent of the office, and against his record no shade of suspicion has ever been uttered. Mr. Stanley enjoys great personal popularity, and is a gentleman of intelligence and of generous impulses. He is a representative Democrat of the old school, and has been alive to all the interests of his party in Cass County. Mr. Stanley was married, in 1841, to Miss Mary Salyer, of Fayette County, who has borne him ten children, the following of whom are living: James B., Martha J. (wife of Charles Graffis), J. W., Belle, George W. and Laura M. The deceased members of the family were Andrew J., Margaret E., Mary and Caroline. Mr. Stanley has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since about the year 1853, and belongs to Galveston Lodge, No. 244.

CHARLES H. STARR is a native of Middletown, Butler Co., Ohio, and the son of Charles and Patience (Stockton) Starr, the father born in New York and the mother in New Jersey. The subject was born September 5, 1838, and enjoyed such educational advantages as the common schools afforded, attending the same for only a limited period. Having early manifested decided tastes for mechanical pursuits, he, at the age of sixteen, began learning the carpenter's trade, and, after becoming proficient in the same, followed it with success for a number of years. He came to Logansport in 1864, and in 1868 engaged with the Pan Handle Railroad Company as mechanic in the car-shops, in which capacity he has since continued, holding a very responsible position at the present, being general foreman in the car department. Mr. Starr is a skillful mechanic, and has the unbounded confidence of the wealthy corporation which he represents. He is and always has been a liberal Republican in politics, and in August, 1886, was nominated by the Republican party joint representative for the

counties of Cass and Miami. Mr. Starr was married, October 24, 1869, to Miss Mary E. Fisher, of Pulaski County, Ind.—a union blessed with the birth of one child: Minnie R., born April 12, 1878.

ELI STECKEL, merchant, is a native of Lehigh County, Penn., and the eldest son of Daniel and Sarah (Keck) Steckel; parents born in the same State. Mr. Steckel's ancestors came from Germany in colonial times, his great-grandfather purchasing land from William Penn shortly after the founding of the Philadelphia colony. His grandfather, John A. Steckel, was a native of Pennsylvania, in which State he died many years ago. Mr. Steckel was born April 24, 1822, and spent the first seventeen years of his life on the farm. He received a limited education, attending school but three months, and at the age of seventeen was apprenticed to learn the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked for a period of nineteen years. In 1844 he went to Butler County, Ohio, where he carried on the blacksmithing business fourteen years, and at the end of that time purchased a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he followed until 1865. In the latter year he came to Logansport, Ind., and engaged in the mercantile business, which he has since continued and in which he has been very successful. Mr. Steckel's place of business, on the corner of Sixth and North Streets, is one of the best known mercantile houses in the city. By strict attention to business he has succeeded in accumulating a handsome competence, including city property and a beautiful farm of 120 acres in Bethlehem Township. He was married first, in 1847, to Miss Henrietta Richter, of Alsace, Germany, by whom he had four children, only one of whom—Minnie, wife of Charles Green—is now living. The deceased members of the family were Laura, Sallie and Susan Steckel. Mrs. Steckel died in June, 1858, and the following November he was again married, to Mary J. Hart, a native of Butler County, Ohio. To this marriage have been born three children: Belle (deceased), Henrietta and Lucy. Mr. Steckel is a public-spirited citizen, and takes an active interest in all measures for the public good. He has at different times served as member of the city council, but has never been an aspirant for official position. He is a Republican in politics.

JOSEPH E. STERRETT, M. D. Dr. Sterrett is a native of Juniata County, Penn., and son of Samuel and Isabella (Montgomery) Sterrett; both parents born in the same State. Dr. Sterrett was born November 7, 1842, and at the age of ten came with his parents to Carroll County, Ind., where he made his home from 1852 till 1860. His rudimentary education was acquired in the common schools, supplemented by a course in the Waveland Collegiate Institute, Montgomery County. He responded to the country's call for volunteers in 1861, enlisting in Company H,

Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry, with which he served until honorably discharged in July, 1865. He was with his regiment in many of the bloodiest battles of the war, including Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, the campaigns and battles around Atlanta, Sherman's celebrated march to the sea—in all of which he took an active part, having been twice wounded. On quitting the army he returned to Indiana, and in the fall of 1865 entered the Logansport Academy, where he pursued his literary studies for one year. At the end of that time he began the study of medicine with Dr. J. C. Thorpe, of Logansport, and in 1876 entered the Chicago Medical College, from which he graduated in March, 1869. After completing his course the Doctor engaged in the practice of his profession at the town of Burrows, Carroll County, Ind., where he continued with encouraging success until his removal to Logansport in 1880. Since locating in the city Dr. Sterrett has worked into a good business and can be appropriately classed with the representative medical men of Cass County. He is a member of the County Medical Society, and belongs to the Presbyterian Church, having been identified with the same since 1866. He is a Republican in politics.

ANDREW J. SUTTON is a native of Fayette County, Ohio, born there in 1826, the son of Ferdinand and Mary (Shellabarger) Sutton, natives of West Virginia and Pennsylvania, respectively, and of Scotch-German ancestry. His early school experience embraced the studies appertaining to the educational course prescribed by the usages of those days in Fayette and Clark Counties, Ohio, to the latter of which he moved with his parents when quite young. At the age of nineteen he began to teach in the common schools of Miami, Cass and Fulton Counties, in the State of Indiana, having come to the State in 1844. Including the experience just referred to, he taught during twenty successive winters, his success in that field fairly evidenced by his frequent employment in the same locality. A portion of this experience was in Cass County before he became a resident here, in 1849, continuing, however, to exercise his talent in that way until 1866. In 1869, he settled here permanently, and for a time, from 1871 to 1880, was engaged in mercantile pursuits, in the meantime buying and selling real estate, a business in which he is still engaged. While a resident of Fulton County he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, serving in that capacity one full term of four years, acceptably. Since his residence in Cass County, in 1882, he was elected a member of the board of commissioners of this county on the Democratic ticket, and served one term of three years, surrendering the trust in 1885. Mr. Sutton was married in May, 1850, to Miss Barbara Horn, a native of Fayette County, Penn., by whom he is the father of five children—three sons and two daughters—of whom the three following are now alive: Charles E.,

engaged in teaching; John E., recently engaged as editor and publisher of *The Bon-Ton*, and Hannah S. Sutton. In his religious connection Mr. Sutton and his family are Methodists; in his political affiliation a Democrat.

FRANK SWIGART. Prominent among the successful lawyers of the Cass County bar is the gentleman whose brief biography is herewith presented. Capt. Swigart was born in Clark County, Ohio, April 29, 1840, and is the oldest living son of Samuel and Jane (McPherson) Swigart; parents natives of the same State. Samuel Swigart came to Cass County in 1842 and settled on a farm in Clay Township, where he resided until his death, which occurred November, 1882. He was widely and favorably known throughout the county, and for a number of years held the office of justice of the peace and trustee in Clay Township. Mrs. Swigart is still living, making her home at the present time with her daughter, Mrs. Carr, of Adamsboro. Capt. Swigart received the elements of an English education in the public schools of the county, and subsequently entered Kokomo Academy, where he pursued his studies until the breaking out of the war. He responded to his country's call in 1861, enlisting in Company B, Forty-sixth Indiana Infantry, with which he shared the vicissitudes of war until November 16, 1864; he was promoted captain of this company October 16, 1862, proving a brave and efficient officer on many bloody battle-fields of the Southwestern campaigns. He resigned his commission on account of a severe wound received at the battle of Sabine Cross Road, western Louisiana, and on his return to Logansport began the study of law under the able instruction of Lewis Chamberlain, Esq. He was admitted to the bar September, 1865, and at once engaged in the active practice of his profession, which he has since successfully continued in the courts of Cass and adjoining counties. He has practiced with James M. Pratt, T. C. Annable and D. B. Anderson, but at the present time is not a member of any law firm. The legal career of Mr. Swigart presents a series of continued successes, and since his admission to the practice he has been an important factor in the Logansport bar, standing deservedly high in the profession. His record as a brave and gallant soldier is one of which any man might feel proud, and as a courteous gentleman he has the confidence and respect of the community around him. Mr. Swigart is an uncompromising supporter of the Republican party, and has been all his life. He takes an active interest in political affairs and has been the nominee of his party for several important official positions. October 3, 1865, was solemnized his marriage with Miss Margaret Kline, of Miami Township, a union blessed with the birth of the following children: Charles E., William M., Jesse E., John F. and Peter D. Swigart.

CYRUS TABER. Mr. Taber was born at Tiverton, Newport

Co., R. I., on the 19th day of January, 1800. When only three years old, his father left Tiverton, and settled temporarily in western New York, subsequently removing thence to the State of Pennsylvania. Having remained under the paternal roof until he had nearly attained his twenty-fourth year, he felt that he should thenceforth enter upon life's duties on his own account, and accordingly came westward, settling at Fort Wayne, Allen Co., Ind., then but recently organized. When he came to Fort Wayne he had with him about \$400, and before he had any opportunity to secure employment, he was taken sick with the ague, with which he suffered for a whole year. Thus all his money was spent, and he was about \$30 in debt. As soon as he was able, he struck out, and went to work, building fences and log cabins for the Indians. Reuben Covert was his companion. The latter drove the oxen and hauled the rails, while Mr. Taber did the cutting and splitting. At the end of one year, he had saved \$100, and with it, purchased the first eighty acres of land ever owned by him. He was richer then, he said, then ever afterward. He was independent, and willing to work. Afterward he cleared his land, raised corn, and, with the proceeds, purchased an adjoining lot. In this manner, the first three years of his residence in Allen County were devoted to the development of his farming interests, by which experience, also, he demonstrated the fact that he had qualifications for a more profitable investment of his talents. This was not so much his own discovery as that of his friends. Allen Hamilton, who, seeing that Mr. Taber was well adapted to the branch of trade in which he was himself engaged, invited him to take a share in his business. Thenceforward, he devoted his time and energies to the enlargement of this business interest. In this way, the well-known firm of Hamilton & Taber was permanently established in the year 1827, and for many years was one of the leading business houses of northern Indiana. In the early history of Cass County, Mr. Taber is conspicuous, and every movement for the public good, found him as one of its promoters. He was one of those men that leave the impress of their character upon everything with which they are identified, and his was such that it always redounded to his honor. After locating in this county, he was one of its leading citizens until his death.

EDWARD N. TALBOTT is a native of Putnam County, Ind., born in the town of Greencastle on the 4th of March, 1837. His paternal ancestors were English people, and on the maternal side he is descended from Irish stock. His parents were Hiram E. and America Talbott, natives, respectively of Virginia and Maryland. Hiram E. Talbott was a physician, and was widely and favorably known throughout Indiana, and held the office of auditor of State from the year 1854 to 1856. E. N. Talbott was educated

at Asbury University, which institution he entered at the age of fifteen. On account of ill health he did not complete the entire course. He subsequently attended Berea College, in Ohio, for one year, at which time he left school to engage in mercantile business at Indianapolis, which he pursued for some time in partnership with Trumbull G. Palmer. In 1861, he purchased Mr. Palmer's interest in the business, and moved the stock to Des Moines City, Iowa, where he continued in business until the winter of 1864, at which time he abandoned the mercantile business to accept the position of trader for the Creek Nation of Indians, to which he was appointed by President Lincoln. He remained in the Indian Territory but a few months, when he was attacked with a severe hemorrhage and compelled by his condition of health to resign his position. In the spring of 1866 he came to Logansport, and, after a year of rest, purchased a large tract of land west of the city, and engaged in the manufacture and sale of lime, which he carried on extensively, in connection with agriculture, until 1879. In December, 1879, he was appointed postmaster at Logansport, and held the position until June, 1885, when he resigned the office, and resumed the real estate business in connection with farming, which he now carries on. Mr. Talbott has been an important factor in Cass County politics, and in 1878 was elected chairman of the Republican Central Committee. During the period of his service in that capacity, a full Republican ticket was elected over previous Democratic majorities, a fact which attests his ability as a politician. Mr. Talbott was married, December 13, 1859, to Miss Emma M. Dunn, daughter of Maj. James W. Dunn. Mrs. Talbott deceased in 1873, leaving five children, one son and four daughters. In 1875, Mr. Talbott was again married, to Miss Fannie M. Sammis, of Brooklyn, N. Y. He is an active member of the Presbyterian Church, as is also his wife, both belonging to the First Presbyterian Church, of Logansport.

ALLEN E. TAYLOR was born in the city of Baltimore, Md., September 19, 1817, and is the son of Edmund and Abiah (Allen) Taylor, natives, respectively, of Massachusetts and Connecticut. While quite young he went with his parents to Saratoga County, N. Y., where, at a proper age, he was apprenticed to a merchant in Balston Spa, with whom he remained five years. In 1836 he went to Yates County, N. Y., and accepted a position as salesman in a mercantile establishment at the town of Starkey. He continued in this capacity one year, and at the end of that time removed to Licking County, Ohio, where he was engaged as clerk until the fall of 1839. At that time he removed to Jeffersonville, Ind., where he again engaged in the mercantile business, clerking a part of the time in the city of Louisville, Ky. Two years later he removed to New Albany, Ind., and, with a change of location changed his business. Having a desire to see more of the world than could be seen within

the narrow sphere of a clerk's life, he accepted a position as clerk on a steam-boat, plying the waters of the lower Mississippi and its tributaries. From this position he worked his way to the office of captain, and pursued the life of a river man until 1846. He then returned to New Albany, and opened a retail grocery store. April 13, 1848, he was united in marriage with Miss Julia J. Tuley, of Louisville, Ky. Soon after his marriage he removed to Covington, Ind., and again embarked in the retail grocery enterprise. After a residence of one year in that place, during which time he was very successful in business, he again changed his location and removed to Terre Haute, Ind. In the spring of 1856 he was elected treasurer of that city, and served one term in that capacity. He was in business in Terre Haute from 1850 to 1860, and in the latter year removed to Fulton County, and opened a general merchandise store at Rochester, where he continued to do business until 1864. Closing out his establishment that year he came to Logansport and engaged in the livery and omnibus business, which he carried on for four years. In 1868 he again embarked in the mercantile enterprise, and for a period of six years was thus engaged. In the year 1874 he determined to try the part of host, and accordingly purchased a half-interest in the Murdock Hotel, of Logansport. Becoming dissatisfied with this mode of life he disposed of his interest to his partner, Mr. Jones, and again assumed control of the omnibus line, which business he continued until December, 1885, when he sold out and opened a feed and sale stable, his present business. During his residence in Logansport his superior qualities have been repeatedly recognized by his fellow-citizens, by whom he was elected to the office of councilman from his ward, and later to the office of city treasurer, in which capacity he served two consecutive terms. Throughout his long and checkered life, during which he has passed through many vicissitudes, his energy and industry have been the ruling elements of his character, and these qualities have made themselves apparent to all with whom he has been associated, and now, in the sixty-ninth year of his age, he is still engaged in active life and enjoying the confidence and respect of all his friends and acquaintances.

JOSEPH L. TAYLOR, M. D. Dr. Taylor was born in the city of Toronto, Canada, August 7, 1839, and is the son of Joseph and Sallie (Laing) Taylor, natives, respectively, of Canada and New York State. He grew to manhood in Toronto, received a good literary education in the schools of the city, and at the age of twenty-five began the study of medicine, to which he applied himself diligently for a period of five years. He entered the Eclectic Medical College, at Cincinnati, in 1871; graduated two years later, after which he came to Logansport, and practiced his profession with encouraging success until 1881. In the latter year he went to Colo-

rado, where he remained until 1884, at which time he returned to Logansport and resumed the practice, having now a large and lucrative business in the city and adjacent country. The Doctor is a diligent student and an enthusiastic lover of his profession, with the intricate details of which he is very familiar. He is a man of broad views, well acquainted with general literature, and has given much attention to scientific subjects, upon many of which he is an authority. He was married, September 1, 1875, to Miss Mattie Velsey, of New York, a lady of more than ordinary intelligence and culture.

DR. E. R. TAYLOR, dental surgeon, born in Toronto, Canada, April 6, 1852, is the youngest child of Joseph and Sarah (Laing) Taylor. Joseph Taylor was born in Canada, was a farmer and miller by occupation, and died September 14, 1885. Mrs. Taylor was a native of New York, and departed this life about the year 1862. E. R. Taylor grew to manhood in his native country, received his primary education in the schools of New Market, and subsequently took a two years' collegiate course at the city of Whitby. On quitting school he engaged in teaching for a limited period, and in March, 1876, came to Logansport, Ind., and began the study of dentistry under Dr. D. L. Overholser, with whom he remained about two years and three months. He began the practice of his profession in 1878 with Dr. L. C. Velsey, and one year later took his partner's interest, and has since been by himself. The Doctor's office, at 312 Market Street, is one of the most elegantly arranged dental parlors in the city, and his business, which is constantly increasing, returns him a handsome income. He is not a politician in the usual acceptance of the term, but votes with the Republican party. September 20, 1883, he was united in marriage with Miss Clara Fox, of New Waverly, Ind. Dr. and Mrs. Taylor have two children: Edith C. and Joseph E.

GEN. JOHN TIPTON. Those marked individualisms of character which strikingly distinguished the career of personages whose nobility is acknowledged by the world of mind, are the features that, now and heretofore, have commanded and fixed the attention of mankind; hence it is, that history only records the pencilings of genius, standing out in bold relief, on the tablets of memory. Eccentricities of talent and character, endowed with a sufficiency of motive power to vitalize those talents and characteristics, never fail to leave behind distinct traces—land-marks—such as will not fail to secure recognition and be acknowledged by all. A striking illustration in proof of this is afforded in the life of him whose name stands at the head of this sketch. John Tipton was born in Sevier County, East Tennessee, on the 14th of August, 1786. His father, Joshua Tipton, was a native of Maryland, and a man possessing great positiveness of character, with keen perceptions and uncommon executive power. These peculiarities induced his early removal from his na-

tive State, and settlement in a more western home, where he was a leader in the defense of the frontier against the hostile Indians. In open warfare, the Indians feared his superiority in courage and tact. The consequence was, that a band of Cherokees waylaid and murdered him on the 18th of April, 1793. Left thus early in life, in the midst of a frontier settlement, surrounded by the perils incident thereto, the son, inheriting the sagacity and self-reliance of his father, soon began to develop that positive energy of character which distinguished his after life. Though young in years at the time of his father's death, he early became the chief support of the family. In the fall of 1807, with his mother, two sisters and a half-brother, he removed to Indiana Territory, then just beginning to acquire notoriety. His place of settlement was near Brinley's Ferry, on the Ohio River. One of his first acts was to purchase a homestead for his mother, consisting of fifty acres, which he paid for out of his scanty earnings, acquired by chopping and splitting rails at 50 cents a hundred, in addition to the maintenance of the family, of whom he was now the responsible head. These early experiences laid the foundation of his future successes in life. As early as June, 1809, upon the formation of military company in the vicinity of his home—called the "Yellow Jackets," from the color of their uniforms—he enlisted and became an active member. This company was designed for active service, in case the exigency of the times demanded, and was placed under the command of Capt. Spier Spencer. The occasion soon presented itself, and the company was ordered to the frontier for the protection of the settlements. On the 10th of September, 1811, the company entered upon the campaign, which terminated in the battle of Tippecanoe. While on the march he was chosen ensign, and in that position he entered the battlefield. Early in the engagement all his superior officers were killed, and he was promoted to the captaincy of the company, by Gen. Harrison, when the conflict raged fiercest. Subsequently, he was promoted by regular gradation, under the military regulations of the State, to the rank of brigadier-general. At the first election under the State Constitution he was the choice of the people of Harrison County for sheriff, and continued in that position until near the close of his second term. Meantime he was elected to represent Harrison County in the State Legislature at the session of 1819-20. While a member of that body he was chosen as one of the committee to select the site for the location of the State capital. The result of this committee's action made Indianapolis the capital city of Indiana. The selection was made on the 7th day of June, 1820, and confirmed by legislative enactment, approved January 6, 1821. In August, 1821, he was re-elected to represent his county, having acquired extensive popularity as a discreet and active legislator. At the session following, he was chosen one of the commissioners, on the part of

Indiana, to act with like commissioners on the part of Illinois, in locating the boundary line between the two States. The work was expeditiously and satisfactorily accomplished the succeeding summer, and ratified by the Legislatures of the two States at the session of 1822-23. He was appointed in March, 1823, by President Monroe, general agent for the Pottawattomie and Miami Indians, on the upper Wabash and Tippecanoe Rivers, and immediately removed to Fort Wayne, the seat of the agency. His success in this field was no less marked than in the execution of other trusts before reposed in him. At his instance, the agency was removed from Fort Wayne to Logansport, in the spring of 1828, where he continued to discharge the functions of his trust with fidelity and success. Anterior to his removal of the agency, under appointment of President J. Q. Adams, in the fall of 1826, he was chiefly instrumental in securing the important provisions of several treaties with those tribes over which he had jurisdiction, whereby valuable land interests were opened to the public. At the session of the Legislature in December, 1831, he was elected United States Senator from Indiana to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. James Noble. Again, at the session of 1832-33, he was elected for a full term of six years. While there, he was distinguished for his sound judgment and independent action upon all questions involving the interest of his State or the General Government. His views in reference to the re-charter of a United States Bank were strictly opposed to those of Gen. Jackson, favoring, in a most exhaustive speech on that question, the continuance of that institution as the best means of securing a standard currency of uniform value everywhere. He recognized no party in determining the line of duty, always acting from motives of public right, his unbiased judgment controlling the effort. As a civilian and citizen, he was alike successful in directing and executing, to the extent of his power, whatever purpose his conscience approved or his judgment dictated. Having determined to make Logansport his home, and moved his family here, he directed his energies toward securing all advantages incident to cultivated society and the development of natural resources. One of his first steps was to effect the organization of the Eel River Seminary Society; the erection of a suitable building for school purposes; the employment and support of teachers. This was accomplished in the fall and winter of 1828-29. For this purpose, also, he contributed largely of his means and influence. In after years his numerous business cares did not detract from his efforts to secure the permanent prosperity of the schools. Under his direction, the settlement was supplied with grist and saw-mills, simultaneously with the other enterprises inaugurated by him. In short, he was the instigator and motive power that gave form and imparted energy to every enterprise calculated to improve society, and induce

progress toward the unfoldment and utilization of all the natural advantages with which Cass County has been so bountifully supplied. He was the proprietor, also, of four separate additions to the town of Logansport, and was interested with Mr. Carter in the plan and location of the original plat thereof. During the summer or fall of 1838, he was delegated with the discretionary powers necessary to the successful removal of the disaffected Indians, who, having disposed of their lands, were yet unwilling to remove peacefully to their home beyond the Mississippi. The decisive measures adopted by him permitted no delay. Difficulties, seemingly unsurmountable, were promptly overcome by his superior tact and courage, and the work accomplished with satisfactory dispatch. Mr. Tipton was twice married; the first time, about 1818, to Miss ^{Mary}~~Ma~~ Shields, who died less than two years after their marriage. The second time was in April, 1825, to Matilda, daughter of Capt. Spier Spencer, who was killed at the battle of Tippecanoe. The second Mrs. Tipton died in the spring of 1839, about the close of her husband's senatorial career. The prestige of his name as a civilian and statesman, added to his fame as a military leader, did not completely fill his measure of honor; he was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and occupied a distinguished position in the order. He received the first degree in Pisgah Lodge, No. 5, at Corydon, Ind., in 1817. He was soon after elected master, and, as such, represented that lodge at the first session of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, at which he was elected Senior Grand Warden, holding that position until 1820, when he became Grand Master. Having served one term, he was re-elected Grand Master in 1828. In 1822, he received the chapter degrees at Louisville, Ky., at the hands of Companion Snow, of Ohio. He subsequently filled many important positions in the Grand Lodge, and was chiefly instrumental in the institution of Tipton Lodge, No. 33, in 1828, and Logan Chapter, No. 2, in 1837, in both of which he achieved the highest honors. On the morning of April 5, 1839, after a few hours of unconscious suffering, he died, in the meridian of life, and received the last sad honors of his Masonic brethren on Sunday, April 7, 1839.

DANIEL W. TOMLINSON was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, July 26, 1833, and is the eldest son of Thomas and Elizabeth (McDowell) Tomlinson, natives, respectively, of Pennsylvania and Virginia. Thomas Tomlinson came to Cass County in 1846, and for a number of years thereafter carried on the grain and commission business in Logansport. He was in the employ of the Government during the war, and died in the year 1864. D. W. Tomlinson accompanied his parents to Logansport, and received a good practical education in the city schools. In 1853 he engaged in the dry goods business with James D. Spear, and carried on that branch of industry until 1858, at which time he became deputy county

auditor under John F. Dodds. He was appointed to the office of auditor in 1860, to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. Dodds, and in October, 1861, was regularly elected to the position, the duties of which he discharged in an eminently satisfactory manner until 1865. At the expiration of his term of office he embarked in the agricultural implement business with L. G. Patterson, and the firm thus formed continued until November, 1884. Mr. Tomlinson has always taken an active interest in politics, and is one the Republican leaders in Cass County. He was chairman of the central committee in 1876, and in 1880 was member of the State Central Committee, representing the Tenth Congressional District. Mr. Tomlinson is a shrewd politician, and the success of his party in several hotly contested campaigns is largely due to his advice and skillful management. He is chairman of the County Central Committee at the present time, having been appointed to the position in 1886. He deserves special mention for his untiring efforts in behalf of the city's interest as member of the common council, to which he was elected in 1874, and in which he has shown his wisdom and administrative ability until the present time. He was member of the city school board in 1872, and is now holding the office of secretary of the Cass County Agricultural Society, of which he has been one of the chief promoters. Mr. Tomlinson was married, November 18, 1860, to Miss Harriet Covault, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca (Douglass) Covault, of Logansport. The following are the names of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Tomlinson: living, Joseph T., Thomas W., Harry, Frederick; deceased, Mary, Geneva, Anna, Dot, Pink and John.

HENRY S. TOUSLEY, train dispatcher, Pan Handle Railroad, is a native of Logansport, and the son of Isaac and Julia (Murdock) Tousley; parents born in Michigan. Isaac Tousley came to Logansport about the year 1851, and was a painter by trade. He was a skillful workman, and did a good business for a number of years. He abandoned painting late in life, and engaged in merchandising, which he followed until his death in 1870. Henry Tousley was educated in the city schools, and at the age of nineteen began learning telegraphy, in which he soon became quite proficient. In 1870 he engaged with the Pan Handle Railroad Company as operator, and, by his proficiency and strict attention to business, was in 1883 made chief train dispatcher, which responsible position he still holds. Mr. Tousley is one of the most skillful operators in Indiana, and has the confidence of the large corporation by which he is employed. He was married, April, 1874, to Laura E. Nicol, daughter of Hiram Nicol, a union which has been blessed with two children: Gertie, born February 19, 1875, and Harry, born April 8, 1877.

CHARLES UHL was born in Alleghany County, Md., October

20, 1841, and is the second son of Joseph and Caroline (Miller) Uhl, natives of Pennsylvania and Germany, respectively. Joseph Uhl came to Cass County in 1851, and settled in Washington Township. He subsequently moved to Logansport, and engaged in the milling business. He is a resident of the city at the present time, and one of its most successful business men. Charles Uhl was educated in the common schools, and spent the years of his youth partly upon a farm and partly in his father's mill in Logansport. He came to the city in 1859, and worked in the Empire Mills until 1865, at which time, in partnership with his brother, Dennis Uhl, he took an interest in the enterprise, with which he has since been connected. The Empire Mills is one of the most successful mills in northern Indiana, and the firm of Uhl Bros. has much more than a local reputation in business circles. The mill manufactures a superior grade of flour, made by the roller process, and has a capacity of 200 barrels per day. Mr. Uhl was married, September 20, 1865, to Miss Evaline Kistler, of Boone Township, this county. The following children have been born to this marriage: Etta M., Emma, George and Jesse. Mr. Uhl is a Democrat in politics.

MILLER UHL, manufacturer of carriages, buggies, etc., fourth son of Joseph and Caroline (Miller) Uhl, was born in the city of Logansport July 6, 1860. His education was acquired in the city schools supplemented by a thorough commercial course in Hall's Business College, and he early learned milling, which he followed until 1880, having had charge of the Empire Mills for a period of three years. In 1880 he abandoned milling, and engaged with Charles Holbruner in the manufacture of carriages and buggies which he still carries on. The firm do a wholesale and retail business, have a large and constantly increasing trade, and their manufacturing establishment is rapidly coming to the front among the important industries of the city. Mr. Uhl was married, in August, 1883, to Miss Jessie, daughter of W. E. Haney, of Logansport. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. having "passed all the chairs" in that order, and in politics votes the principles of the Democratic party.

CAPT. CYRUS VIGUS is a native of New Glasgow, Amherst Co., Va., and was born on the 4th of September, 1793, the son of James and Elizabeth B. (Tate) Vigus, natives, respectively, of the city of London, Eng., and of the State of Virginia. His father was educated in London, and, subsequently, upon his arrival in this country, was engaged in preaching and teaching in Virginia, his adopted home. Cyrus, at the age of twelve years, left Virginia, and went to Lexington, Ky. His educational privileges, though not the best, were equal to those accorded to youths of that age and locality. When at the age of about thirteen years, he commenced the trade of saddle-tree making at Lexington, but abandoning that he

soon after engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, and continued in that business until 1818, when he came to Corydon, Ind., and opened a hotel there, and did a good business as long as the State capitol was located at that place. He did not leave there, however, until 1829, when he came to and settled in Logansport, at that time but little more than one year old. Becoming acquainted with Gen. John Tipton, while that gentleman was sheriff of Harrison County, in 1818, and at this time agent for the Indian tribes of the locality, with headquarters at Logansport, he availed himself of the opportunity thus presented, and was soon after appointed the General's assistant in the management of Indian affairs, continuing in the position until 1831, when Mr. Tipton was elected to the Senate of the United States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of James Noble, late senator from Indiana. In the meantime he had opened a hotel in Logansport, at the southwest corner of Market and Third Streets, known then, and for years afterward, as the "Washington Hall," more recently the "Old Barnett House," continuing in business here until 1849, when he moved to his farm, south of the city. Among his early boarders was "Tom" Marshall, Gen. Tipton's successor in the Indian agency. He resided on his farm until 1881, when he again returned to Logansport, making this place his permanent home. In October, 1820, he was married, at Corydon, Ind., to Miss Alazana Cook Heth, a native of Pennsylvania, whence she had come to Harrison County at an early age. As the issue of this marriage they had nine children, of whom four are now living. Of these children, four sons (Thomas P., Henry W., James M. and Carter L. Vigus) served in the war with Mexico, in 1846-47, during which war Carter L. was severely wounded in the battle of Cerro Gordo. In the late Rebellion he was represented by six sons: Henry W., James M., Carter L., Cyrus J., Jabez D. and John H., all of them excellent soldiers. His wife died at their home in Washington Township, on the 3d of January, 1872. In his political affiliations, Capt. Vigus was originally a Whig, and cast his first vote for James Madison for President of the United States, and saw that distinguished gentleman at Washington City in 1814, but since the organization of the Republican party he uniformly acted with and supported its principles and measures. Possessed of a desire for military life, he became a member of the regiment commanded by Col. Trotter, of Lexington, Ky., in the war of 1812, and belonged also to the regiment of Mounted Riflemen that defeated Proctor and killed Tecumseh, the great Shawanoe warrior, remaining in the field until the close of the war on Canada ground. It is but just to say that in his whole military experience he displayed the characteristics of a brave and true soldier. When the call was made for soldiers to serve in the Mexican war he sent four sons to represent him in that service and was himself appointed regimental commissary.

From 1834 to 1838 he was interested in and ran the first line of mail stages from Indianapolis, Ind., to Niles, Mich., a distance of about 150 miles, carrying the mail from home both ways over the whole route. In 1855 he was elected a member of the board of commissioners of Cass County, and served his constituents faithfully through one full term of three years. At this time he is the oldest Mason in the State, if not in the United States, having received the degrees in Baltimore in 1814, but a short time after attaining his majority, and with that order participated in the ceremonies incident to laying the corner-stone of the Washington Monument at Baltimore in 1816. Capt. Vigus now resides with his widowed daughter in this city, and notwithstanding he is now past ninety-three years old, to one not personally acquainted with him he would readily pass for sixty. His general health is good and he lives quietly in the enjoyment of hosts of friends.

JAMES W. VINEY was born in Greenbrier County, W. Va., July 28, 1850, and is the second son of George and Rachel (Lewis) Viney; parents natives of the same State. George Viney came to Indiana in 1864, and from that time until his death, August, 1870, was a resident of Cass County. The subject received a fair English education in the Logansport schools, which he attended at intervals until his eighteenth year, at which time he engaged as clerk in the mercantile house of John Lux, for whom and others he worked until twenty-two years of age. He then learned the candy-maker's trade, and manufactured confectionery for two years, working for John D. Ferguson and others during that time. In 1881 he was made captain of the Fifteenth Street Engine-House (fire department), and in December, 1883, was promoted chief of the department, in which capacity he served until May, 1886. He now has charge of the Fifteenth Street house, and is considered one of the most skillful firemen in the city. Mr. Viney was married, November 15, 1871, to Miss Sarah Sweet, of Rochester, Ind., who has borne him four children, viz.: Bertrand, Harold, Floyd and Nellie. Mr. Viney is a member of the K. of P., and in politics votes the Democratic ticket.

HENRY WEIRICK (deceased). Mr. Weirick, one of the early residents of Logansport, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., in the year 1789. He remained in his native city until twelve years of age, at which time (1801) he went to Kentucky, where he learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed with good success until 1830. In the latter year he came to Cass County and engaged in farming in Eel Township, near Logansport. He followed agricultural pursuits for a number of years, and subsequently engaged in the grocery and provision trade, which he carried on until his death, November, 1852. Mr. Weirick was a substantial business man and prominent citizen. He was a member of the Masonic frater-

nity, and took an active interest in all measures and movements having for their object the public good. In the year 1836 he was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Patterson, who was born in Ross County, Ohio, near the city of Chillicothe. The following children were born to this marriage: Anna, Sophia and Edward. Mrs. Weirick is still living, having reached the ripe old age of seventy-four years.

GEN. WALTER WILSON, late of Logansport, Ind., was born in the vicinity of Harrodsburg, Mercer Co., Ky., on the 18th of January, 1782. His father came from Virginia to Kentucky, in the year 1776, with a small colony of frontiersmen. Less than half a century previous the paternal ancestors of the Kentucky pioneer had left the shores of Scotland and settled in the Old Dominion. The opportunities for acquiring even an introductory knowledge of the primary branches of learning were extremely rare in the locality where Mr. Wilson spent his youth. He had but little school discipline, but that discipline enjoyed by one of his practical good sense and mental balance was sufficient to lay the ground work of a successful life. His mind was of that eminently practical type which readily compensated for any deficiency in acquisition by intuitively adapting means to the necessities of the situation. His peculiarity became one of the leading features of his eventful life. His occupation was that of a farmer. The demands of the public service, in the field or in the halls of the Legislature, did not wean him from these pursuits in his later days. While still a young man his family settled at "old Post Vincennes," in what is now Knox County, Ind., then the center of the civil and military affairs of the Northwest Territory. His superior qualifications as a pioneersman soon became apparent. In 1811 Gov. Harrison sent him on an important mission to the Prophet's Town, on the upper Wabash. On his return from the successful accomplishment of this daring feat, he was again sent out by the Governor to meet Tecumseh and express to him Gov. Harrison's disapprobation of that warrior's conduct in violating his agreement to visit Vincennes for the purpose of a conference attended by a few only of his wisest counselors. He met the notable warrior on his approach to Vincennes, about twenty miles above the Post, July 11, 1811, and by promptly delivering the message, according to instructions, prevented Tecumseh's contemplated display. The same year he was appointed, at a public meeting of the citizens of Vincennes, one of a committee to carry out the spirit of a series of resolutions declaring the danger to which the people of the Territory were exposed, on account of the numerous acts of hostility on the part of the Indians at the Prophet's Town, and to request the President of the United States to forcibly disperse them. An expedition, of which he was the leading spirit, was rapidly fitted out and started to execute summarily this pur-

pose. Proceeding up the river, they halted and built Fort Harrison. They reached the Prophet's Town on the evening of November 6. The battle of Tippecanoe, the following day, attested the material of which the expedition was composed. In that bloody fight Mr. Wilson bore a conspicuous part. Subsequently, in the attack upon the Mississinewa towns, Col. Wilson commanded the left flank in the advancing column in the battle which occurred in July, 1813. He continued in active service during the succeeding campaigns against the Indians until the cessation of hostilities, acquitting himself with the highest credit as an officer and soldier. In recognition of his ability he was elected a member of the Legislative Council of the Territory, from Knox County, in 1810, and continued a member during several sessions. He was also a member of the first session of the Legislature after the organization of the State government in 1816. About 1821 he became a resident of Gibson County, and in 1828 removed to Cass County and purchased a tract of land north of Eel River, within the present limits of Logansport. In 1831 and 1832 he represented his district, Carroll and Cass Counties, in the State Legislature. Gen. Wilson was an active member of the Masonic fraternity, and probably received the first degrees in Vincennes Lodge, No. 1. When the Eel River Seminary Society was organized he took an active interest in its affairs, and assisted, according to his means, in promoting its usefulness. Gen. Wilson was above the medium height, muscular, and of a robust constitution. His manner was reserved and positive, yet courteous, affable and dignified. Honest and straightforward in his dealings with others, faithful to his convictions of right, he was one of nature's noblemen. After a short illness, he died March 18, 1838, and was buried by the members of Tipton Lodge, with the usual Masonic honors. Gen. Wilson married, April 10, 1804, Mary Williams, by whom he had seven children, all of whom are now dead, excepting one son, William, who now resides near Logansport.

THOMAS H. WILSON was born May 31, 1818, near the village of Denton, Caroline Co., Md. His parents, John and Sarah (Hopkins) Wilson, were of English descent and members of the Society of Friends. His father was a farmer. Mr. Wilson was the sixth of ten children, was left an orphan when eleven years old, and went to live with an uncle, Thomas Hopkins, who was his guardian. A common school education and the practical knowledge gained in his uncle's mill and store ended in the development of an aptitude for mercantile pursuits, and in 1834 he became a clerk for Messrs. Miffin & Atwell, at Camden, Del. They kept a general stock of merchandise, and agreed to pay him \$50 per annum for three years in addition to his board. Early in 1837 the firm closed their business, and Mr. Wilson, then in his nineteenth year, went with

one of the partners, Daniel Atwell, to Logansport, where he resided until his death. He was first employed by Anderson & Atwell, and afterward by Daniel Atwell, until the latter's death in 1840. He next formed a partnership in mercantile business with Philip Pollard. In 1843, Pollard & Wilson built a grain warehouse on the Wabash & Erie Canal, and carried on a forwarding and commission business in the farm products of the Wabash Valley. Ten years later, Mr. Pollard retired, and the firm became Wilson, Merriam & Co. Pollard & Wilson continued in the produce trade until 1856, when by the death of Mr. Pollard, the firm was dissolved. His duties as Mr. Pollard's executor and his own failing health necessitated Mr. Wilson's leaving the firm of Wilson, Merriam & Co., but he continued in the produce trade until July, 1875. In May, 1865, Mr. Wilson was chosen president of the Logansport National Bank, which position he held until his death, December 27, 1877. He was originally a Whig in politics, and was a Republican from the formation of the latter party until his death. He continued his membership in the Society of Friends, though separated from any organized meeting of the society. Until his health failed he was a regular attendant of some one of the churches of Logansport, and was connected with its temperance and charitable associations. Mr. Wilson was active and vigilant in his care for the interest of his business; and though prudent and conservative, he was active in most of the enterprises that tended to the improvement of the trade or influence of the city where he lived and the development of the country in its neighborhood. The worthy poor of Logansport found in him a friend, and many of the younger business men of the place are indebted to him for encouragement and counsel. By diligence and care he accumulated a reasonable competence, and his long and honorable business career gave him a name which his children prize as a priceless heritage. In October, 1842, Mr. Wilson married America Weirick, of Logansport, who survived him but three years. In January, 1849, he married Mary I. A. Dexter, of Parkersburg, W. Va. She died September 18, 1854, and in April, 1856, he married Elizabeth E. Hopkins, of Burlington, N. J., who is still living. He leaves surviving him four sons: William L., Ellwood G., Thomas H., Jr. and John Charles, all now of mature years and engaged in business at Logansport.

JAMES S. WILSON. Prominent among the self-made men of northern Indiana is James S. Wilson, who was born at Elizabethtown, Alleghany Co., Penn., October 9, 1823. His parents, Andrew and Elizabeth (Schooley) Wilson, were natives, respectively, of Pennsylvania and England. Mr. Wilson attended the common schools until twelve years of age, and then began life for himself as salesman in a drug store, in which capacity he continued about three years. During that time he acquired a practical business education

and cultivated habits of industry and application, which have served him well through life. On quitting the drug business he began the study of medicine, but abandoned it after a short time and engaged as steward on a packet, which business he followed from 1840 until 1845. He came to Logansport in 1845, as master of a boat on the Wabash & Erie Canal, freighting principally between this city and Toledo. He abandoned the canal in 1850, and became clerk for William Beach & Co., in the Forest Mills, and seven years later, in partnership with George Cecil, took charge of the mills, which he operated successfully until 1883. In that year he assumed entire control of the business and continues the same with gratifying success. Mr. Wilson has probably manufactured more flour and handled more grain than any other man in Indiana, and during his long residence in Logansport his business record has never been impeached. He began life, if not in the field of adversity, at least unaided and dependent wholly upon self-effort. His capital consisted of a full share of brain power, energy and an inbred determination to succeed among men. Possessing a strong appreciation of the value of integrity and justice and well defined purity of purpose, it has won for him an enviable distinction in business circles. Mr. Wilson is a Republican in politics, and has been an active member of the I. O. O. F. He was married, May 21, 1844, to Miss Delilah Creeling, of Akron, Ohio, by whom he has two children, viz.: Indiana, wife of Robert Conolly, and Virginia, wife of G. W. Stevens.

WILLIAM T. WILSON, attorney at law and eldest son of Thomas H. Wilson, was born in the city of Logansport in 1854. He received his rudimentary education in the city schools, and at the early age of sixteen entered Princeton College, New Jersey, from which institution he graduated. He began the study of law in 1875 under the late Hon. D. D. Pratt; was admitted to the bar the same year, and at once entered upon the active practice of his profession, which he has since successfully continued. He is now a member of the well known law firm of Dykeman, Taber & Wilson, which does an extensive business throughout the counties of northern Indiana. Mr. Wilson has made a creditable record as a lawyer and stands high among his professional brethren of the Cass County bar. He has been called to fill several positions of trust, in all of which he has shown marked wisdom and administrative ability of a high order. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Presbyterian Church. In 1880 he was united in marriage with Miss Martha L. McCarty, a daughter of Joseph C. McCarty, of Logansport.

MAURICE WINFIELD. Judge Winfield was born in Ulster County, N. Y., January 27, 1841, and is a son of Zenas and Mary (Terwilliger) Winfield. Mr. Winfield received his early education

in the common schools, from which, at the age of fourteen, he was promoted to the academic grade. He entered the academy at Montgomery, Orange Co., N. Y., where close application enabled him to complete his preparatory course in little less than a year. He then became a student in Princeton College, New Jersey, in the fall of 1860. The college course required four years, but in consequence of bad health he was obliged to discontinue his studies twelve months, and thus lengthen the time of his attendance one year. He graduated with the class of 1865, being specially noted for his proficiency in Greek, in which subject he received the prize. In the following April he removed to Logansport, where he was engaged for one year as one of the teachers in the Logansport Presbyterian Academy. While thus employed he occupied all his leisure in preparing himself for the profession of the law, reciting to Judge H. P. Biddle, under whom he studied. Having completed his preparatory course, Mr. Winfield commenced the practice of his profession in Logansport in 1867. Since that time, by close application to business and commendable studiousness, he has gradually surmounted the obstacles in the course of every professional man, and has won for himself a reputation as a successful practitioner. In 1882 he was elected to the circuit bench, assumed the duties of the judgeship two years later, and is the present incumbent of the office. Politically his inclinations are Democratic, but he prefers the triumph of principle to the dominance of party, and refuses to accept the role of politician. On the 7th of May, 1868, he married Miss Jennie M. Johnson, daughter of the late Israel Johnson and sister of William H. Johnson, a leading business man of Logansport. In personal character Mr. Winfield occupies a high position among his fellow-citizens, and has a strong hold on their confidence and respect. He is regarded as an honorable and worthy citizen and safe counselor.

JOHN B. WINTERS, boot and shoe dealer, and one of Logansport's representative business men, is a native of Preble County, Ohio, and is the third son of John S. and Prudence Winters, natives, respectively, of Ohio and Virginia. Subject's paternal grandfather, Thomas Winters, was a native of Vermont, and left that State shortly after the war of Independence, immigrating to Ohio, and settling in Darke County. He subsequently moved to Preble County, and died in the town of Lexington about the year 1848. John S. Winters was born in Darke County, Ohio, in the year 1812, and resided in his native State until 1850. In the latter year he moved to Wabash, Ind., and five years later he located in Miami County in of which he was a resident until his removal to Cass County in 1860. He was for a number of years engaged in the saw-milling business in Cass and Miami Counties, and early in life identified himself with the Christian Church, for which he preached

until within a short time of his death, April 8, 1883. He was married, in Preble County, Ohio, in 1832, to Miss Prudence Harris, daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Gipson) Harris, by whom he had the following children, viz.: Eli (deceased), Isaac S., Maria, John B., Marvin, Theophilus R., Sophia (deceased), Francisco (deceased) and Ella. Mrs. Winters departed this life July 6, 1866. John B. Winters was born January 5, 1842, and accompanied his parents to Indiana in 1851. He passed the years of his youth and early manhood in the counties of Wabash and Miami; received a good practical education in the common schools, and later attended the high school of Logansport several terms, coming to Cass County in 1860. He entered the army in 1863, enlisting in Company E, One Hundred and Eighteenth Indiana Infantry, and served with the same until honorably discharged in March, 1864. In January, 1865, he re-enlisted as second lieutenant of Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-first Indiana; was subsequently promoted first lieutenant, and remained with his regiment until the close of the war. On leaving the army he returned to Cass County and engaged in the carpenter's trade, which he carried on until 1876, teaching school at intervals in the meantime. In the latter year he came to Logansport and engaged as salesman in a boot and shoe store, and in January, 1879, purchased the stock, and has since conducted a very successful business, his store on Broadway being one of the best known mercantile houses in the city. Mr. Winters is a man of great personal popularity, eminently sociable, and in every respect a courteous gentleman. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, the G. A. R., and is an active member of the Christian Church, in which he has held various official positions. He takes considerable interest in politics, voting the Republican ticket, but has never been an aspirant for official honors. On the 18th of November, 1866, was solemnized his marriage with Miss Lydia H. Davidson, daughter of John and Sarah Davidson, of Fulton County, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Winters have had five children, whose names are as follows, to wit: Carrie L., Harry (deceased), Gertrude, Wilbur and Harris.

HON. WILLIAMSON WRIGHT, is a native of Lancaster, Fairfield Co., Ohio, at which place he was born in May, 1814, the son of Rev. John Wright and Jane (Weekley) Wright, both natives of the State of Pennsylvania, the former of Cumberland and the latter of Westmoreland County, in that State, and of Scotch-Irish blood. His early educational advantages were good. Having taken the necessary preparatory course, he entered Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, and graduated at the age of eighteen years, immediately thereafter commencing the study of law in the office of William W. Irvin, at one time judge of the supreme court of Ohio, finishing his course with Henry Stansberry, afterward Attorney-General of the United States, at Lancaster, his native town. In 1835

he came to and settled in Logansport, where he was admitted to practice on the 10th of August of the same year, and is, consequently, the oldest attorney at this bar, though he has not practiced for thirty-five years. Because of what he deemed the uncertainty of the law, growing out of the removal, by statute, of many of the common law principles, he became disgusted, and eventually abandoned the practice. In the meantime, however, he had embarked in politics, and in 1840 was elected State senator from the district composed of the counties of Cass, Miami and Fulton, and served a term of three years. While a member of that body, he was chairman of the committee on revision of the statutes. In 1849 he was nominated by the Whigs of the Ninth Congressional District, for Congress, but was defeated by Dr. Fitch. In 1852 he abandoned politics, and feeling that the people of the county would be greatly benefited if a railroad were located through it, he set about working up the project of such a thoroughfare, laboring diligently to get the prospective road from Chicago to Cincinnati—now known as the Pan Handle—located through Logansport, and Cass County. In this he was eventually successful, since it is known that he was largely instrumental in the construction of the road. As president of the company in 1853, he performed an arduous task in working up the necessary interest, and when this road transferred its stock to the Cincinnati, Logansport & Chicago—which was done in order to get the road extended on to Cincinnati, and was known as the New Castle & Richmond extension of this road—he was vice-president and superintendent. Mr. Wright was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Searing, a daughter of John S. Searing, cashier of the old Bank of Madison, and afterward of the Madison Branch of the State Bank of Indiana, also a niece of the late Gov. Samuel Bigger. To them three children were born, only one of whom is now living, John M., who read law with the present member of Congress from the Pittsburgh District, Pennsylvania, and afterward went to Chicago, where he was burned out in the great fire of 1871. Subsequently, he was a clerk in the office of the sixth auditor of the United States Treasury, where he remained from 1873, until March, 1885, when he resigned his position. His first wife died in 1847, and he was again married, to Miss Kate W. Swift, a daughter of Dr. Swift, of Alleghany City, Penn., by whom seven children have been born to him. Of these five are now living: Katie, Lizzie G., Swift, Lutie and Ettie. Mary, the eldest, died many years since; and Elisha was killed by a horse, on the 10th of November, 1885, in the twenty-first year of his age. When Mr. Wright came to this county he had not money enough to buy his breakfast—only 12½ cents. Now, as the result of his persevering energy and thrift, he is the owner of 1,889 acres of land in Cass County and 300 in Fulton County, Ind. And,

although well advanced in years, since the death of his youngest son he still manages the affairs of his large landed estate. Politically he is a staunch Republican. Religiously he and his family are members of the First Presbyterian Church of this city.

REV. C. P. WRIGHT (deceased.) Rev. Charles Perry Wright was born near Xenia, Greene Co., Ohio, July 5, 1826, and was the son of Merritt and Nancy (Owen) Wright; parents natives of Virginia. Mr. Wright's ancestors were Methodists from the time of the earliest organization of that church in Virginia. His father was a farmer, and his youth was consequently passed in the labors of the paternal farm and on his own place until he entered the ministry. His educational advantages were such only as were given by the instructions of an intelligent, pious mother, by the common schools of the time, by studious habits, and a bright and consecrated intellect. He was converted in January, 1840, in his fourteenth year, and immediately united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He became a regular attendant upon all the means of Grace, and his life-long faithfulness in the Master's service early became manifest. As he grew older, he became convinced that it was his duty to preach, and in 1852 he entered the ministry, and was received on trial the following year, having, in the meantime, served as a supply on the Pendleton Circuit. In 1856 he was ordained a deacon by Bishop Baker, and an elder by Bishop Ames in 1858. His fields of labor were the following, viz.: Pendleton, Greensburg, Union City, Hagerstown, Whitewater, Lanesville, North Street, at Indianapolis, Bluffton, Winchester, Muncie Circuit, Lima, Mishawaka and Elkhart. In 1872 he was appointed pastor of the Market Street Church, Logansport, and later had charge of the Wheatland congregation, his work between the two societies, and subsequently as conference tract agent, covering a period of twelve years, while a resident of the city. Mr. Wright was an able and effective minister of the Word for thirty-two years, and during that long period of service accomplished an incalculable amount of good in leading hundreds of souls to the higher life. He was greatly esteemed by all the citizens of Logansport, and in this city alone officiated at nearly 500 funerals and almost as many marriages. He died in Logansport April 29, 1884, aged fifty-nine years, nine months and twenty-four days. His marriage with Miss Fannie Gerhart was solemnized on December 25, 1854. Mrs. Wright is a native of Philadelphia, Penn., and daughter of Abraham and Barbara (Weber) Gerhart, the father born in Berks County, January 8, 1793, and the mother in Lancaster County, February 15, 1818. Mr. and Mrs. Gerhart came to Logansport in 1872, and resided here until their respective deaths, which occurred as follows: Mrs. Gerhart on July 6, 1880, and Mr. Gerhart on June 2, 1882. They were most estimable Christian people, and had lived together as man and wife for a period of over sixty-two years.

CHAPTER VIII.

ADAMS TOWNSHIP—ITS LOCATION AND GENERAL FEATURES—EARLY SETTLEMENT—LAND ENTRIES—TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION—INDUSTRIES—VILLAGES, CHURCHES—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ADAMS TOWNSHIP occupies the northeast corner of Cass County and embraces an area of about thirty square miles, with the following boundaries: Fulton County on the north, Miami County on the east, Eel River on the south, and the townships of Clay and Bethlehem on the west. It is irregular in outline, being about eight miles from the northern to the extreme southern part, five miles from the eastern to the western boundary and lies in Congressional Townships 27 and 28 north, Range 3 east. The surface of the country is gently undulating, except in the northwestern part, and the general altitude well adapted to agriculture and stock-raising. Twelve Mile Creek is the largest and most important water-course. It is formed by two branches, East and West Twelve Mile, the former flowing through the eastern part of the township and uniting with the latter about one mile from Eel River, into which the creek empties.

The face of the country was originally covered with dense forests of the finest timber, black walnut, poplar, maple and oak predominating. Much of this was ruthlessly destroyed by the early settlers in clearing their farms, but there still remains sufficient for all practical purposes for years to come. The northern part of the township is comparatively level and contains some marshy land, the most of which has been reclaimed by a successful system of drainage. The land adjacent to Eel River is characterized by a black sandy soil of great depth and fertility, while the soil of the more broken portions contains less sand, but is equally rich in plant food. The northwestern part of the township, known as the "range," contains a light soil and is not so well adapted to general farming as the eastern and southern portions.

Adams has always sustained the reputation of a good agricultural district, and among her citizens are many of the best farmers of the county. Productions of every kind indigenous to this lati-

tude are certain of rapid growth, and large returns, as is attested by the vast wealth that has been drawn from the soil during the last half century—a wealth that has covered the country with beautiful homes and transformed the once unbroken wilderness into a very garden of plenty. The general appearance of a majority of the farms indicates a spirit of thrift and prosperity on the part of the citizens, which speak well for their enterprise. Good residences, large barns and other evidences of comfort exist, all of which go to show that the inhabitants of Adams are blessed with an unusual degree of happiness and contentment.

Early Settlement.—The early history of Adams is similar in most respects to that of other townships, especially in the facts that are matters of record. The pioneers who first sought homes amid the dense forests of this part of the county were not adventurers, but plain matter-of-fact men, who were lured to the new country by the advantages it offered in the way of cheap lands, which could be obtained at that time for the Government price of \$2 per acre. To make a home in the woods was an undertaking attended with difficulties and hardships of which we can form but a faint conception. The wild condition of the country, the absence of roads, mills, etc., and the long distances to be traversed to the nearest market places, together with the general poverty of the settlements, and the immense amount of hard labor and drudgery required in order to obtain a livelihood during the first few years, were obstacles well calculated to shake the determination of the most energetic and brave-hearted of the pioneers. Theirs was, indeed, a task attended with many dangers, and the years of constant struggle, and the motives which animated and nerved them are deserving of all praise. Prior to the year 1828, the country embraced within the present limits of Adams Township was the undisputed possession of the Indians, and save an occasional daring hunter, lured by a love of adventure, knew not the presence of white men. About that time or perhaps a little later, a man by the name of Jackson Conner visited the township, and established a trading post near Eel River, on the farm now owned by the heirs of John Hoover. Mr. Conner's occupation for several years was exclusively that of traffic and many of the red men who patronized his establishment were sorrowfully compelled to admit his superior shrewdness as a trader. He carried on a successful business with the Indians until their removal from

the country, and then turned his attention to farming, making some of the earliest improvements in this direction in the township. He was a man of much native shrewdness, a true type of the pioneer Indian trader, and during the early days of the country acquired the reputation of being an inordinate lover of money. He died a number of years ago, and, at his own request, was "buried above ground," his coffin being enclosed in a large box, filled with tar, which for several weeks rested in the woods, with no covering but a rude rail pen. It was afterward inclosed in a stone vault, which is still pointed out as an object of interest. The next white man to seek a home in the wilds of Adams appears to have been one Samuel Lowman, who came as early as 1830, and made a settlement in Section 28, Town 28 north, Range 3 east. Choosing for his location the land afterward owned by Daniel Dillman.

The year 1831 witnessed the arrival of "Logan" Thomas, who settled in Section 29; James McPherson, who made an improvement on the Tighlman Woodhouse farm, and John Kelley, who located the Thomas Dalzell farm in Section 29. These were all men of local prominence, and did much in a quiet way toward development of their respective communities. Another early settler whose arrival antedates the year 1833, was Minor Alley, who settled on the Gransinger farm. Philip Woodhouse came about the same time, or perhaps a year later, and selected for his home the land which his descendants still own. Isaac Young became a resident as early as 1833, as did also Richard Ferguson, Henry Daggy, John Gilleland and Nathaniel Nichols. Of this number, Mr. Ferguson only is living, being the oldest resident of the township at the present time, and one of its most esteemed citizens. Among those who came early in the thirties were Joel Black, Thomas Dalzell, Thomas Kinear and Nathan Jones, all of whom made permanent improvements, and became identified with the growth and development of the township.

About the year 1834 or 1835, George Lowman settled in the west part of the township, and made some improvements in Section 19, where Stephen Euritt now lives. He is remembered as an eccentric character, whose chief aim seemed to be the construction of a "perpetual motion," at which he kept, almost, perpetually working. An early settlement was made in the northern part of the township by a Mr. Enyart and his sons, Benjamin, David and Silas, all of whom earned the reputation of substantial citizens.

Prominent among the arrivals of 1835 was Thomas Skinner, who came from Darke County, Ohio, and settled where his son, Richard Skinner, now lives in Section 15. He was a man of character and influence in the early settlement, and to him is the township largely indebted for its moral and religious development. He raised a large family, three members of which, Thomas, Richard and John, are still residents of the township. Nathan Skinner, brother of the preceding, came the same time, and is still living on his home place in Section 19. The Leffel family, consisting of Jacob, Arthur, William, John and Anthony, came in an early day and settled in the southern part of the township. Other early comers were James Reed, who located near the Skinner settlement; Taswell Richardson, who made a home near Eel River, in the southeast corner of the township; Henry McHenry, in the Enyart neighborhood; William Spray, near the Dillman farm; Seborn Dudgeon, near Twelve-Mile Village; Noble Plummer, near the Fulton County line, and B. Chestnut, in the vicinity of Conner's original settlement. Daniel Dillman moved to the township in 1840, and was a prominent resident of the same until his death in 1880; Daniel Conrad came about the same time, and purchased a farm in Section 18, where he lived until his removal to Logansport, a number of years later; Ephraim Lowman came prior to 1840, as did a number of others, whose names have been forgotten.

Land Entries.—The first entry of land in Adams Township was made in the year 1831 by Samuel Hall, who obtained a patent for the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 29, Township 28 north, Range 3 east. The following year entries were made by Nathaniel Williams in Section 32; John Cox, Section 29; Samuel Leffel, Sections 20 and 28; Samuel Lowman, in Section 28; James McPherson, Section 20; Isaac Young and Samuel McKinney, in Section 21, and Franklin Douglass, in Section 22. During the years 1833 and 1834 the following persons purchased land from the Government, to wit: Abraham Garst, Section 27; D. H. Morris, Section 27; William Stapleton, Section 22; William Halston, Section 28; Miles Thomas, Section 29; Nathaniel Williams, Section 29; John Daggy, John Gililland and E. Gililland, in Section 30. During the year 1835 entries were made in various parts of the township by Silas Enyart, William Reed, James McClung, John Davidson, Adam Custer, William Conrad, D. H. Conrad, William

Lowman, Joel Martin, Richard Ferguson, George Lowman, Thomas Sheridan, Henry Lewis, Minor Alley, John Arnold, Elijah Cox, John Kelley and George Harland. Between the years 1835 and 1840 the following persons secured lands by entry, to wit: Calvin Taylor, William R. Davis, Samuel Harp, J. Lathrop, J. E. and J. Carney, Joseph Shamburg, William Stroud, James Payne, John Denny, John Euritt, Henry Conrad, Jesse McLean, Jonathan Washington, C. W. Lawe, Wisley Craig, E. Morse, George H. Sherwood, Joel H. Davis, William Filley, Jacob Metz, William Broomenbach, John Simons, Joseph Lowman, Jesse Greathouse, Henry Alexander and Silas Wells, several of whom became settlers.

Township Organization.—"The township was organized May 6, 1835, and named in honor of John Quincy Adams. Soon after this an election was held at the house of Nathaniel Nichols. John Cox was chosen first justice of the peace. Nathaniel Nichols acted as inspector; he was also one of the early trustees."

Industries.—The first mill in the township was built by George Lowman as early as the year 1836 or 1838, and stood on Twelve Mile Creek, from which it received its motive power. It was a saw-mill and did a fair business during the early settlement of the country. It ceased operations many years ago, and no vestige of the old frame building remains to mark the spot it occupied.

About the year 1840 a second saw-mill was erected on Twelve Mile Creek by James Reed. It stood on the Thomas Skinner land, and was in operation for a period of about twenty years.

The first flouring-mill in the township was erected by Matthew Obenchain about the year 1856, and stood on Twelve Mile Creek in Section 31, Town 28 north, Range 3 west. It was a frame building, manufactured both flour and lumber, and stood until 1876, when the entire structure was destroyed by fire. It was afterward rebuilt by David Myers, operated very successfully until 1883, at which time it was again burned to the ground, entailing a heavy loss on the proprietors. The present mill, which stands on the same spot, was built in the year 1885 by Noah Simons & Bro. at a cost of about \$3,500. It is a frame structure, supplied with machinery for the manufacture of a superior grade of flour, and is doing as successful a business as any mill of its capacity in the county.

A saw-mill was erected on Twelve Mile Creek in an early day by Jacob Leffel, who operated it very successfully for a number of

years. It stood in the southern part of the township on land owned by Charles Crook, and was destroyed by a freshet in 1876.

One of the first industries of the township was a small distillery operated by Taswell Richardson on his farm near Eel River, prior to 1840. It was a primitive affair, but supplied an average article of "tangle leg" to the settlers in the vicinity, the majority of whom appear to have been lacking the conscientious scruples of the modern prohibitionist.

In addition to the industries enumerated there have been a number of steam saw-mills in operation at different times, the largest of which was located at Hoover Station, about the year 1874. This mill was operated on a very extensive scale, and for several years manufactured as much lumber as any other mill in northern Indiana.

Village of Newburg, a paper town, situated on the east branch of Twelve Mile Creek, Section 29, Town 28 north, Range 3 east, was surveyed in the year 1838 by B. Powell for Samuel Lowman and Joel Black, proprietors. The plat shows seventeen blocks, fifty-four lots and five streets, three of which, Main, North and Spring, run north and south, and two, Poplar and Mill Streets, cross them at right angles, running east and west. The principal cause which led to the platting of the village was the desire on the part of the proprietors for a handsome profit which they thought could be realized from the sale of lots, as the advantages of the location promised much for the welfare of the future city. These expectations, however, were not realized to any great extent, and beyond a few rude dwellings and a couple of shops no improvements of any importance appear to have been attempted on the town site. The plat was subsequently abandoned, and a cultivated field is all that now remains of the once imagined metropolis.

Twelve Mile.—This little hamlet is situated in Sections 17 and 20, Town 28 north, Range 3 east, and dates its history from about the year 1852. At that time, or, perhaps, a little earlier, a saw-mill was erected in the neighborhood by Daniel Brubaker, which soon became the nucleus of quite a settlement. A postoffice was afterward established, and, some time prior to the war, one Hammond Ludders brought a stock of goods to the place and engaged in the mercantile business, which he carried on with fair success for several years. Another early merchant was Richard Ludders, and after him



A. R. Shryver

came John Walters, George Lowman, Frank Wait, J. L. Clouse, Noah Simons, Milton Enyart, Samuel Pence, James Wilson, J. S. Rannels, J. W. Eggman and T. P. Swigart. The present merchant is J. W. Eggman, who is doing a prosperous business with a general assortment of merchandise. The other business of the village is represented by a planing-mill, operated by Andrew and John Decker; wagon shop by R. J. Smith, and saw-mill by Daniel Fetrow. The following medical men have practiced their profession in the village at different times, viz.: J. C. Wait, A. H. Strode, Thomas Crook, James McKee and J. M. Morris. The present physician is Dr. H. D. Skinner, who enjoys a large and lucrative practice in the counties of Cass, Miami and Fulton.

Twelve Mile or "Hen Peck," as it is commonly called, is situated in the midst of a rich agricultural district, and is the principal trading point for a large and populous community.

Hoover, a small station on the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad, is situated near the southwest corner of the township, in Section 4, Township 27 north, Range 3 east. It is the seat of a very large and prosperous lumber trade and dates its history proper from April, 1874, at which time a plat of fourteen lots was surveyed for Riley Hoover, proprietor. Some time prior to that date, however, the large steam saw-mill, already alluded to, was located at the place for the purpose of sawing the timber on what is known as the "big woods" or "seven sections." The firm operating this mill manufactured lumber for the principal markets East and West, and did a very extensive business.

The present mill, which is one of the largest in northern Indiana, is the chief support of the village. Shortly after the completion of the railroad, J. L. Clouse came to the place and erected a large store building, which he has since occupied with a general assortment of merchandise. William Obenchain was in the goods business a short time and Willard Place bought and shipped grain very extensively for several years. There are at the present time two stores, two blacksmith and repair shops, and about the usual number of "brick pressers" found in country villages.

Churches.—The introduction of Christianity into Adams was contemporary with its first settlement, and the "voice in the wilderness" was among the pioneers, calling sinners to repentance long before any organization was in existence or house of worship erected. The

early ministers were God-fearing, good men, who preached without a salary or choir, and a bugle solo in church would have called upon the rocks and mountains to crush them. They may not have been well versed in scholastic divinity, but fired with a holy zeal in the cause of their Master, they "smote his Satanic majesty hip and thigh" wherever they found him, and did much toward counteracting the prevalent evil of the times. Rev. William M. Rayburn, a pioneer minister of the Methodist Church, visited the sparse settlements as early as 1832, and held religious services at the residence of Logan Thomas. These meetings were well attended, and served to bring the settlers together in a social as well as religious capacity. Several years later, a class was organized in the northern part of the township, under the name of Zion Methodist Episcopal Church, and among the early members were the Euyart and McHenry families. A hewed-log meeting-house was erected in Section 5, near the Fulton County line, and the organization soon became quite strong in number and influence. It has maintained an existence to the present time, but is now in a feeble condition, having lost its most active members by death and removals. The present pastor is Rev. J. J. Cooper.

Twelve Mile Christian Church.—To Elder Thomas Whitman the credit is due of sowing the first seed which, under his careful culture, germinated, and in due time developed into the Christian Church of Twelve Mile. On January 13, 1847, he brought about the organization with the following members: John Davis, Lucinda Davis, Thomas Skinner, Amelia Skinner, James Davis, Richard Skinner, Thomas Whitman and Jane Whitman. The first officers were Thomas Skinner and James Davis, deacons, and the same two, with John Johnson, trustees. The first meetings were held at the residences of Thomas Skinner and James Reed, and under the earnest and effective preaching of Elder Whitman quite a number of the early settlers united with the organization. Among these can be named: Margaret Davis, Elizabeth Davis, Margaret Reed, Nancy Reed, Rebecca Stroud, Amelia Jones, Elizabeth Jones, John Johnson, Abraham Lowman, Mary Johnson, Elmore Simons, Joseph Venters, Henrietta Venters, Joseph Lowman, Eliza M. Beck and Samuel Skinner, all of whom became members prior to 1848. During the latter year, the following persons identified themselves with the congregation: Cynthia Bockover, Joel Black, Caroline Skinner, Rebecca Belew, O.

P. Davis, Rebecca Reed, D. L. Davis, Wiley Johnson, Margaret Skinner, Sarah J. Davis, Susanna Lowman, Catherine E. Leavel and Isabell Ashworth.

Worship was conducted in private dwellings about one year, when a substantial log building was erected on land donated for the purpose by Thomas Skinner. The house stood in Section 22, and was used until 1870, when it was torn down and replaced by the present handsome frame structure. This temple of worship is 36x40 feet, has a seating capacity of 300, and represents a capital of about \$1,100. Commencing with the year 1847, the following are the names of the ministers who have held the relation of pastor of this church: Thomas Whitman, Abraham Sneethen, Nicholas Myers, John Winters, William Winegardner, Benjamin Rapp, — Buzzard, — Webster, Samuel McNeely and A. S. Culbertson.

The church has always been in a prosperous condition, and has never fallen into decay or lost its usefulness. It is on a solid basis, with a good membership, a spirit of harmony and an ability to accomplish an unlimited amount of good in the community.

Twelve Mile Center Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1883, by Rev. R. J. Smith, with a membership of about forty persons. Mr. Smith began holding meetings prior to the above date, preaching with great acceptance in the schoolhouse near Twelve Mile Village, and sometimes in the village hall. Through his earnest efforts the few Methodist families living in that vicinity were gathered into a class, and others joining soon led to the necessity of a permanent organization. This Mr. Smith accomplished, and has been serving them as pastor ever since. Worship is held in the schoolhouse, but steps are being taken toward erecting a building more in keeping with the needs of the increasing congregation. Joshua Howell is class-leader and Andrew Decker superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has a regular attendance of about fifty scholars.

Cemeteries.—"It is appointed unto all men to die," says Holy Writ, and pretty faithfully have the pioneers of Adams Township obeyed the summons.

The Skinner Grave-yard, in the eastern part of the township, was set aside for burial purposes in quite an early day, and the first person laid to rest beneath its sombre shades was Mrs. Mary Skinner, wife of Nathan Skinner. Daniel Bayless was buried here many years ago, as were also James Reed and Sallie Couch.

The Grable Cemetery, in the northern part of the township, was laid out on the land of John Grable in the early history of the country. Among the early burials in this grave-yard were Andrew Stoughton, Mrs. John Grable, and other members of the Grable family. The Dillman Cemetery, on the Dillman farm, in the southern part of the township, was used as a place of interment prior to 1845. It is now one of the principal burial places in the township, and within its precincts are sleeping many of the early pioneers of the country.

Miscellaneous Matters.—Probably the first marriage which occurred in Adams Township was that of Samuel Kelly to Sirena Cox, on the 5th of March, 1834, Rev. William M. Rayburn officiating.

The first death was that of Nancy Thomas, which occurred some time in the year 1832.

Adams has always sustained the reputation of being a peaceable and law-abiding community; yet several occurrences of a sanguinary nature have, at different times, taken place within her borders.

A man by the name of Lewis, some time during the war, became involved in a difficulty with a neighbor lady, whom he tried to beat to death with a club. Thinking he had accomplished the bloody deed, he deliberately committed suicide, by shooting himself. The woman, who had been bruised in a most shocking manner, afterward recovered.

A young man by the name of Webster committed suicide a number of years ago, by hanging, and later another suicide was committed by one John Hissong, who cut his throat with a razor.

The fatal shooting of Samuel T. Leffel by Emanuel Lowman, in the winter of 1883, is still fresh in the mind of the reader. This unfortunate deed, committed under many palliating circumstances, is the only dark spot of the kind on the fair fame of the township.

A distressing accident occurred several years ago at one of the saw-mills of the township, in which Addis L. Thomas, a most estimable citizen, lost his life. He fell into the saw, which so mangled him that death came to his relief within a few days.

During the war partisan-feeling in Adams rose to a high pitch, and as a result many unfortunate dissensions took place and much bitter feeling was engendered. At a camp-meeting in the southern part of the township an attempt was made, by some soldiers and others, to hang an erratic citizen of Logansport, in at-

tendance, who had given utterance to some treasonable sentiments. He was hurried off the ground behind a team of fast horses, and barely escaped the noose that had been gotten in readiness for him.

At a Democratic barbecue on Twelve Mile, a few years later, an episode of an entirely different nature took place. Several festive gentlemen, whose liberal use of the "oil of joy" had caused their patriotism to reach the boiling point, had a misunderstanding with the keeper of a refreshment stand, and during the melee that followed the stand and contents disappeared almost as suddenly as if the spot had been struck by a doubly loaded Kansas cyclone. For this little piece of amusement one of the participants was compelled to answer in a court of justice.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JACOB BARNHART is a son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Neff) Barnhart, both of whom were natives of Virginia and of German descent. Jacob Barnhart is a native of Franklin County, Va., where he was born September 25, 1823. He passed his youth in assisting his parents on the home-farm, and at the age of twenty began life on his own responsibility, and since then his principal occupation has been farming. His marriage with Miss Mary Fisher was solemnized January 7, 1849, she being a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Brower) Fisher, and was born April 18, 1826. Her early life was passed in Virginia, but later removed to Ohio; thence to Miami County, Ind., where she received a fair education by attending the common schools. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Barnhart are as follows; Levina A., born November 30, 1849, died April 4, 1864; Elizabeth, born March 18, 1851; George, born April 14, 1852; Maria, born November 20, 1853; Susannah, born August 8, 1855, died November 6, 1856; Henry A., born September 11, 1858; Harvey, born March 26, 1860, died June 10, 1861; an infant, born December 12, 1862, died unnamed; Emma A., born January 16, 1866, and Marvin E., born June 17, 1869. The parents belong to the German Baptist Church, of which denomination Mr. Barnhart has been a minister for twenty-four years, also an ordained elder for ten years. He has occupied various positions of trust, and has always been faithful and true to the trust imposed. He owns a good farm in Section 20, upon which he lives; he is widely known and universally liked and respected.

DANIEL BROWER, farmer, was born November 1, 1822, in Preble County, Ohio. His parents were Henry and Hannah (Dillman) Brower, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia, respectively,

and of German extraction. Daniel Brower acquired a fair education at the common schools in his native State. At the age of sixteen he came with his parents to Cass County, where he continued to remain under the parental roof until thirty-seven years of age, during which time he was principally engaged in farming. In 1852 he was elected treasurer of Miami County, Ind., creditably filling this office for one term, when he resumed farming. November 13, 1859 he was united in marriage with Mary E. Thompson, a native of Virginia, and of English extraction. Five children are the fruits of this union, namely: Margaret A., born January 21, 1861; Viola A., born June 6, 1864; Frank W., born January 22, 1867; Irvin D., born November 20, 1869, and George L., born April 5, 1872, all of whom are now living. Mr. Brower is an enterprising and industrious citizen, owns a good farm of 160 acres in Section 27, which he has acquired by industrious exertion and honest dealing. Politically he is a thorough Democrat.

J. L. CLOUSE, merchant at Hoover, is a native of Washington County, Penn.; was born March 1, 1831. His parents were William and Lydia (Leonard) Clouse, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania and of German extraction. John L. passed his boyhood days at home, receiving a common school education. At the age of eighteen he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, which occupation he followed for a period of thirty years. January, 1864, he enlisted in Company K, Forty-sixth Regiment Veteran Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. Prior to the war he was united in marriage with Miss Eliza J. Richey, a daughter of Andrew and Martha (Thompson) Richey, who were natives of Pennsylvania. Seven children were born to this union, namely: Mary E., born October 20, 1854, died September 26, 1864; Lucy B., born July 28, 1857; Ora L., born November 7, 1859; Rosa F., born November 5, 1862; Lydia B., born October 4, 1865, died August 5, 1867; John R., born February 28, 1868, and Charles W., born January 18, 1872. Mr. Clouse is among the enterprising men of Hoover, where he is engaged in general merchandising, and by strict attention to business has established a trade which requires his entire attention, and which he justly merits. He also fills the position of railway agent of the Eel River Railroad at Hoover, and holds the office of postmaster. He is a member of the G. A. R., and altogether is one of the substantial men of the county.

DAVID CONRAD, farmer, is a native of Washington County, Penn., and was born January 1, 1833. He is a son of Daniel and Sarah (Custer) Conrad, natives of Pennsylvania, and who settled with their family in Adams Township in the year 1840. Our subject received a common school education in the schools of his time, and throughout life farming has been his chief occupation. Catherine Smith became his wife December 14, 1854. She is a native of

Wayne County, Ohio, her birth occurring May 19, 1835, and a daughter of Jacob P. and Rebecca (Miller) Smith, who were natives of Ohio and Maryland, respectively, and who came to Cass County in 1852. To Mr. and Mrs. Conrad have been born nine children, namely: Theodore F., born February 24, 1856, died September 20, 1856; Frances A., born August 7, 1858; Sarah B., born October 14, 1861; George M., born February 19, 1864; Cyrus V., born January 16, 1866; Velma O., born September 24, 1868; Berdella M., born January 12, 1872; Ada P., born January 26, 1881, and an infant unnamed. Mr. Conrad owns a fine farm in Section 20, well improved and cultivated. His politics are Democratic, and he takes an active interest in public affairs and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mrs. Conrad is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They are of the best people, and highly respected as citizens in the community where they live.

ANDREW J. COX, farmer, was born in Miami County, Ohio, November 7, 1837, son of John and Mary (Hoover) Cox, who were of German extraction. Andrew J., then a small boy, came with his parents to Cass County, locating in Adams Township. Here his early years were passed in assisting his parents on the home-farm, and attending the district school. January 11, 1852, he married Miss Susannah Loman, a native of Ohio, born March 8, 1834, and a daughter of Abraham and Jane (Hughel) Loman, natives of Ohio. Four children have been the fruits of their union, whose names are: Semantha E., born May 23, 1853; Eliza J., born November 25, 1855; Mary A., born April 3, 1858, and John R., born August 16, 1860, only two of whom are now living. Mr. Cox has followed farming through life, and with good success, as his farm of 172 acres, well improved and cultivated, amply testifies, and which he has acquired by hard and honest labor. He and wife are members of the Christian Church. He is a Democrat in politics and an upright citizen, whom to know is to respect and esteem.

WILLIAM DALZELL was born on the farm he now owns, March 25, 1851, a son of Thomas and Mary (McMillen) Dalzell, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Pennsylvania. These parents immigrated to Cass County in 1835, locating on Section 29, Adams Township, where they resided until their death, living an honored and respected life. The father died December 25, 1884, the mother having preceded him February 8, 1881. They were members of the Presbyterian Church, and are buried in the Bethlehem Grave-Yard. William was reared in his native county, receiving in youth a common school education, and at the age of twenty-four began life for himself. He selected farming as his vocation through life, as did his father before him, and is the present owner of 255 acres of good farming and grazing land. Miss Isabel Dillman became his wife May 30, 1875; she is a daughter of Daniel

and Elizabeth (Aukerman) Dillman, and was born August 1, 1849. To their union four children have been born: John H., born September 14, 1876, died October 31, 1885; Dudley T., born September 15, 1880; Blanche E., born June 22, 1882, and one child which died in infancy. Mr. Dalzell is one of the county's self-made men, beginning life's battle a poor boy, and by upright dealings has acquired a competency. Mrs. Dalzell is a member of the Evangelist Church.

W. H. and S. F. DILLMAN, sons of Daniel and Elizabeth (Aukerman) Dillman, are among the most prosperous citizens of Adams Township, where they are pleasantly situated on the home-farm, which they own, and contains 160 acres of excellent land, and are engaged in farming. Daniel Dillman, the father, was born in Virginia July 21, 1804. He was married in Preble County, Ohio, March 18, 1830, and where they continued to reside until 1840, in which year they removed to Cass County, and were the first to locate in Adams Township, where they engaged in agricultural pursuits, and resided until their respective deaths. He was twice married; his first wife, the mother of our subject, who died March 21, 1859; his second wife, who was Catherine Burrows, a native of Cass County, died February 23, 1870. The father was industrious, intelligent, and highly respected, and was father of the following family: Mary M., born December 3, 1830; John H., born February 19, 1832; Aaron S., born October 5, 1834, died April 16, 1837; Elizabeth C., born July 16, 1837, died July 17, 1845; William H., born October 9, 1839; Maria V., born June 15, 1841; S. F., born February 20, 1843; Eliza L., born April 26, 1845; Lavina E., born May 20, 1847; Isabel H., born August 1, 1849, and Margaret A., born June 6, 1852. The two brothers, whose names form the subject of this notice, live together on the home-farm. S. F. is the only one married, his wife being Miss Martha J. Mitten. The brothers take an interest in all moral, educational or other enterprises that go to build up the community in which they live or benefit the condition of their fellow-men.

STEPHEN EURIT, an early settler and leading citizen of Cass County, Ind., was born April 22, 1821, in Lewis County, Va. His parents are John and Mary A. (Martin) Eurit, natives of Virginia, and were respectively of Irish and German descent. They were married in Virginia in 1819, and resided in Lewis County until 1829, in which year they immigrated to Vigo County, Ind., where they remained until 1833. During the fall of this year they removed to Cass County, where they entered 200 acres of land in Bethlehem Township, which they subsequently improved, and devoted their time and energies to farming. Our subject was raised upon his father's farm, secured a fair education, and for a number of years was engaged in teaching school in Cass and the adjoining

counties. June 19, 1847, he was married to Ellen J. Dalzell, who was born March 12, 1822, in Washington County, Penn. She is a daughter of John and Lucy (Crooks) Dalzell, and a grand-daughter of Gen. Crooks, who took a prominent part in the war of 1812. He commanded 4,000 men, organized in 1811, in western Pennsylvania; came west and built Fort Meigs, in Ohio, which was afterward attacked by Procter and gallantly defended by Maj. Croghan. Mrs. Eurit passed her early life at home, and came with her parents, in 1833, to Cass County, where she engaged for some time in teaching school. Mr. and Mrs. Eurit have been blessed by the following children: Martha, born August 25, 1848; Mary A., born November 26, 1849; Emma, born November 26, 1851, died November 5, 1854; William A., born August 5, 1853, died October 13, 1854; Fannie, born September 10, 1855, died January 4, 1879; Ida M., born August 14, 1857; Alice, born March 16, 1859, died October 3, 1872; and Charles M., born December 20, 1861. Mr. Eurit is the owner of 260 acres of well improved land, upon which are good substantial buildings. He is the architect of his own fortune, which he has accumulated by his own industry. He held the office of township trustee for a number of years with the best of satisfaction. He is a Republican in politics, and himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1854 Mr. Eurit moved to Iowa, but, owing to the death of two of his children in their new home, he returned to Cass County in October of the same year.

JAMES EVANS is a native of Clinton County, Ohio, born September 7, 1834, the fourth child in a family of twelve children born to James and Nancy (West) Evans, natives of Kentucky and Ohio, respectively. They moved to Wabash County, Ind., in 1851; thence a year later to Cass County, settling in Adams Township. James, our subject, received but an ordinary education, being engaged from childhood at work upon the farm, and has followed farming all his life. In the fall of 1857 he went to Henry County, Ind., where, on April 1, 1858, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Current, a native of Taylor County, Va., born June 8, 1836, and a daughter of Abraham J. and Elizabeth (Lake) Current, natives of Virginia, and who came to Henry County in 1837. Seven children have blessed this union, whose names are: Isabel, born April 27, 1860; Abraham J., born October 29, 1862; Benson W., born May 22, 1865; Lizzie J., born February 6, 1867; Isam E., born October 16, 1873, and Alfred, born October 6, 1875, all of whom are now living. In April, 1879, Mr. Evans removed from Henry County, Ind., to Adams Township, and settled where he now lives, and where he owns a fine farm, well improved and under good cultivation, which he has earned by hard work, self-denial and judicious management. He held the office of justice of the peace four years. Politically he is a strong Democrat, and is an A. F. & A. M.

EDWARD FAHL, farmer, was born in Pennsylvania in 1829, eldest of a family of nine children born to George and Mary Fahl, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German extraction. Our subject was reared by his parents, with whom he came, at the age of thirteen, to Huntington County, Ind. Here, in January, 1860, he was united in marriage with Catherine Kusmal, a native of Germany, born in 1841. They began life together on a farm in Huntington County, where they lived until 1868, when they removed to Miami, Ind., and continued to live until 1877, in which year they removed to Cass County and purchased their present farm of 160 acres, which is well improved, and where he still resides. Mr. and Mrs. Fahl are members of the German Reformed Church, and the parents of the following living children: Sarah, born February 24, 1862; Mary, born January 7, 1866; John, born June 26, 1869; Susan, born December 6, 1875; William, born May 27, 1879; Amanda, born August 19, 1872; George F., born November 8, 1882. Mr. Fahl in politics affiliates with the Democratic party, and is known as an industrious and upright citizen.

JAMES P. FERGUSON was born in the township where he now lives, January 1, 1838. He is one of ten children, namely: Thomas, Mary, Sarah, Richard W., Elizabeth, John M., James P., Sebastian C. and two dying in infancy, born to Richard and Phoebe A. (Payne) Ferguson, both natives of Franklin County, Va., and of English descent. They came to Cass County in 1833, and located near Logansport, where they resided for a number of years, and then removed to Adams Township. James P. was reared on his father's farm, and acquired a fair education in youth by making most of his opportunities. After attending the Logansport Seminary two terms, he began teaching in his native township, which he continued for several terms with more than ordinary success. On November 26, 1863, he was united in marriage with Miss Maria V. Dillman, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Aukerman) Dillman, appropriate mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume. She was born in Adams Township June 15, 1841, and presented her husband with six children: Oscar B., born December 13, 1865; Luman W., born March 4, 1868; Henry D., born November 24, 1869; Sylvia M., born February 1, 1872; Cora D., born December 24, 1874, and Ella M., born August 21, 1876, all of whom are now living. Mr. Ferguson has been principally engaged in farming throughout life, and now owns a good farm in Section 32, upon which is one of the best residences of the township. He began life poor, and attributes his success in life to proper economy and industry. He is a member of the Masonic order and a firm advocate of the principles of the Republican party.

JOHN GRABLE, one of the old and prominent citizens of Cass County, is a native of Washington County, Penn., where he

was born October 18, 1804. He is the fourth son of a family of eleven children born to Jonathan and Catherine (Barkhammer) Grable, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. Our subject was reared by his parents; his education is only an ordinary one, being acquired in the primitive schools of his times. At the age of seventeen he began to learn the tanner's trade, and followed the same for four years. In 1827 he removed to Jefferson County, Ohio, where he lived until 1836, in which year he removed to Carroll County; thence to Summit County; subsequently, in 1846, to Cass County, Ind., and located on the farm where he now lives, and shared in the toils and hardships and privations of a pioneer life. December 24, 1824, he was joined in marriage with Miss Anna Carson, a native of Washington County, Penn., born July 22, 1807, and a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Gibson) Carson, natives of Pennsylvania. Twelve children blessed this union, whose names are: Joram, born August 9, 1825, died June 28, 1859; Maria, born November 9, 1826, died May 28, 1864; Jonathan, born March 2, 1829, died October 15, 1831; John C., born November 11, 1830; Julia A., born October 24, 1832, was married to S. G. Conrad, February 26, 1857, and died February 13, 1863; Mandane, born August 12, 1835, was married to W. C. Bennett October 15, 1858; Samantha, born December 12, 1838, died January 10, 1841; Mary, born April 29, 1841, died April 1, 1842; Salome, born January 14, 1843, was married to F. M. Lunsford April 18, 1867, and died January 14, 1874; Isabel F., born August 23, 1845, was married, November 19, 1868, to Charles T. Lunsford, and died August 11, 1871; Luzarba, born November 23, 1847, died August 5, 1864; and Maude M., born November 1, 1850, was married to John O. Winegardner August 26, 1869. Mrs. Grable was a true wife and mother, and departed this life November 17, 1866. Mr. Grable began life in an humble way, and by his industry, economy and good management has acquired a valuable farm of 236 acres, located in Sections 7 and 8, Adams Township, where he is now enjoying the evening of life, and bids fair to live many years, and thus fulfill the wishes of his many friends. Politically he is a Republican. His farm is now successfully managed by his son John, with whom he lives, and who was married on June 12, 1862, to Miss Jane Dalzell, a native of Cass County, born July 30, 1842. To their union four children have been born, viz.: Nora E., born September 6, 1863; Schuyler C., born September 24, 1867; John E., born July 22, 1870; and Joram, born October 6, 1872.

LEVI H. HOSLER, lumber dealer at Hoover, was born in Richland County, Ohio, April 2, 1840. He was reared in his native State, attending the common schools, from which he obtained a fair education. At the age of twenty he enlisted for the late war in Company F, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Vol-

unteer Infantry, where he served until the close of the war, receiving an honorable discharge. Returning from the war he removed to Noble County, Ind., where he was engaged in the lumber business until 1884, since which time he has been located at Hoover, where he formed a partnership and is doing a good business. Their saw-mill is one of the largest in the county, and they have established an extensive lumber-yard, manufacturing principally railroad lumber. Mr. Hosler began life with little or no capital, but has worked his way, by his own efforts, to his present prominent position as a business man. He chose for his wife Miss Abigail Bachelder, a native of Ohio, and born of Scotch descent. Four children have blessed this union: Ellen, Daniel E., William E. and George L. Mr. Hosler is a member of the G. A. R. and a first-class citizen.

WILLIAM B. KINNAMAN, farmer, was born in Cass County, Ind., May 9, 1832, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Bennett) Kinnaman, who were natives of North Carolina and Pennsylvania, respectively. Thomas Kinnaman was a pioneer of the Hoosier State, he having settled in Clinton Township, Cass County, in the fall of 1829. William B. was raised on his parents' farm, receiving but a common schooling in his youth. On attaining his majority he began to do for himself, and at the age of twenty-three he went to Kansas, remaining four years, at the end of which time he returned to his native county. December 24, 1862, he married Lucy A. Short, a native of Indiana, born May 4, 1844, and a daughter of Jacob and Anna (Pride) Short, natives of Delaware. Their union has been fruitful in the birth of five children: Charles E., born January 28, 1863; Frances E., born May 2, 1864, died February 22, 1865; John G., born October 20, 1868; William L., born November 28, 1870, and Anna B., born June 1, 1882. Mr. Kinnaman began life poor, but, by his own efforts, he has secured a good farm and has established a reputation as an honorable and upright citizen. Politically he is a Democrat, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mrs. Kinnaman is an honored member of the Christian Church.

MRS. SARAH A. LEFFEL, a native of Brown County, Ohio, was born December 13, 1837; is a daughter of Joseph and James (Veal) Burdsall, natives of New Jersey. When quite young she came to Miami County, Ind., where she received a common education. April 28, 1855, she was united in marriage with Jesse Reece, by whom she is the mother of the following children: Scott, born January 21, 1856; Matilda J., born December 14, 1857; Joseph F., born January 7, 1860; Mary E., born July 31, 1862, now deceased. Mr. Reece departed this life in October, 1864. On December 2, 1869, Mrs. Reece was married to William Leffel, a native of Franklin County, Va., born October 29, 1810, and a son of Samuel and Dorothy (Miller) Leffel, natives of Virginia. One child was born to this marriage, Harry G., born April 18, 1876. Mr. Leffel came to

Cass County in the year of 1833. He was an honorable and upright citizen, a man respected and admired for his many sterling qualities of both heart and mind, and his death, which occurred May 24, 1886, was a cause for great regret among his neighbors and friends. Since his death Mrs. Leffel has continued to reside on the home-farm, which is regarded as one of the best in the township.

DAVID MOSS, an old and respected citizen of Cass County, and a resident of Adams Township, was born in Union County, Ind., November 23, 1817. His parents were William and Elizabeth (Librook) Moss, both natives of Franklin County, Va., and of English and German descent, respectively. They removed to Union County, Ind., in the early part of the present century and engaged in farming. Our subject was reared to manhood's estate on his father's farm, receiving only such education in youth as the common schools of that early day afforded. August 31, 1840, he was wedded to Miss Mary Brown, by whom he is the father of six children: Sarah, born October 7, 1842; Elizabeth, born June 10, 1844 (deceased); Louis, born August 8, 1846; Aaron, born July 5, 1848; William, born July 20, 1851, and Lavina, born January 5, 1854. August 21, 1854, the wife and mother died, and June 21, 1855, Mr. Moss was united in marriage with Margaret Shidler, a daughter of David and Rebecca (Landis) Shidler. This union has been blessed with four children: Abraham, born November 29, 1856; John, born May 24, 1859; Alfred, born July 11, 1861, and Rebecca, born January 5, 1868. Mr. Moss has been a successful farmer all his life, now owning a fine farm of well improved land, located on Section 33. Throughout life he has been an industrious and upright citizen and enjoys the high regard of all who know him. Politically he is a Democrat. Mrs. Moss is a member of the German Baptist Church.

ALLEN OBENCHAIN, an old and respected resident of Adams Township, is a native of Botetourt County, Va., born September 17, 1821, one of fourteen children born to John and Elizabeth (Stair) Obenchain, natives of Virginia, where they lived until they came to Indiana in 1837, settling in Tippecanoe County. Our subject was reared on a farm in his native county, receiving a common school education, and at the age of seventeen came with his parents to this State. In 1841 he came to Cass County, where he was engaged in threshing wheat and operated the first threshing machine that was introduced in the county. August 1, 1848, he married Eliza Obenchain, a native of Clark County, Ohio, born September 25, 1828, and a daughter of Thomas and Susan (Chapman) Obenchain, natives of Virginia. By this union he is the father of twelve children: An infant, which died unnamed; Thomas E., born July 13, 1850, died September 21, 1857; Martha J., born August 10, 1852; Charles P., born June 16, 1854,

died May 15, 1856; William A., born October 30, 1856; Allen B., born June 28, 1858, died March 29, 1860; George W., born January 22, 1860; John E., born May 28, 1862, died June 3, 1872; Henry G., born May 14, 1864, died November 17, 1865; Elder F., born February 12, 1867; Ginevra L., born September 29, 1869, and Elmer F., born July 13, 1872, died March 11, 1873. Mr. Obenchain has passed the greater portion of his life thus far engaged in agricultural pursuits, in which he has been successful, now owning two good farms in Adams Township, which have been secured entirely by himself and wife, and, what is far more desirable and commendable, an honest name and unblemished reputation. Himself and wife are members of the Christian Church, and he is a Democrat in politics.

JOHN B. RUSH is a native of Preble County, Ohio, and was born August 11, 1846. His parents, Cornelius and Barbara (Brower) Rush, were natives of Ohio, and came to Cass County in 1848. John B. was reared upon the farm by his parents, receiving the advantages of a good education, and was most successfully engaged in teaching school for a period of eight years. May 19, 1870, he married Frances A. Tanquary, a native of Ohio, born December 7, 1846, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Shackelford) Tanquary, natives of Ohio. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Although Mr. Rush started in life a poor boy, he now owns an excellent farm in Section 6, and is looked upon as one of the substantial citizens of Adams Township. He is a Republican in politics, taking an active interest for his party.

JOHN C. SKINNER, farmer, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, August 13, 1821. His parents, Thomas and Amelia (Cox) Skinner, natives of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively, were among the early settlers of the Buckeye State. In the year of 1837 they removed from Ohio to Cass County, locating in Adams Township, and engaged in farming. John C. passed his youth and early manhood assisting his father upon the farm, his education being such as he could get by attending the common schools of that early day. At the age of twenty-two he began to do for himself, and for a time was engaged in saw-milling. He was married, at the age of twenty-five, to Miss Hannah Crooks, who died in the year of 1862. In 1869 he was united in marriage with Sarah Han, who departed this life July 11, 1876, and on March 20, 1878, he was married to Fannie Bell, a daughter of Robert and Alice (Hance) Bell. Mrs. Skinner was born September 15, 1847. To Mr. Skinner's first marriage were born three children: Fannie E., born October 29, 1850, died September 1, 1876; Richard T., born September 8, 1852, died November 1, 1876, and Wesley J., born October 10, 1858, died March 6, 1877. By his second marriage two children were born: Walter M., born December 1, 1869, and Edith

P., born August 18, 1873, and died May 13, 1875. Mr. Skinner began life a poor man, but, by diligence, economy and good management, he now owns one of the best farms in Adams Township, upon which are many valuable improvements. He and wife are members of the Christian Church, and are universally respected.

THOMAS H. SKINNER, farmer, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, November 21, 1836, and is a son of Thomas and Amelia (Cox) Skinner, pioneers of Cass County. Thomas H. is one of the leading men of Adams Township. He was raised to hard work upon his father's farm, secured a fair education from the common schools, and at the age of twenty-four years began life for himself as a farmer. March 21, 1861, he was married to Sarah A. Bockover. She is a native of Cass County, born August 24, 1842, and a daughter of John and Harriet (Simmons) Bockover, natives of Ohio, coming to Cass County in 1838. The children born to their union are Olive A., born April 26, 1862; Albert W., born January 21, 1864; Ida M., born December 13, 1865; Florence M., born December 24, 1867; Amanda E., born February 18, 1870; Fred H., born November 28, 1873; Eva M., born November 4, 1878, and Jessie V., born August 29, 1881, three of whom are now deceased. Mr. Skinner owns a good farm, well improved, and devotes his attention to agricultural pursuits. He is a Republican, but has never aspired to any political prominence. He and wife are connected with the Christian Church.

H. D. SKINNER, M. D., was born in Cass County, Ind., November 21, 1854, son of Richard C. and Elizabeth (Conrad) Skinner, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania, respectively, and of German descent. Subject was reared on a farm, and attended the district school until sixteen years old, when he began teaching during the winter and attending the school at Logansport in the summer. At the age of twenty-four, in accordance with his desire, he began the study of medicine under Drs. Fitch and Coleman, continuing three years, at the expiration of which time he entered the Indiana Medical College, at Indianapolis, Ind., and graduated March 31, 1881. He returned to Twelve Mile, where he engaged in the practice of his profession, and has remained there ever since. September 15, 1882, he married Miss Sarah A. Williams, a daughter of John and Christenia (Keplinger) Williams, both of whom were natives of Indiana. To their union two children have been born: Roscoe, born in June, 1883, and Daniel Otto, born in September, 1884. The Doctor started in life without any financial assistance, but through his energy and ability has secured a large practice and a good home. He is a member of the fraternity of Odd Fellows, and is now serving his second term as township trustee. In politics he is a Republican, and is a man of thorough and energetic business qualifications, and is held in high esteem by all.

ESAU WOODHOUSE, farmer, was born in Cass County, Ind., June 27, 1835, eldest of six children born to Philip and Sarah (Hoover) Woodhouse, who were among the early settlers of Cass County, they coming from Ohio. Esau Woodhouse was raised on the farm of his parents, received a fair education when a boy, and when twenty-one years old engaged in farming on his own responsibility. He is an enterprising and industrious citizen, owns a good well improved farm, located in Section 27, Adams Township, and is a staunch Democrat in politics. He was united in marriage with Susan J. Kingry March 2, 1859. Mrs. Woodhouse is a native of Franklin County, Va., born October 1, 1838. Six children have resulted from this union: Minerva F., born January 28, 1860; Henry T., born August 21, 1862; Laura B., born December 22, 1865, died September 8, 1866; Sarah E., born March 4, 1868; Urilla A., born April 17, 1872, and Mirttie L., born April 12, 1876. The parents are members of the Christian Church, and are respected by all who know them.

HENRY WOODHOUSE, farmer, was born in Adams Township, Cass Co., Ind., December 29, 1836. He is a son of Philip and Sarah (Hoover) Woodhouse, natives of Ohio, but removed to to Cass County in the fall of 1834. Our subject received only a common schooling, and, until twenty years old, assisted his parents on the home-farm. September 4, 1857, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Cox, a daughter of William Cox, of Cass County. To this union one child was born, Mary E., born October 11, 1858, and died July, 1860. September 8, 1861, his wife, Sarah, died, and again, October 15, 1863, he married Lydia Abbott, a native of Cass County, born July 7, 1839. Two children were born to this marriage: Huldah M., born September 18, 1864, died December 18, 1875, and Arthur D., born June 13, 1866, and died the following December. Mr. Woodhouse is one of the substantial men of Adams Township; beginning life in very moderate circumstances, by good management and industry has accumulated a fine farm, located in Section 27, and where known he is highly respected.



G. E. Ross

CHAPTER IX.

BETHLEHEM TOWNSHIP—LOCATION—FIRST SETTLERS—LAND ENTRIES—
PIONEER LIFE—WILD GAME—IMPROVEMENTS—RELIGIOUS HISTORY,
ETC.—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BETHLEHEM lies in the northern part of Cass County and embraces all of Congressional Township 28 north, Range 2 west. Its boundaries are Fulton County on the north, Adams Township on the east, and the townships of Clay and Harrison on the south and west, respectively. The general surface of the county is level, and the greater part was originally covered with dense forests of the finest timber, walnut, poplar, maple, beech, elm and the different species of oak predominating. A portion of the township was at one time quite low and marshy, but by a successful system of drainage all the waste lands have been reclaimed, and Bethlehem now presents as fine and as well developed agricultural region as is to be found in Cass County. The soil is a black loam, sand-mixed in some localities, and of great depth and fertility. It rests on an impervious clay subsoil and is rich in plant food, as is attested by the fact that all the fruits and cereals indigenous to this latitude are sure of certain growth and large returns.

The only water course of any importance is the west branch of the Twelve Mile Creek, which rises near the central part of the township and flows a southeasterly direction through Sections 15, 16, 22, 23 and 25, crossing the eastern boundary about one mile and a quarter north of the Clay Township line. This stream affords a natural drainage for a large area of territory and it was on lands adjacent to the same that many of the early settlers located their homes.

Agriculture is and always has been the principal occupation of the citizens of Bethlehem, and in point of buildings and general improvements the farms of this township will compare favorably with those of any other division of the county. On every hand may be seen the comfortable residences, commodious barns and other evidences of thrift which go to show that the farmers of

Bethlehem^m are a prosperous and contented people. Stock-raising has engaged the attention of many of the citizens of late years, and as the country seems peculiarly adapted to the business it promises, at no distant day, to become an important industry.

Settlement.—Prior to the year 1830 no permanent settlement had been attempted on any portion of the territory embraced within the present limits of Bethlehem Township. In that year, however, a man by the name of Shore, acting as scout and Indian trader, visited the country, but took no steps toward improvements of any kind, his business being, exclusively, that of traffic. The first permanent settler was Mr. John R. Hinton, who moved from Putnam County and fixed his abode upon the southeast quarter of Section 23 some time during the summer of 1830. He purchased his land from the Government in 1833, and was a resident of the township a number of years. He subsequently moved to Miami Township, and later to the State of Nebraska, where his death occurred a few years ago.

The next year followed that distinguished citizen, Gen. Richard Crooks, who settled in part of what is now known as the Bookwalter and Leffel farms, near the eastern boundary of the township. Gen. Crooks had emigrated from Washington County, Penn. He was an energetic, brave man, and a man of more than ordinary intellectual abilities. Serving under Gen. Harrison during the war of 1812 he won the rank of brigadier-general. His abilities and experience, coupled with the privations and hardships while a soldier, combined to make him a fit leader, as he virtually was, in the settlement, organization and development of the township. In 1831 came also Joel Martin, who settled on the farm owned at the present time by Arthur Leffel. He was a man of mark in the early history of Bethlehem, and remained in the township until 1854, at which time he moved to Laporte County, where he died later. William Foy came to the township as early as 1832, and located a home on what is now known as the Samuel Metzker farm. Early in 1833 John Dalzell, son-in-law of Gen. Crooks, and also from Washington County, Penn., settled on the farm now owned and occupied by his son John A. Dalzell. Another son, Robert Dalzell, resides in the township a short distance north of Metea village. Jerry Skelton was an early settler, and chose for his home a part of the Krider farm, upon which he lived for a short time. He subse-

quently sold to Henry Krider, father of Isaiah Krider, and moved to other parts. Josiah Skelton, brother of Jerry, came about the same time, and located the farm now occupied by Edward King. The Skeltons came as early as 1833, and before the close of that year several other men and their families became residents of the township; among them was John Eurit, who moved from Lewis County, Va., and laid claim to what is now known as the Abshire farm. His son, Stephen Eurit, came with him, and can be appropriately termed an early settler, although living at the present time in Adams Township. Noah Martin came as early as 1833, and settled on the farm owned at the present time by Samuel Williamson; and prior to 1834 a Mr. Bailey was living on the Sylvester Conkling farm, in Section 26. In 1834 came Eli and Peter Demoss, who settled in Section 15, on the Penrose and Buchanan farms, respectively, and Josiah Powell, who located where his son now lives near the village of Metea.

Among those who came in 1835 were George M. Smith, on the place now occupied by Lewis Brown; James Miles, in the same neighborhood; W. Carter and William Steward, whose places of settlement were not learned. Prominent among those whose arrival antedates 1837, was David Williamson, who settled on the northwest quarter of Section 27; John Hughes, where John Dalzell now lives, and Thomas Bennett, who secured a home in the southeastern part of the township.

John Gilliland moved from Adams Township in an early day, and settled the place now owned by Ira Krider, and about the year 1836 a man by the name of Guy made some improvements near the Presbyterian Church, in Section 26. John Conn came to the township prior to 1838, and located near the Dalzell settlement, and about that date, or perhaps a little later, James Hensley purchased from Eli Demoss what is now known as the Penrose farm. Thomas McMillen, William Reed, James McMillen and James Troutman were living in the township prior to 1838, as were doubtless many others whose date of settlement could not be ascertained. Among those appearing soon after 1837, and deserving of special mention, were Reuben Perry, John Yund (who is still living), James Buchanan (who came in 1839, and settled on the farm now the home and estate of his son, James M. Buchanan), David H. Conrad, Dr. A. B. Buchanan, John Ferguson, James McClung, Andrew Long, Alfred Guy, Garvin Black, Benjamin Enyart, Albert Hodges and

others. The following, additional to those mentioned, came to the township from time to time, and can be appropriately classed with the pioneers of Bethlehem: James Piercy, William Crooks, Ebenezer Bridge, William Skelton, William McIntosh, David Flinn, Lewis Crain, Samuel Ward, George W. Miller, Daniel Scott, D. S. Chestnut and S. G. Sperry, the majority of whom entered lands and obtained patents for the same prior to the year 1840.

Land Entries.—The land of Bethlehem Township was "put upon the market" in 1832, and the first entries were made the same year by John Dalzell, in Section 23, John Ewing, Section 24, and Michael Shaw, Section 23. The following year entries were made in Section 23 by John R. Hinton, and in Section 24 by John Gilliland. During the years 1834-35 the following persons entered tracts in various parts of the township, to wit: Alfred Willis, J. Blackburn, Samuel F. Dodd, William Rodgers, Albert Hodges, S. G. Sperry, James McClung, G. M. Smith, William Nees, Abner Bailey, Chas. Todd, Joel Martin, James Henry, Jeremiah Skelton, Wm. McIntosh, George G. Murphy, Mary Hubbell, John Martin, E. H. Gaylord, B. Westlake, Nathan Gillum, Samuel Ward, Geo. W. Miller, H. A. Johnson, John Hornady, William Smith, John Sutton, Isaac Kerlin, D. S. Chestnut and Daniel Scott.

Other entries prior to 1837 were made by Chas. Polk, Peter Demoss, O. M. Spencer, Sydney Williams, Samuel Crowell, J. K. Place, John Trimble, Jacob Kuns, William Carter, J. H. Bard, Wm. Redd, Joseph Galbreath, Abraham Cline, Wm. Hughes, M. McMinneman, John W. Shannon, John Banta, Henry Banta, Samuel Anderson, Morris Lancaster, Daniel Snivley, David Lary, Jacob Taylor, Benjamin Powell, Oliver Cromwell, John Williamson, George Harland, William Hinton, Noah Moore, William Myers, Daniel Fuller, L. Shoemaker, C. J. Todd, William Hunter and Joseph Douglass.

Pioneer Life.—For many years during the early history of Bethlehem, the pioneers' life was by no means an enviable one. Their trials were numerous and the obstacles they were obliged to undergo would discourage the bravest-hearted of the present day. Many of the earliest settlers "squatted" upon their lands, being too poor to pay the entry price until after the harvest of the first or second crop. Money was very scarce, and people were often enforced to resort to barter in order to effect exchanges. The comparative demand and supply regulated the price of all articles; a

yard of calico was worth so many pounds of butter; a deer skin was worth so much sugar or coffee, and an ax represented the value of so many bushels of potatoes. Sheep were early introduced, and those that were not killed by the wolves supplied wool, which was taken very often by the backwoods mother, and washed, rolled, carded, woven into cloth, cut and made into suits, without once leaving the house where it was clipped from the sheep. The settlers brought nothing with them but what the necessities of the situation demanded. One wagon generally sufficed to bring the family, household furniture, farming implements and frequently two or three months' supplies. It requires no great amount of consideration to conclude that luxuries, or even comforts, could find no place in such an outfit, and so the pioneer, after constructing a shelter for his family, found his skill and ingenuity taxed to the utmost in order to supply the deficiency.

It was necessary to manufacture tables, chairs and bedsteads before they could be used, and some of the most striking incidents of backwoods life are founded upon the almost universal dearth of ordinary comforts. A section of a good sized log, smoothed with a common chopping ax, and furnished with a rough back, or often without a back, served as a seat or settee for the family, while the bedsteads were often made by boring a hole in the cabin wall, in which rested one end of a long pole, the other end being supported by a forked stick driven into the ground. Upon this were placed impromptu slats, supported by one side of the cabin and this rail, and upon this structure the bed, made of dried leaves, hay or straw, was placed. This composed the beds of many of the early settlers; and though scarcely "as soft as downy pillows are," sufficed until more elaborate accommodations could be provided. A few nails and some glass and hardware were occasionally brought in by some well-to-do immigrant or thoughtful pioneer, but the other picture had its counterpart in almost every settlement in the county. But with such inconveniences the people, many of whom had known something of refinement in older communities, had no time for repining or melancholy, and it is often said by those who survive to the present, that they seemed to enjoy themselves more then than today. In a community where "the richest were poor and the poor lived in abundance," there was no chance for the growth of caste, and families for miles around were linked together as one neighborhood

by the social customs of the times, which, in the spirit of true democracy, drew the lines of moral worth alone. The amusements of the people, taking their character from the general surroundings, were here chiefly adapted to the masculine taste. Hunting and fishing were always liberally rewarded, while log-rollings, raisings, the occasional holiday, with its scrub horse race, wrestling match, jumping or quoit-pitching, afforded entertainment that never lost its zest. The women of those days ate not the bread of idleness. They were, indeed, the helpmates of father, brother and husband, and nowhere in the world did man prove such an unbalanced, useless machine as the unmarried pioneer in this western wild. While man, with masterful energy, conquered the difficulties and asserted his sovereignty over the unsubdued wilderness, it was woman's hand that turned its asperities into blessings, and made conquered nature the handmaid of civilization. To card, spin, dye and weave were accomplishments that all women possessed. Housekeeping was crowded into the smallest possible space, and the preparation of linen, linsey woolsey and stocking yarn, with their adaptation to the wants of the family, became, to vary the catechism, the chief end of woman. About these homely industries gathered all the pride of womanly achievement, the mild dissipations of early society and the hopes of a future competence, a social foundation of which the proud structure of this great commonwealth bears eloquent testimony. Pioneer customs and habits have passed away with the times and circumstances that gave them birth. Although the early settler possessed some characteristics repellent to refined ideas and modern culture, yet in their social intercourse with each other they displayed those exemplary traits of character which might well be esteemed a bright legacy to a more advanced age.

If they deviated from the strict rules of morality, and indulged themselves in habits and excesses which have been discarded by progressive civilization as enervating and ruinous, they still retained those estimable virtues which are the tokens of a generous and sympathetic people.

Unpretentious, they tendered whatever of hospitality their houses afforded, and were assiduous in their efforts to provide for those whom chance brought within the circle of their charities. Affectation had no place in the cordial entertainment tendered visitor or stranger, and self-seeking was never the incentive which prompt-

ed their open-doored hospitality. Their whole lives were the grand, simple poems of rugged, toilsome duty, bravely and uncomplainingly done, and the examples of their industry and the results of their arduous struggles are among the richest legacies to a grateful posterity.

The Game.—The early settler in Cass County, though deprived of any near source of supplies, found no difficulty in supporting himself and family. Deer were found in great abundance, and the backwoodsman experienced but little difficulty, even if not an adept in the use of the rifle, to kill all he needed without leaving the precincts of his cabin. Large droves of these animals were seen in the woods, and the pioneer, who was in the habit of carrying his gun wherever he went, need not spend much time in the special duty of providing meat for his family. Turkeys were found in unlimited numbers, and no cabin was deprived of this delicacy. Wild geese, cranes and ducks were found in great profusion along the ponds and water courses, while squirrels and other small game were hardly deemed worth the ammunition required to kill them. The wild hog, a gaunt, long-legged species, which had escaped from older settlements and run wild in the course of nature, were at one time almost as plentiful as the regular game of the region. These were not as desirable eating as the domestic hog, but they furnished a variety in the fare, and their hides, it is said, were very serviceable, when properly dressed, to patch the harness or make a collar. They were often hunted for sport. Wolves, however, were better for the purpose, while their scalps brought in a very respectable revenue. They were very plentiful, and of a cowardly nature, though their howling at night did not tend to impress the hearer with their friendly disposition. In the winter, when driven to desperation with hunger, or attracted to the cabin by the scent of food, the inmates could distinguish their footsteps about the door and hear their vicious snapping at each other. Other wild animals, both numerous and ferocious, infested the forests, but as population increased they fell before the hunters' rifles or stealthily departed to safer retreats.

Improvements.—One of the earliest improvements in Bethlehem, and one of the principal factors which induced immigration here, was the Michigan road, which runs through the township in a northeasterly direction. "As a general business thoroughfare, it was

one of the most valuable improvements of its day, opening up a line of trade that tended, perhaps, most largely to develop the vast natural resources of the county." Along this highway were located some of the first improvements of the township, and its influence on the subsequent development of the country were very marked.

In 1835 or 1836 a hotel was built on this road, near the southern boundary of the township, by John Guy, who subsequently sold out to James G. Cox. The building was a double-cabin, and for a number of years was a favorite stopping-place for the traveling public. James Troutman kept a tavern near the Jacob Powell farm, as early as 1840, and later, in the same building, Jesse Conn. A Mr. Lumbert and Joseph Powland entertained such travelers as saw fit to accept their hospitalities. Another on the Michigan road, known as the "Seven Mile House," was kept by Wilson Booth, who opened it about the year 1860. Previous to that date Joseph Penrose kept hotel at his residence, near the northern boundary of the county, and passers-by, who made his house a stopping-place, pronounced it one of the best places for entertainment between Logansport and Rochester.

The first person to engage in the milling business in Bethlehem was John R. Hinton, who, as early as 1839, erected a saw-mill on Twelve Mile Creek, which he operated with fair success for several years. Aside from this, there have been no other industries of any importance in the township.

Organization.—Bethlehem Township was organized March 7, 1836, and named by Mr. Dalzell in memory of a village or township of that name in Pennsylvania, his native State. The organization was effected at a settler's cabin which stood on the Williamson farm, and the first justice of the peace elected was John R. Hinton. The names of other early officers were not learned.

Religious History.—Prominent among the influences necessary to the highest social progress in a new country are the church and school. Whatever success the individuals lacking these influences may achieve, a community can never prosper without them. The early settlements were considerably scattered, and it was for some time a difficult task to get more than two or three families together for religious services. The pioneer preachers were men of homely address, but were wonderfully effective in their self-denying earnestness. They visited from cabin to cabin, exhorting, counseling, re-

proving, as occasion might demand, and in every home were welcomed guests. The first religious society in the township and the oldest in the county outside of Logansport is the

Bethlehem Methodist Episcopal Church, which dates its history from the year 1831. The organization was brought about by the earnest labors of Rev. Samuel Cooper, who visited the neighborhood from time to time, and held public worship at the residence of Joel Martin. Among the early members of the class were Joel Martin and wife, Richard Crooks and wife, John Eurit and wife, Mary Gilliland, Edward Gilliland, Henry L. Thomas and wife, Stephen Eurit, Lucy Dalzell, David H. Conrad and wife, and others. Meetings were held principally at the dwellings of Messrs. Martin, Crooks and Eurit, until 1847, at which time a log building was erected on ground donated by Mr. Eurit, in Section 24. This house was a comfortable structure, and was used as a place of worship until 1860. In that year the present building was erected, at a cost of about \$1,200. It is a frame house, 35x50 feet in size, and stands near the spot occupied by the original building. Among the early pastors of the church are remembered Amasa Johnson, B. Westlake, Miles Huffaker, Enoch Holdstock, Richard Newton, Daniel F. Strite, Jacob Colclazer and J. C. Metsker. The preachers, since about 1853, have been the following: J. S. Hetfield, B. Webster, P. Stevens, — Calvert, J. C. White, H. J. Lacey, L. Roberts, W. J. Vigus, J. C. Metsker, Samuel Lamb, Mr. Lakin, William Comstock, V. M. Beamer, J. B. Birt, P. Carland, James Leonard, C. E. Disbro, R. J. Pariot, W. R. Jordan, F. A. Robinson, J. Johnston, J. H. Ford, G. H. Hill, I. J. Smith. The present incumbent is Rev. George Work. The officers of the church at the present time are Stephen Eurit, Arthur Leffel, John Dalzell, Martin Collett and Isaiah Krider, trustees; Lewis Brown and Robert F. McKee, stewards; and Stephen Eurit and R. F. McKee, class-leaders. The church is in a very prosperous condition, and has a membership numbering about 110 persons. The Sunday-school, under the efficient superintendency of Alonzo Cover, is accomplishing a good work in the community.

Bethlehem Presbyterian Church.—The early history of this organization is involved in considerable obscurity, as the first records were burned several years ago. It was organized, however, about the year 1841, at the Hinton Schoolhouse, and among the original

members were James M. Buchanan, Mary Buchanan, David Williamson, Clarissa Williamson, Thomas McMillen and wife, Thomas Dalzell and wife, John Dalzell and wife, and a Mr. Young and wife. Meetings were held at the schoolhouses and, not unfrequently, at private residences and a blacksmith shop, until about the year 1845, when the present frame temple of worship, situated on the Michigan road, in Section 29, was erected. The building is 30x40 feet in size, and has a comfortable audience room, capable of seating 300 persons. The church was organized by Rev. James Buchanan, who ministered to the little congregation for some time. Another early pastor was Rev. John Houston, after whom came several whose names were not learned. Among the pastors since 1860 were the following: Robert Irwin, Mr. Wright, David Todd, John Branch, — Lee, — Long, B. L. Adams, L. G. McNutt and A. Y. Moore.

The present officers of the church are Nathaniel Tilton, Levi Horn and Boyd Buchanan, elders; Dr. A. M. Buchanan, George Yund, James Buchanan, trustees. John Yund is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which is in good condition and well attended.

Spring Creek Baptist Church was organized in 1885, by Revs. Dunham and A. E. Babcock, the latter at the time being missionary of the Weasaw Creek Association. The original membership was few in number, and the first meetings were held in the McKee Schoolhouse, which was used as a place of worship until 1860. In the latter year measures were taken to erect a building more in keeping with the growing congregation, and within a short time the present substantial frame structure near Metea was erected on land donated by Joseph Penrose. The first regular pastor of the church was Rev. Dunham, after whom came Joshua Barrett, who preached with great acceptance for a period of two years. The third pastor was A. E. Babcock, who ministered to the congregation for a number of years and did much toward placing the church upon its present substantial basis. Rev. J. M. Maxwell was the next pastor, and after him came E. J. Delp, who in turn was succeeded by S. Marsh. Rev. H. L. Stetson, of Logansport, preached for the church for some time, and was followed by B. F. Harman, and he in turn by the present pastor, Rev. H. F. McDonald, who has already accomplished a good work in the community. The present membership is about fifty. The officers are Jerome Smith, clerk; Frank Brown, treasurer; A. McDonald, John Thomas and William Shadinger, deacons; A. McDonald, John Rhodes and William Shadinger, trustees.

Fairview United Brethren Church, in the extreme northern part of the township, was organized in 1869 at the Louderback School-house, in Fulton County, with a membership composed of the following persons: V. C. Conn, Angeline Conn, N. A. Louderback, Mary L. Louderback, Thomas McDougle, Catherine McDougle, Minerva McDougle and Jane Pownall. The organization was brought about by Rev. John Hott, who preached for about three months. The other pastors of the church, from time to time, have been Revs. James LaRue, E. Seathman, Joseph Beghtel, Charles Purviance, J. Eby, William Lower, John F. Kersy, J. E. Leonard, Samuel Snyder, J. Farmer and Harris Butler, the last named being pastor in charge at the present time. The present commodious temple of worship situated on the Michigan road, near the Fulton County line, was erected in 1881, on land donated by Patrick Carlin. The house is a frame structure, 32x44 feet, and cost the sum of \$1,333. The society is in a prosperous condition at the present time, with an active membership of 84. The officers are N. A. Louderback, W. S. Louderback, David Studebaker, Joshua McDougle and Andrew Black, trustees; John Martin, class-leader; Andrew Black, steward, and John Redd, Sunday-school superintendent.

Cemeteries.—The first ground consecrated to the burial of the dead in the township is the Bethlehem Cemetery, which was laid off for the purpose prior to 1834. Among the persons buried here in an early day were John Kelly, Catherine Martin, wife of Joel Martin, and Christian Krider, grandfather of Isaiah Krider. The Spring Creek Cemetery was donated for burial purposes many years ago, and the first person buried therein was Martha J., daughter of James M. and Mary A. Buchanan.

Early Marriages.—The first marriage celebrated in Bethlehem Township was that of Jacob R. Hall to Miss Rachel Martin. To this couple was born, perhaps, the first child in the township, viz.: Caroline Hall.

Village of New Hamilton, or Metea, a small hamlet of a couple dozen houses, is situated near the central part of the township, on the Michigan road, of which it is an out-growth. It was laid out in 1853, by George Allen, but previous to that date a store had been established at the place by E. B. Buchanan, who sold goods for several years. Among the merchants at different times have been a Mr. Bennett, Andrew Black, Uriah Cowell, Jephtha Powell and J. G.

Powell. The present merchant is Boyd Buchanan, who is doing a good business with a general assortment of merchandise. Dr. A. M. Buchanan, one of the leading physicians of the county has been practicing his profession here for a number of years.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GEORGE W. ANDERSON, farmer, is a native of Virginia, his birth occurring September 15, 1821, and is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Vance) Anderson, also natives of Virginia. He received his education from the primitive schools of that day, selected farming as his vocation through life, and January 31, 1851, was married to Miss Priscilla McNamor, a daughter of Joseph and Annie McNamor, natives of Delaware. Seven children are the fruit of this marriage: Elizabeth, born January 1, 1852, deceased; Anneritta, born April 10, 1854, now deceased; Mary E., born March 21, 1857; Isaac, born November 20, 1859; Jane, born March 21, 1862; John, born November 4, 1864, and George W., born April 26, 1868; and of the five living three are now married and reside near home. Mr. Anderson is one of the progressive and substantial men of Bethlehem Township, beginning life with no substantial means, and by good management and industry accumulating 185 acres of good land. In politics he is a time-honored Democrat, having cast his first ballot for James K. Polk. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are enjoying the evening of life surrounded by its comforts, and sharing the good will and opinion of all around them.

ELIAS BOOKWALTER, farmer, is a native of Pickaway County, Ohio, born August 25, 1821. He passed his early life at home, and secured only such education as was afforded by the common schools. February 14, 1844, he was united in matrimony with Rosana Adair, a native of Ross County, Ohio, born July 22, 1819, and a daughter of John and Sarah (Finch) Adair, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. A family of two children were born to this union, whose names are Sarah A., born February 17, 1846, and Albert F., born February 12, 1848, both of whom are married and reside in Cass County. Mr. Bookwalter has made farming his occupation through life, and owns sixty acres of land, well improved. In politics he votes with the Republican party. He is an honest, upright citizen, esteemed for his many good qualities by all who know him. Mrs. Bookwalter is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

LEWIS BROWN is a native of Monroe County, Mich., born June 29, 1837, son of Lewis, Sr., and Keziah (Dein) Brown, both of whom were natives of Ontario County, N. Y. Our subject in

youth was given a fair education, and at the age of eighteen began the work of life for himself. In 1861 he came to Cass County, which has since been his home, and engaged in the occupation of farming, being very successful, now owning 195 acres of excellent land, all of which are well improved. March 5, 1863, he was married to Miss Malinda Smith, born in Cass County March 20, 1839, a daughter of George M. and Mary (Fuller) Smith, both natives of Clarke County, Ohio. To this union have been born two children: George E., born December 19, 1863, and Frank, born August 29, 1857, both of whom are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Republican in politics and an exemplary citizen.

JAMES M. BUCHANAN, farmer, one of the well-known old pioneers of Cass County, was born November 4, 1810, in the State of Pennsylvania. In youth he received only such education as was afforded in that early day. May 2, 1837, he was united in marriage with Mary A. Gurley, a native of Hunterstown, Penn., born February 28, 1814, and a daughter of John and Martha (Caldwell) Gurley, both of Scotch-Irish extraction. Six children have blessed their union: James, born October 3, 1838; Samuel M., born May 11, 1842, died February 8, 1872; Martha J., born October 1, 1844, died August 8, 1849; George W., born October 3, 1847; G., born November 15, 1851, and Edward B., born September 20, 1854; all of whom are married and reside in the county, except Edward B., who lives with his father, and is engaged in the grocery business at Meta, also holds the postoffice of the same place. Mr. Buchanan is one of Bethlehem Township's best farmers, as well as one of the county's most influential and respected citizens. He and wife have been members of the Baptist Church at Meta, ever since its organization, in 1842, by the Rev. James Buchanan. In politics he has been a lifelong Democrat.

JAMES BUCHANAN is a native of Cass County, Ind., of which he is now commissioner. He was born October 3, 1838, a son of James M. and Mary A. (Gurley) Buchanan, natives of Pennsylvania, and among the early settlers of Cass County. Our subject passed his youth and early manhood on his father's farm, where he early learned those lessons of industry and economy by which his subsequent life has been characterized. He was educated in the county schools, began life upon his own responsibility as a farmer, and is now one of the leading agriculturists of his township. He owns a fine farm of 293 acres, located in Section 11, and is extensively engaged in the breeding of stock, making a specialty of imported stock and short-horn cattle. He is now, satisfactorily, holding the office of county commissioner in the First District, and by the shrewd management of the board they have, besides clearing the county of debt, expended \$85,000 in necessary improvements. Their

last allowance of \$10,000, for a monument to the dead soldiers of Cass County, meets the approval of all loyal citizens. December 11, 1862, he was married to Miss Mary C. Buchanan, a native of Blair County, Penn., born April 21, 1841, a daughter of Thomas B. and Mary (McKillip) Buchanan. This marriage has been blessed with seven children: Martha P., born September 24, 1863; Thomas B., born October 29, 1865, died November 13, 1866; Clarissa W., born July 31, 1868; Edward B., born December 8, 1870; Ray, born March 24, 1872; George C., born March 18, 1873, and James J., born July 17, 1875. Mrs. Buchanan and daughter are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Buchanan is an active Democrat in politics, and a member of the K. of P. He is a representative citizen of his township, and a courteous gentleman in every respect.

G. W. BUCHANAN, an enterprising farmer and stock-raiser of Bethlehem Township, is a native of the township where he now resides, his birth occurring October 3, 1847. His parents are James M. and Mary A. (Gurley) Buchanan, natives of Pennsylvania, and pioneers of Cass County, now residing in Bethlehem Township, and whose biographical sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. G. W. Buchanan was raised a farmer, and enjoyed such educational advantages as the country schools afforded, attending the same at intervals for several years. He remained with his parents until twenty-four years of age, commencing life for himself as a farmer. He was married, February 27, 1872, to Mary E. Dague, daughter of Samuel and Phebe (Conrad) Dague, natives of Pennsylvania. The father came to Cass County in 1846, locating in Adams Township. He was a farmer by occupation, a man of local prominence, and departed this life January 17, 1875, his widow surviving him until August 12, 1875. Mrs. Buchanan was born in Adams Township May 24, 1847. She was educated in the schools of her native county, and later was employed as teacher for a number of years in the district schools of the county; also taught one year in the Logansport Seminary. Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan have a family of four children: Waldo E., born August 22, 1875; Mary M., born December 11, 1878; Blanch, born February 17, 1883, and Grace, born March 7, 1885. Mr. Buchanan has been successful as a farmer, and at the present time owns a good farm in Bethlehem Township, and makes farming and stock-raising his sole business, and is justly regarded as one of the progressive and wide-awake citizens of Cass County. In political faith he is a stanch Democrat, and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JAMES T. CALLAHAM, farmer, was born in Fulton County, Ind., November 19, 1849. He was raised on the farm of his parents, was fairly educated in the district schools, and on attaining his majority began doing for himself. He selected farming as his vocation through life, as did his father before him, and owns a good

farm of 135 acres in Section 6, besides fifteen acres in Fulton County. November 18, 1874, Sarah A. Marsh became his wife. She is a daughter of David and Anna (Hall) Marsh, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of Virginia. Two children are the fruit of this union: Eva M., born January 23, 1878, and Vally May, born August 17, 1882. The parents are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Callaham is a Republican, and is an energetic and highly esteemed citizen.

MARION CALLENDER, farmer, was born in Clay Township, Cass Co., Ind., July 26, 1853, a son of Collins and Elvira (Sisco) Callender, both natives of Ohio, the former of German and the latter of English extraction. Our subject was left fatherless when nine years old, and when but quite young he was cast upon the world to do for himself, consequently receiving a very ordinary education. Miss Mary Conrad became his wife September 18, 1878. She is the daughter of John S. and Artelia R. Conrad, natives of Pennsylvania and North Carolina, respectively. Mrs. Conrad was born July 16, 1858, and obtained a good education by attending school at Logansport, Ind. Four children are the fruit of this union: Myrtle A., born November 7, 1879; Frederick S., born April 27, 1882; Hattie A., born February 11, 1884, and Bertha, born November 9, 1885, all of whom are now living. Mr. Callender, by industry, has secured a good farm of fifty acres on Section 28, and, as a Republican, is always interested in public affairs. An upright and hard-working citizen, he enjoys the high respect of all who know him. Mrs. Callender is a member of the Christian Church.

MARCUS W. COLLETT, a prosperous and prominent farmer, was born February 6, 1847, in Miami County, Ind., and is the only son born to the marriage of William Collett and Susannah Coler, natives respectively of Maryland and Ohio. The father was born November 18, 1817, and died June 6, 1878; and the mother was born November 14, 1823, and died March 26, 1850. Both were buried at Mexico, Ind. Marcus W. received a common school education, and remained at home, working on the farm, until seventeen years of age, at which time he enlisted in the First Light Battery, Indiana Volunteers, with which he remained until the close of the war. After the war he engaged in farming, and at the age of twenty-two was united in marriage with Sarah A. Stroud, who was born in Cass County, Ind., August 13, 1849, and a daughter of William and Rebecca (Richardson) Stroud. To them five children have been born: Grace G., born June 25, 1870; William S., March 21, 1872; Blanch Z., July 9, 1874; Charlie Coler, November 8, 1879, and Walter, born September 20, 1880, and died October 18, 1880. Mr. Collett has followed the occupation of farming, in which he has been quite fortunate, as 320 acres of fine land in Bethlehem

Township abundantly prove. His politics are Republican, and he is the present trustee of his township, also a member of the Masonic order. He is one of the county's best citizens and a progressive man.

GEORGE W. CONKLING (deceased) was born in Cherry Valley, N. Y., July 12, 1812. His father, Henry Conkling, was a native of Otsego County, the same State, and was a farmer by occupation. Our subject was reared on a farm until the age of seventeen, when he engaged in the mercantile business with his uncle, in New York City, for several years, but was forced to abandon this occupation, owing to failing health. In 1833 he came West to Medina County, Ohio, where, on November 8, 1835, he was united in marriage with Harriet Lanphear, a daughter of Stephen and Sarah (Sawyer) Lanphear, natives of Vermont and Canada, respectively. Mrs. Conkling was born in Plattsburg, N. Y., March 5, 1813, and removed with her parents to Medina County, Ohio, in 1833. By her union with Mr. Conkling she became the mother of five children, namely: Sarah A., born March 27, 1837, died March 13, 1854; Walter, born March 17, 1839; Sylvester, born February 14, 1841, died February 28, 1841; Eliza M., born October 15, 1843; and Henry, born December 15, 1846, died January 10, 1874. In 1836 the parents came to Cass County, locating in Section 26, Bethlehem Township, being among the earliest settlers of the county. Mr. Conkling was an unassuming, honorable, upright citizen, a man respected and admired for his many sterling qualities of both heart and mind, a true Christian, and a member of the Christian Church. He died September 3, 1876. Since his death Mrs. Conkling has continued to reside on the home-farm, which is successfully managed by her son Walter, who chose for his wife Mary M. Miller. Eliza, Mrs. Conkling's only surviving daughter, was united in marriage, November 25, 1863, to James Kirtland, by whom she is the mother of the following children: Ollie, George W., Harry, Edward O. and Elias W. Mrs. Conkling is a member of the Christian Church.

WALTER CONKLING was born on the farm where he was reared, and now owns, March 17, 1839. He was one of five children, viz.: Sarah A., Walter, Sylvester, Eliza M. and Henry G., born to George W. and Harriet (Lanphear) Conkling. The parents came to Cass County in 1836 and settled in Section 26, Bethlehem Township. Walter was reared to manhood upon his father's farm, educated in the common schools of the neighborhood, and was joined in marriage, December 27, 1870, with Miss Mary M. Miller, daughter of William B. and Mary (Hurley) Miller. The father is a native of Ireland, born June 27, 1807, and is still living. The mother is a native of Ohio, born October 4, 1812, and died August 28, 1873. Mrs. Conkling is a native of Shelby County, Ohio, born April 14, 1845. She came with her parents to Indiana in 1864, and for a

number of years was engaged in teaching school. Mr. Conkling is a well-to-do farmer, a good citizen and neighbor, and he and wife are the parents of one child, Florence Gertrude, born September 17, 1877. He and wife are members of the Christian Church; he is a Republican in politics. His home is at present known as Pine postoffice.

STEPHEN G. CONRAD. The subject of this sketch was born in Washington County, Penn., October 4, 1833. Daniel H. and Mary Conrad, both natives of Pennsylvania of German descent were his parents. In 1840 his parents came to this county. Here Stephen spent his boyhood and youth. On February 26, 1857, he was married to Julia A. Grable, daughter of John and Ann Grable. To this union was born two children: Dora B. and Frank P., both of whom are now living. About February 24, 1863, Julia was called away. On February 8, 1866, he was again married to Margaret Cowel, and to this union were born three children: George W., R. G. and Mary E. They are all living. This wife died in December, 1874, and on September 28, 1878, he was again united in marriage with Ellen Webster, daughter of Mathew and Fanny Webster, natives of England. Ellen was born in Yorkshire, England, November 5, 1847. When she was nine months old her parents immigrated to Logansport. Prior to this marriage she was the wife of William E. Balton, and had born to her two sons, Francis M. and Homer E., both of whom are now living. Homer is living at home. Mrs. Conrad is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically Mr. Conrad is a Democrat, and firmly believes in the principles of his party. He began life a poor boy, and by dint of industry and perseverance he has accumulated considerable of property. He now owns 200 acres of fine land in Section 28, and his home is one of the most pleasant we have yet seen. Being reared on a farm he has adopted farming as a life profession, and is to-day one of Bethlehem's most successful farmers. He enlisted in Company F. Twelfth Regiment, Indiana Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. Margaret Cowel's father and mother were Reuben and Ellen Cowel.

GEORGE W. CONRAD was born December 14, 1835, in Washington County, Penn., and is a son of David H. and Mary (Custer) Conrad, natives of Pennsylvania. He obtained his education at the common schools, and worked on the farm for his father until of age. In 1840 he came to Cass County; thence, in 1862, to Silver Lake, Ind., where he was employed as a clerk for about two years, at the expiration of which time he removed to Michigan, living in various localities. For a period of two years he was engaged in carrying the United States mail from Traverse City to Petoskey, and later removed to Mackinaw Island, where he embarked in the drug business, continuing seven years, when, owing to a fire, he lost

all his means. In 1878 he returned to Cass County, where he has ever since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was married to Triphena A. Glace, who was born in Washington County, Md., May 11, 1850, a daughter of William L. and Mary (Kneady) Glace. Five children were born to this union: Charlie D., born November 11, 1867; William, born February 3, 1868, died in infancy; Clara, born October 8, 1870; Beryl A., born June 26, 1874, and James A., born January 27, 1880. Mr. Conrad is well and favorably known throughout the county, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a Republican in politics, and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DAVID EARLY, a progressive farmer of Bethlehem Township, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, June 7, 1843, and is one of seven children born to Isaac and Mary E. (Zeigler) Early, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania respectively; the former born April 2, 1821, and the latter born December 22, 1819. They were married in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1841, and ten years later removed to Fulton County, Ind., where they still reside upon the home farm. David Early was raised a farmer in youth, receiving a fair education. He volunteered his services for the preservation of the Union, enlisting in Company E, Twenty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in 1861. He was mustered in the Army of the Cumberland under Gen. Buell, also participating in the battles of Shiloh, and Stone River. In the latter engagement he was severely wounded and taken prisoner; was afterward recaptured by the Union forces, and was actively engaged until mustered out in 1864. In 1865 he re-enlisted, but was rejected on account of his wound. This effectually put an end to further military duties on his part, and resulted in an honorable discharge. At the close of the war he was, for one year, engaged in saw-milling in Tennessee, since which time he has followed the occupation of farming. On November 16, 1871, he was united in marriage with Lydia J. Morrow, who was born February 12, 1853. Mrs. Early is a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Clouse) Morrow, natives of Pennsylvania; the father born April 26, 1820, and the mother March 25, 1824. They were married October 27, 1840, and immigrated to Cass County in 1843, locating in Bethlehem Township, where they reared the following family: Louisiana, Abner J., William F., Eli C., Nancy M., George B. and Lydia J. (wife of subject). Mr. and Mrs. Early are the parents of two children: Icel E., born November 24, 1873, and Lora P., born December 5, 1880, both of whom are living. Mr. Early owns a fine farm in Section 27, and is one of the practical and progressive farmers of his township. He is a Republican in politics, and takes an active interest in all public affairs.

GEORGE V. FRESHOUR is a native of Morgan County, Va., where he was born February 25, 1822, a son of Matthias and Eleanor

(Burke) Freshour, also natives of Morgan County, Va., who in 1834 became residents of Cass County, where they passed the remainder of their days. The father departed this life September 3, 1834, his widow surviving him some years. George V. was reared upon a farm, aiding his mother, and from boyhood was accustomed to hard work. June 3, 1846, he married Charlotte T. Rowan, a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, born January 8, 1823, a daughter of Finley and Anna (Enyart) Rowan. They were blessed with seven children: Orlando, born August 31, 1847, died September 4, 1848; Harmon T., born June 27, 1849; George J., born January 12, 1852; William V., born July 20, 1854; Robert F., born October 16, 1856; Charlotte T., born January 5, 1859, and Ida M., born June 23, 1861. Farming has been the occupation of Mr. Freshour through life; and that he has made it a success one can readily see from the well cultivated farm of 765 acres and the comfortable home he now owns. Beginning life poor, he has attained his present possessions only by industry and frugality. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the F. & A. M., and a gentleman known and respected by many.

SAMUEL GRABLE, one of the oldest citizens of Cass County, is a native of Washington County, Penn., where he was born March 3, 1801. He received the ordinary education of the day, and was reared to farming, which occupation he has always followed, and at the present time is the owner of a fine farm, located in Sections 5 and 6, Bethlehem Township. He came to Cass County in 1845, and settled upon his present place, and has become identified as one of the most worthy and industrious farmers of the township. In January, 1864, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Hannah Conrad, a daughter of John and Hannah (Hockett) Conrad, by whom he is the father of the following children: David, Buckius, Salome, Catherine, Jonathan, Phebe A., Harvey, Mary and Samuel M., five of whom are now living. Harvey died while serving his country in the late war, and was buried at Chattanooga, Tenn. Mrs. Grable departed this life October 6, 1876. She was a true wife, a devoted mother, and a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Grable now resides on the old homestead with his son Samuel, and is now enjoying the declining years of a well spent life. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Masonic fraternity, and is a staunch Republican. Samuel Grable was married, April 16, 1878, to Miss Nina Barnett, daughter of Moses Barnett. They have two children: Jonathan, born March 23, 1879, and Harry, born March 26, 1882, both of whom are now living.

ABRAHAM B. GRABLE, an old and highly respected citizen of Bethlehem Township, was born in Washington County, Penn., February 9, 1808, and is a son of Jonathan and Catherine (Barkhammer) Grable, both of whom were natives of Washington County, Penn., and of German descent. Abraham B. was reared in his na-

tive county, where he received a common education, such as the log schoolhouse of that day afforded. On attaining his majority he began life's battle on his own responsibility, and, choosing farming, has always made that his vocation. In the year 1835 Isabella Perry, a daughter of Reuben and Cynthia (Coleman) Perry, became his wife. Mrs. Grable is also a native of Washington County, Penn., born April 18, 1817. She became the mother of nine children, whose names are Reuben P., born December 18, 1837, enlisted June, 1863, in Company E, One Hundred and Eighteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged March 4, 1864 (he died at Thomasboro, Ill., August 14, 1880); Mary C., born May 11, 1842; Julia A., born May 5, 1845, died at Brownsville, Neb., November 22, 1881; Moses C., born January 12, 1848, died October 6, 1855; Jonathan A., born February 14, 1851, died April 3, 1851; Jason C., born June 25, 1853, died February 12, 1876; Ezra J., born October 9, 1853, died September 6, 1859; Cynthia B., born October 24, 1857, and Flora E., born April 5, 1860. Mr. Grable came to Cass County in 1839, and has since lived and labored. He owns a farm near the Bethlehem Church, which is well improved, and one of the best in the township. He is now hale and hearty; and at present lives with his son-in-law, Ira Krider, who was united in marriage with Flora E. Grable, by whom he is the father of four children: Milo J., born April 30, 1878, died February 16, 1879; Ethel M., born October 6, 1879; Leroy Glen, born June 17, 1883; Clayton, born April 13, 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Grable are members of the Methodist Church. He is a Republican in politics, and at one time held the office of township trustee.

GEORGE HORNEY, farmer, a native of Noble Township, Cass Co., Ind., was born January 14, 1858, and is a son of James and Matilda (Page) Horney, natives of Ohio and Virginia, respectively. Our subject attended the district schools in his youth, was raised on a farm, and on attaining his majority began doing for himself, continuing to farm with his father until the latter's death, which occurred in February, 1884. His marriage with Lucia L. Horn was solemnized April 20, 1882. Mrs. Horney was born in Bethlehem Township May 17, 1857, a daughter of Thaddeus M. and Sinah (Burson) Horn, both natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. They immigrated to Cass County in 1852, settling in Clay Township; thence, in 1855, to Bethlehem Township. The father, in conjunction with farming, followed blacksmithing, saw-milling and threshing. He died suddenly of heart disease, April 29, 1884, his wife having preceded him April 18, 1882. They were members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Horney owns a good farm of ninety-four acres, is a Republican in politics, a hard working industrious farmer, and a man with many friends. He and wife had born to them three children on June 2, 1883, but lived only a short time. Mrs. Horney is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

DAVID M. KINGERY, farmer, was born in Preble County, Ohio, November 27, 1840. His parents are Hiram and Nancy (McElheny) Kingery, both of whom are natives of Botetourt County, Va., and of German and Scotch descent, respectively. They emigrated from Virginia to Ohio in 1832; thence, in 1844, to Cass County. David M. passed his early life in receiving such an education as the common schools afforded, and assisting in tilling the soil of his father's farm. In July, 1862, he enlisted in his country's cause in Company E, Eighty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He served in the Fourteenth Army Corps of the Department of the Cumberland. At different times during the war he was under the command of Gens. Buell, Rosecrans, Thomas and Slocum. He was a participant in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Buzzard Roost, Dalton, Resacca, Allatoona Pass, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek and Jonesboro; was a brave and efficient soldier, and was honorably discharged June 24, 1865. Returning home from the war, and feeling the need of a better education, he entered the Logansport schools, remaining three years, and then engaged in teaching for a period of ten years with the best of success. Mr. Kingery has, by business ability and energy, succeeded in accumulating a good farm, located in Section 9, and has the social esteem of all well disposed citizens and a name and reputation beyond reproach. He is a Republican in politics, and in April, 1882, was elected trustee of his township, which office he held two terms, to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. He was married, June 26, 1872, to Mary L. Benham, born in Cass County February 22, 1849, a daughter of Silas and Ellen (Fuller) Benham, natives of Vermont. Six children were born to this marriage, namely: Ada, born March 31, 1873, died January 30, 1874; Arthur M., born November 10, 1874, died August 5, 1876; Jay B., born September 13, 1876; Elsie, born March 11, 1881; Orlen, born February 23, 1883, and Lloyd, born February 21, 1885. The parents are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Kingery's antecedents served in the Revolutionary war and war of 1812.

NATHAN KINNAMAN, farmer, was born in Cass County, Ind., June 4, 1838. He was reared at home in Washington Township, and received his education in the neighborhood schools. At the age of twenty-six he was united in marriage with Miss Bettie Wagner, daughter of John and Jane Wagner, natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. Seven children were born to this union, all of whom are living: Andrew J., Thomas A., Willis C., Addie E., Ida J., Carrie E. and Jessie. November 29, 1873, Mr. Kinnaman lost his first wife by death, and February 24, 1875, he was married to Sarah E. Staley, daughter of George and Adaline (Bray) Staley. She is a native of Indiana, born March 3, 1842. The occupation of Mr. Kinnaman has always been farming, and in that pursuit has

been successful, owning at the present time 133 acres of good, tillable land, and living comfortably and happy. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a Republican in politics.

ISAIAH W. KRIDER. Among the substantial citizens of Cass County, none are more highly respected than the above. He was born June 4, 1830, in Montgomery County, Ohio, a son of Henry and Susanna (Custer) Krider. The former was born in Lancaster County, Penn., July 14, 1779; the latter is also a native of Pennsylvania, born March 23, 1802. In 1837 the parents removed to Cass County, and became associated with the county and its interests. The father was a man of quiet and unpretentious habits, yet, withal, he was a man of substantial worth and merit. His death occurred March 3, 1868. His widow, who still survives him, resides in Bethlehem Township, is in her eighty-fifth year, and is remarkably active, both of body and mind. She is a descendant of Paul Custer, an English gentleman of wealth, and is admired for her qualities of true womanhood. Christian Krider, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was a native of Pennsylvania, but left his native county in 1810, going to Erie County, where he remained until 1815, in which year he removed to Washington County, where he continued to live fourteen years; then removed to Montgomery County, Ohio; subsequently, in 1837, he came to Cass County, and here took his share in the perils and privations, the valor and enterprise of the early pioneer days. In his eighty-sixth year he went from Logansport to Chicago, thence to Peoria Ill., going the entire distance on horse-back. His death occurred December 23, 1847, and his remains now rest in the Bethlehem Church-yard. Isaiah W., the immediate subject of this sketch, was the fifth child of a family of eight, namely: Elizabeth, George C., Christian E., David H., subject, Mary M., Rebecca and Susan, born to his parents. He removed with them to Cass County, and remained under the parental roof until twenty-four years of age. December 30, 1852, he married Martha T. Genung, a daughter of Ira and Hannah J. (Sterges) Genung, natives of New Jersey. Eleven children were the fruit of this union, viz.: Anthony A. born October 21, 1853, died January 1860; Leroy M., born April 5, 1855; Alice C., born January 9, 1857; Ira G., born October 7, 1858; Jay H., born January 5, 1861, died July 24, 1881; Laura A., born September 21, 1862, died October 30, 1863; Mary F., born September 26, 1864; Clarence E., born December 14, 1866, died February 17, 1867; Isaiah Wesley, born March 1, 1869; Elizabeth, born September 6, 1872, and Elda T., born February, 13, 1877. The oldest living son, Leroy M., was educated at Fort Wayne Ind., also a graduate of De Pauw University. He is a minister of ability, and is now located at Wabash, Ind. Mr. Krider located where he now lives in 1853.

and owns 193 acres of good land. He has been hard working and industrious, and what he now has is mainly the fruit of his own accumulation. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HARRISON LAYTON was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., January 11, 1832, and is a son of James and Eliza (Russel) Layton, natives of Ohio. He received the advantages to be derived from the common schools, and until eighteen years of age made his home with his parents. At this age he engaged in the occupation of farming, continuing until 1864, at which time he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Indiana Volunteers, 100-day service. After returning home he again enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Fiftieth Indiana Volunteers, with which he remained until the close of the war. On his return home he again engaged in farming, and October 24, 1867, was united in marriage with Susannah Rockeyfield, a daughter of Isaac and Mary Rockeyfield, natives of Pennsylvania. This union has been blessed with two children: Joseph Edward, born July 21, 1868, and Lizzie May, born May 8, 1874. Mr. Layton commenced life with nothing, and has worked hard, and by industry has in his possession seventy-five acres of well improved land. He has been a resident of Cass County since the fall of 1875, and is a useful and well-known citizen, and a Republican in politics. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HENRY LEMON, farmer, was born in Bedford County, Penn., April 11, 1845, son of Samuel and Rebecca (Repine) Lemon, natives of Virginia and New Jersey, respectively. Our subject remained in his native county, and acquired such an education as the common schools afforded; and in the fall of 1861, at the age of sixteen, he volunteered his services in his country's behalf, as a member of Company H, Fifty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was with his regiment through many engagements. He was severely wounded in the left limb, which procured him an honorable discharge from the service April 24, 1865. In the latter year he came to Cass County, where he has since remained, engaged in agricultural pursuits, and owns a small well improved farm. On October 8, 1868, he was united in marriage with Mary E. Early, who was born July 1, 1848, and daughter of Isaac and Mary (Zeigler) Early, mention of whom is made in the biography of David Early. They have a family of four children: Rose Ella, born August 16, 1869; Lilla May, born January 14, 1872; Bertha E., born October 30, 1876, and Nina R., born May 16, 1881. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are well respected in the community in which they reside.

ABRAHAM McDONALD, farmer, was born in Washington County, Penn., February 24, 1819, son of John and Rachel (Prong)

McDonald, natives of Pennsylvania. Abraham was raised and educated by his parents, and continued at home until the age of eight, when he began working on a farm, which he continued until fifteen, when he began learning the blacksmith's trade, and continued as an apprentice for three years. He then established a blacksmith shop at Bellville, Penn., where he enjoyed a good trade for six years. In 1840 he immigrated to Cass County, settling in Bethlehem Township, and followed his vocation. August 4, 1847, he married Malinda Conrad, a native of Washington County, Penn., born August 6, 1821, a daughter of Henry and Sarah (Spindler) Conrad, and six children were born to them: Sarah J., born September 9, 1843, died March 12, 1845; John, born February 12, 1845, died March 29, 1881; William H., born April 9, 1846, died September 21, 1846; Benjamin, born April 15, 1847, died May 3, 1847; Jerome, born March 4, 1851, died January 27, 1864; and Frank, born April 27, 1854, died August 25, 1854; all of whom are buried in the Spring Creek Grave-yard. Mrs. McDonald died March 9, 1878, and October 8, 1879. Phoebe Brown became his second wife. She is a daughter of Mercer and Nancy (Thompson) Brown, and was born in Cass County July 29, 1837. Mr. McDonald owns 110 acres of good land, well improved, and is an esteemed neighbor and citizen, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a Republican in politics. He has also served his township as trustee, and is a member of the Baptist Church. He began life a poor boy, but with industry and frugality has secured a comfortable home and valuable property.

ROBERT F. McKEE, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Bethlehem Township, is a native of Chester County, Penn., where he was born October 14, 1816. His parents are William and Mary (Carvin) McKee, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch-Irish extraction. Our subject was reared in Ohio County, W. Va., where he received the usual education obtainable in the schools of his day. At the age of twenty he began for himself, and went to Washington County, Penn., where he worked at the wagon-maker's trade until 1860. In 1861 he removed to Cass County and located in Clay Township, where he lived three years, when he purchased his present home and has ever since lived, having won an honored and respected position in the neighborhood. He was married, in West Virginia, to Miss Adaline Orwin, a daughter of Fleury and Hannah (Smith) Orwin, natives of Germany. Fourteen sons and one daughter have been the fruit of this union, whose names are follows: John M., born October 28, 1836, and died July 26, 1838; William H., born November 9, 1838; Basil and James (twins), born December 28, 1840; Thomas H., born October 30, 1842; Joseph P., born May 15, 1844; George P., born February 2, 1846; Mary A., born May 26, 1848; Robert O., born Febru-

ary 25, 1851, died May 25, 1852; Litten P. and Miller C. (twins), born February 9, 1853 (the latter died March 20, 1870); David G., born May 6, 1855, died October 11, 1871; Avery H., born November 15, 1857; Bruce C., born August 30, 1862, and Irvin, born in March, 1850; and all of those that are living are occupying good positions in life. Five sons served their country during the war of the Rebellion. Mr. McKee is the owner of a good farm, comprising 120 acres, the results of his own labors. In politics he has always been a firm advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and has held the office of justice of the peace for a period of seventeen years. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is one of the influential men of the county and enjoys the high esteem of all who know him.

ABNER J. MORROW was born in Washington County, Penn., April 1, 1843, son of John B. and Elizabeth (Clouse) Morrow, natives of Pennsylvania. Our subject was reared upon his father's farm, also worked at blacksmithing, having secured in youth a fair education. At the age of twenty he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served in the late war until its close, when he was honorably discharged. March 14, 1867, he was united in marriage with Margaret E., daughter of Hiram Teal, a native of Ohio. To this union the following named children were born: John M., born January 24, 1868; Henry E., born January 3, 1870; William E., born April 15, 1872; Marcus M., born January 18, 1874; Charles R., born March 18, 1877; Otto M., born September 27, 1881, and Ollie Edith, born November 6, 1883, died July 26, 1884. Mr. Morrow began life with little or no means at his command, but by industry and frugality has secured a fine farm of 170 acres, located in Section 36, and in conjunction with farming is engaged in threshing grain during the fall. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church. He is interested in all matters of public welfare, and is one of the county's progressive and useful citizens.

ORLANDO POWELL, one of the leading farmers of Bethlehem Township, was born January 17, 1845, near Wabash, Ind., being the third of a family of four—Maria, Matilda, Orlando and Jehu—born to Jacob and Martha (Troutman) Powell, the former a native of Washington County, Penn., and of Welsh descent; the latter a native of Illinois, and of English descent. The father came to Cass County in 1835, locating in Bethlehem Township. Our subject was reared upon the farm where he now resides, and, in addition to the ordinary common-school education, he attended the schools at Logansport. At the age of seventeen he enlisted in Company K, Ninety-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under command of Capt. George W. Julian, and faithfully served until the

close of the war. He fought with his company in many of the important battles of the Atlanta campaign, and at the conclusion of the war returned home, and was successfully engaged in school-teaching for a number of years. October 12, 1871, he married Sarah S. McElheny, a daughter of Moses and Philena (Treen) McElheny, by whom he is the father of five children, viz.: Ada F., born August 14, 1872; Tacy C., born July 31, 1874; Dyer J., born December 8, 1878; Martha P., born July 6, 1881, and Emma B., born March 6, 1883, all of whom are now living. Mr. Powell owns a valuable farm of 226 acres, and in politics he advocates the principles of the Republican party, and, as a member of this organization, held the office of township trustee for a number of years. He is a member of the G. A. R. and Mrs. Powell of the Presbyterian Church, and they are highly respected as citizens in the community where they live.

DANIEL SCOTT, farmer, was born in Burlington County, N. J., January 10, 1811, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Smith) Scott. When six years old his father removed with him to Preble County, Ohio, where he was reared and acquired a common education. November 3, 1836, he was united in marriage with Eleanor Dillhorn, who is a native of Brownsville, Penn., born April 7, 1818. To this union ten children have been born: Thomas, born October 3, 1837, died in March, 1872; Sarah, born March 18, 1839; William H., born April 16, 1841; Mariban, born January 8, 1843; Daniel, born November 26, 1844; Elias W., born December 5, 1847; Joshua, born August 15, 1849, died in August, 1850; Mary E., born September 9, 1854, died December 30, 1883; Ann E., born December 6, 1856, died in November, 1860; Henrietta, born May 10, 1858, died in October, 1860. The parents began life together in Preble County, Ohio, where they remained until the spring of 1847, at which time they came to Cass County and entered a tract of land in Bethlehem Township, which has ever since been their home. Mr. Scott now owns 100 acres of land, which he has acquired by hard work and honest dealing. He is now on the shady side of life, having passed the allotted period of man's existence, which is hoped by his many friends that he will greatly exceed. Himself and wife are members of the Society of Friends, in which sobriety, peace and industry are the chief factors.

SAMUEL A. WILLIAMSON, farmer, was born in Miami County, Ohio, November 14, 1825, son of David and Clarissa (Coleman) Williamson, the former a native of Cumberland County, Penn., born in 1784, and the latter a native of Glastonbury, Conn., born in 1797. They were married in Troy, Ohio, in 1822, and in 1836 removed to Cass County, where he entered 400 acres of land in Bethlehem Township, upon which they lived until their deaths. The father died September 17, 1849, his widow surviving about

twenty years, dying February 24, 1869. Samuel A. came with his parents to Cass County, with whom he remained on the home farm until he was twenty-four years of age, during which period he acquired a common school education. January 18, 1850, he married Miss Temperance Conrad, a native of Washington County, Penn., born January 1, 1828, and a daughter of Henry and Sarah (Spindler) Conrad. To this marriage four children were born: Cecelia M., born October 1, 1850, married to John Rohrer October 12, 1880; David M., born October 16, 1851, married to Miss Hattie Yantis April 27, 1876; John J., born October 3, 1853, married to Miss Agnes Tilton February 27, 1878, and Joseph S., born April 23, 1857, married to Miss Rachel Panabaker August 10, 1882—all of whom are now living in Cass County. Mr. Williamson began life in moderate circumstances, and by hard work and economy has accumulated considerable property, now owning 230 acres of well improved land, which he helped to improve from its wild and uncivilized condition. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and are among Bethlehem Township's best citizens.

BENJAMIN F. YANTIS, one of the substantial citizens and principal farmers of Bethlehem Township, is a native of Spencer County, Ky., and was born February 2, 1831, one of eight children born to Aaron and Martha (Cochran) Yantis, natives of Virginia, the former born April 11, 1787. Aaron Yantis removed with his family to Cass County in 1836, settling in Logansport, where he lived two years; then removed to Clay Township; thence to Bethlehem Township in 1841, where he resided until his death, which occurred July 19, 1861, his wife preceding him March 30, 1835. Benjamin F. was reared to farming pursuits, and remained at home until he attained his manhood, in the meantime having secured a good practical education. September 13, 1855, he married Mary J. Hill, a native of Washington County, Penn., born May 21, 1834, a daughter of Joseph and Esther (Jenkins) Hill, natives of Washington County, Penn., and Jefferson County, Ohio, respectively. Her parents removed to Fulton County, Ind., in 1852, where the mother died January 24, 1873. The father came to Cass County in 1873, where his death occurred May 12, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Yantis have been blessed with a family of eight children: Harvey C., born August 18, 1857; Mary E., born December 5, 1858; Esther A., born October 11, 1860, died September 9, 1862; Elvira A., born July 7, 1862; Ruthanna, born May 14, 1864; Joseph A., born June 9, 1866; Lyman, born January 21, 1872, and Etta, born December 7, 1873, died March 26, 1880; one of whom, Elvira, is married to Sumner E. Buck, and resides in Bethlehem Township. Mr. Yantis had a small commencement in the way of this world's goods, and now has 330 acres of valuable land, as the fruit of his industry. For a number of years he held the office of township treasurer, also

the office of trustee, which positions he filled with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his friends. At the present time he is acting in the capacity of drainage commissioner, and is now finishing the work assigned him by the court. He affiliates with the Republican party, and is a member of the F. & A. M., and is a valued member of the community in which he lives. Mrs. Yantis is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

H. C. YANTIS, a progressive and public-spirited citizen of his township, is a native of Cass County, Ind., his birth occurring August 18, 1857. He was reared on his father's farm, upon which he worked in the summer and attended school during the winter, continuing in this way until twenty years of age. He then began to do for himself, and was for two years engaged in collecting delinquent tax. Since which time he has been engaged in the manufacturing of lumber and drain tile, his mill and factory being located in Section 15, Bethlehem Township, and by an upright system in doing business, has a well established trade. He is also extensively engaged in farming, and is a substantial and much esteemed citizen.

JOHN YUND, an old and prominent citizen of Bethlehem Township, was born in Northumberland County, Penn., October 11, 1807. He grew to manhood in his native county, received a practical education in the common schools, and at the age of nineteen removed with his father to Livingston County, N. Y. Here he remained three years, at which time he went to Canada, where he served an apprenticeship at wool-carding and coloring. In 1837 he came to Cass County, since which time he has been a resident and an honored citizen. Since his coming to the county he has followed farming with encouraging success, now owning a good farm, comprising 256 acres. He has been three times married, the first time, in 1831, to Miss Esther Brewer, who died after a short wedded life of six months. His second marriage was solemnized in 1833, with Miss Eliza Vandeventer, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Culbertson) Vandeventer, who bore him seven children, to wit: Jane R., born August 3, 1835, died February 15, 1851; George, born September 11, 1837; Isaac V., born October 15, 1840, killed at the battle of Fair Oaks, in Virginia; John M., born December 20, 1842, died February 27, 1851; Solomon, born May 14, 1844 (deceased); Mary, born August 2, 1847, died February 14, 1851; Henry, born August 25, 1850, died in infancy. Mrs. Yund departed this life February 14, 1864; and on July 25, 1866, Mr. Yund was united in marriage to Jehaze Garnan, who bore him two children, both of whom died in infancy. The wife and mother died September, 1875. Since her death Mr. Yund resides on the home farm, with George, his only surviving child, and is passing his declining years in quiet and content. He is an ardent supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

CHAPTER X.

BOONE TOWNSHIP—AREA AND SITUATION—PIONEER LIFE—ORGANIZATION
—ROADS—EARLY EVENTS—INDUSTRIES—HISTORY OF ROYAL CENTER,
ETC.—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BOONE TOWNSHIP embraces a geographical area of thirty-six square miles, lying in the northwest corner of the county, and is Township 28 north, Range 1 west, of the Congressional Survey. It is bounded on the north by Fulton County, on the east by Harrison Township, on the south by Jefferson Township, on the west by White County, and was named in honor of Kentucky's great pioneer hunter, Daniel Boone. The general surface of the township is level, in some places quite flat, and was originally covered with a dense forest growth, the greater part of which has disappeared since the date of the first settlement. Much of the country was formerly low and marshy, and during certain seasons of the year presented the appearance of a vast quagmire—a fact, which had a tendency to retard its developement.

The presence of so much surface water was a fruitful source of the malaria and kindred diseases with which the early settlers were afflicted, and the pioneer of Boone was compelled to make his yearly preparations for the sickly season. As the settlement of the country increased, a resort to artificial drainage became necessary, and ere long a number of public ditches were run through various parts of the township. These afforded outlets for tile drainage, and some of the low lands, reclaimed by these means, are now among the most fertile and productive in the country.

Indian Creek ditch, running through the northern part of the township from east to west, was constructed several years ago, and has proved of inestimable value to the country. The soil of the township is a black loam of great depth and fertility. It produces in abundance all the crops grown in this section of the State—a fact which gives Boone the reputation of being one of the richest agricultural districts of the county. In point of material prosperity the township deservedly takes a front rank, and its development during the last fifteen years has been almost phenomenal. The inhabitants

are mostly descendants of the original settlers, who were drawn hither from older communities. As a class they are intelligent and thrifty, while their broad charity and public spirit find them foremost in every enterprise conducive to the general welfare.

Pioneer Settlement.—Sixty years ago the present area of Boone Township was a wilderness unbroken by the innovation of white men. Predatory savage tribes were the sole possessors of the soil, and wild beasts, both numerous and ferocious, lurked amid the dense forests, which afforded them natural hiding places. Occasionally a few adventurous hunters and trappers, lured by the presence of abundant game, came to the country and erected temporary habitations, but made no further improvements, spending their time in the enjoyment of their favorite pursuit. They were sojourners rather than settlers—the spume that crested the tide of advancing civilization—and having a large region wherein to choose, soon drifted to other localities. In the year 1834 appeared the first actual settler in the person of Andrew Kline, who selected for his home what is now known as the Fultz farm. He was joined the same year by the following men and their families: John Henry, James Denton, Vincent Calvin and George D. Washburn, all of whom made permanent improvements and took an active part in the development of the country. During the year 1835 the little colony was increased by the following persons: John Beckley, Sr., Thomas Martindale, David Beckley, Robert Bernetha, John Reeder, Henry Long and J. Beede.

Prominent among the arrivals of 1836 was John Beckley, Jr., who has for fifty years been a prominent resident of the township. John Weyand, a brother-in-law of Beckley, came the same year, and is still living. Others who secured homes prior to 1837, were Jonas Kistler, Jacob Kistler and James McAwley.

Martin Key came to the township as early as 1833, and settled on the Klinger farm, where he lived a short time. William and Moses Williamson located in the southwestern part of the township at about the year 1836. Matthew Ralston, Moses Washburn and William W. Washburn, Bryant Button, Thomas Powell, Solomon Bernetha, David McCombs, Jacob Kistler, Jr., M. T. Harvey, William Guthrie, Joseph Ballou, Solomon Berkshire, William and Jonas Kistler, and several others, became residents as early as 1837. In 1838 there were living in the township, in addition to those enumer-

ated, the following settlers: Henry Esterbrook, E. B. Waterhouse, James McMillen, Henry Wood, Emanuel Growell, Henry Conn, Elias McCawley, Aaron Dawson, Henry Kistler, George M. Fickle, Elijah Booth, Hugh Mahaffy, William Dale, and others whose names can not be recalled.

Among those who came in from time to time, and shared the privations and hardships incident to pioneer life, can be named the following: Israel Bickle, Philip Shaffer, John Nolan, George M. Fickle, Amos Wisley, N. Minthorn, James Thompson, Isaac V. Thompson, Andrew Wirwhan, Samuel Spencer, George Caldwell, David Caldwell, Richard Gaston and Laban Gaston, the majority of whom purchased land from the Government and became residents prior to 1840. Other settlers deserving of special mention were doubtless here in an early day, but their names were not given to the writer.

Land Entries.—In the year 1838 the following non-residents secured land in the township by entry, viz.: Samuel Black, William Guthrie and James McMillen, in Section 1; John Long, G. W. Williamson, John Henderson. John Buston and John Thompson; in Section 2; Joseph Hawkins and James Johnson, in Section 3; Jeremiah Woods, Hampton Wood, William McCleary, Christian Long, Thomas Vernon, Amos Bishop and Francis Dale, in different sections.

Township Organization.—"The township was organized May 8, 1836. Soon after this, an election was held in the cabin of David Beckley, situated in Section—. At this election eleven votes were cast. John Beckley acted as inspector and George Caldwell was chosen first justice of the peace. The first trustees were Jacob Kistler, Jr., Daniel Weyand and John Beckley."

Roads.—One of the first essentials of civilization is a well-defined system of roadways. The first roads through this section were mere trails, or Indian traces, which wound among the woods in every and all directions. The early settlers cut roads with a view to benefit the greatest number with the smallest possible inconvenience, and no attention whatever was paid to section lines. The first highway of any importance was the Logansport & Chicago State Road, surveyed and established in the year 1838. The route through Boone was viewed by John W. Wright and Daniel Dale, and the survey made by Abner E. Vanness, county engineer. The original route

has been modified of late years, but the general direction is the same, and it continues to be one of the principal highways of the county.

A county road was located through the eastern part of the township as early as 1838 or 1839, and is still traveled.

The township was early divided into road districts, and highways petitioned for and established from time to time. Much of the work put upon them was, in the nature of things, productive of only temporary benefit. During the wet seasons they were almost impassable for any kind of conveyance or vehicle, on account of the muddy condition of the country. Corduroys were constructed in many localities, and traces of them may yet be seen. As the population increased roads improved, and many of them were changed to the proper section lines and regularly established. The township at the present time is well supplied with highways intersecting each other at proper intervals, all of which are in fair condition.

Early Events.—On November 14, 1835, was solemnized the first marriage in Boone Township, the contracting parties being Elijah Booth and Sallie Beckley. The ceremony was performed by Robert Edwards, assistant judge, and the occasion was one of much rejoicing in the neighborhood.

The first persons born of white parents within the present limits of the township was Clarinda, daughter of Andrew and Hannah Kline, and wife of Clark Minthorn. Her birth occurred in the year 1834. The name of the first person who died in the township is not definitely known. Deaths occurred in the families of the earliest settlers shortly after their arrival in the country, but so many years have elapsed since then that few facts can be distinctly recalled. Among the early deaths was that of Mrs. John Henry, "who died very suddenly from heart disease in 1834." Another early death was that of a daughter of George Hamilton, who departed this life about the year 1840 or 1841. Hers was the first burial in the Weyand & Kline Cemetery, which was laid out in an early day in Section 24. Mrs. Jacob Kline and Caroline Wisley were laid to rest in the same place many years ago, as were other early settlers whose names can not be recalled. The Thompson Grave-yard, in the western part of the township, was consecrated to the burial of the dead in an early day, and first used by the Thompsons and neighbors in the vicinity.

Industries.—Boone is essentially an agricultural township, and but little attention has been given by its citizens to manufacturing enterprises. Saw-mills were located at different points after the completion of the railroad, and the lumber business at one time became quite an important industry. Vast quantities of black walnut, poplar, and oak lumber have been shipped from Royal Center, and the trade in staves, hoop-poles, etc., is still a source of a handsome revenue to those who follow it. The first saw-mill in the township was erected by George Conn and George Hendee as early as 1845 or 1846, and stood in Section 1. It was a tread-mill and received its motive power from a good yoke of oxen, and manufactured much of the lumber used by the early settlers. It was afterward remodeled and supplied with an engine, and for a number of years did a very prosperous business.

A steam saw-mill was erected in Section 14 as early as 1846, by Messrs. Goodrich & Minthorn, who operated it quite extensively for several years. The last owners were Corbett & Thrush, who ran it until its destruction by fire, a number of years ago.

Another early industry was a tannery, established by Emanuel Growell, in Section 24, about the year 1840. Mr. Growell manufactured a fair article of leather and did a good business for a period of ten or fifteen years. All traces of this enterprise have disappeared, and no vestige remains to mark the spot it occupied.

Religious.—The religious history of Boone dates from its first settlement, many of the pioneers having been active members of different churches in the country from which they emigrated. In the new country, with its sparse population, there were few if any stationary ministers; yet representatives from several denominations early traversed this region conducting religious exercises in the settlers' cabins. Unsustained by the rigid precepts of law in any privileges, perquisites, fixed revenue, or authority, except such as is voluntarily acknowledged by the clergy, those early preachers found their success depended upon their own efforts, and with an untiring zeal in the great cause, went forth to their work, traveling from month to month, and enduring manifold hardships for the good of humanity. Living remote from each other, and spending much of their time in domestic solitude in vast forests, the settlers looked upon these appointments as pleasing changes, which enabled them to meet for the interchange of social congratu-

lations as well as for religious worship. The first of these meetings were held by ministers of the Baptist Church at Martin Key's residence, as early as 1835. The Methodists followed in the wake of the Baptists, and visited the different settlements from time to time, conducting public worship in groves and private residences. Later came the United Brethren, who organized the first church in the township, of which mention will be made in the sketch of Royal Center. At the present time there is but one religious organization in the township, outside of Royal Center. This is the Emanuel Evangelical Church, which dates its history from the year 1859. The organization was brought about by the labors of Rev. Mr. Withaupt, and the original membership numbered about twenty persons, all of whom were Germans. Meetings were held for two years at the residence of Jacob Kennell, and at the end of that time a schoolhouse was secured for church purposes and used until the erection of the present beautiful temple of worship in 1868. This building stands about two miles from Royal Center; is a frame structure, 34x46 feet, and cost the sum of \$1,200. The following preachers have ministered to the congregation from time to time, viz.: Revs. Oaks, Wales, Dustman, Grounmler, Kiplinger, Pontius, Akerman, Klipfer, Schuh and Overmeyer, the last named being the pastor in charge at the present time. The present officers are Emanuel Lusher, class-leader; Joseph Powlen, exhorter, and D. R. Heil, superintendent of the Sunday-school. The church is in a prosperous condition and has upon the records the names of about sixty-three active members.

Royal Center.—The history of this enterprising town dates from April, 1846, at which time the original plat, consisting of 41 lots, situated in Section 23, was surveyed and placed on record. The proprietor, Elisee Andrews, actuated by a motive of speculation, was led to lay out the village in order to get rid of a portion of his farm, which at the time was too wet and marshy for cultivation. From the fact that it was an inland town, remote from any navigable stream or railroad, it was destined to remain for some time in comparative obscurity, and for the first eight or ten years there were not to exceed two dozen families in the place. The first house in the town was a dwelling erected on Lot 8 by C. W. Anderson, who came to the place soon after the sale of lots, and engaged in the blacksmithing business. William Krider came at the same time, and

entered into partnership with Anderson, and the two built a shop on Lot 11. Another early resident was George W. Strode, a plane-maker, who worked at his trade in the village a number of years. The first store was opened by G. B. Moore, in a small frame building on Lot 8, which is still standing, being used at the present time for a kitchen. Mr. Moore handled a general stock of goods, and for several years did a thriving business. The second merchant was Thomas Kendrick, who sold goods in an old school building that stood a short distance east of the original town plat. He handles a general assortment of merchandise, but after remaining a short time in the village moved his stock to Georgetown. Dennis Brown sold goods from 1856 till 1858, and after him came A. P. Philips, who carried on a fair business until 1860. As time passed and the population of the country increased, the importance of the village as a trading point became established, and since about the year 1860 its growth has been steady and substantial. The completion of the Logansport & Chicago Railroad through the town gave new impetus to its business interests, and since that time it has earned and sustained the reputation of being one of the most important shipping points between those two cities. Since 1860 the mercantile interests of the town have been represented by the following business men: James Mehaffy came in 1860, and sold goods until 1884. Mr. Wade opened a store in 1860, and remained until 1872, when he sold his stock to C. W. Anderson, who has since been one of the leading business men of the place. Jerry Falvy erected a business house in 1861, where the Sweet Bros.' store now stands, and a little later John J. Smith put up a building on the opposite corner, and carried on a fair business for some years. Fred Shrader occupied the Falvy building several years, and sold out to James Wilson, who was afterward succeeded by the Sweet Bros., the leading merchants at the present time. A Mr. Forbes was in business a short time also. Drs. D. Rea and James Thomas, opened the first drug store, which they carried on successfully a number of years.

Mechanics.—The first mechanics were C. W. Anderson and William Krider, blacksmiths; G. W. Strode, manufacturer of carpenters' planes, and John Beckley, carpenter and builder.

Hotels.—In 1855 Nathaniel Minthorn opened a hotel and boarding house in the Kendrick building, and continued the same for a period of about six years. John Smith erected the large building

opposite the Sweet corner for store and hotel purposes, and later came Jacob Kline, who kept a public house for some time.

Physicians.—The early medical men of Royal Center were Drs. William N. Townsend, who came to the township before the survey of the village; H. H. Cohee; Dr. McConnell, father of D. B. and S. T. McConnell, of Logansport; Daniel Rea, who is still in the town, and James Thomas, who has been in the active practice since 1854. Other physicians who have been here at different times were Drs. Cowgill, Benjamin Peters and Nafe. The physicians at the present time are D. N. Fouts, James Thomas, John J. Burton and David Million.

Industries.—The first industry of any importance in Royal Center was the large cooper shop of Michael O'Brien, established shortly after the completion of the railroad. Mr. O'Brien carried on a very extensive business for a period of about twenty years, employing an average of twenty-five men, and manufacturing barrels for the Chicago market. He also shipped immense quantities of cooperage stuff, and was one of the active business men of the town. In 1881 a large flouring-mill was erected by Messrs. William Davidson, Kellog Dill and Daniel Watts. It was a frame building, supplied with good machinery, and did a prosperous business for about three years. It was destroyed by fire in 1884, since which time there has been no mill in the village.

School Buildings.—The first schoolhouse in Royal Center was a log building erected about the time the town was laid out, and was in use about ten years. It was replaced in 1850 by a frame building, which stood on Lot 27, and which served its purpose until 1863. The third house stood a short distance north of the present one, and was used for educational purposes only a few years. The fourth house was a two-story frame structure, erected in the northern part of the town in 1865 or 1866. It was a comfortable building, contained three school-rooms, and stood until 1874, at which time it was burned to the ground. The present beautiful building was erected in 1875. It is a brick structure, two stories high, has four large school-rooms, and represents a capital of \$6,000. It is the finest school building in the county outside of Logansport, and is a credit to the town and township.

Additions to the Town.—Several additions have been made to Royal Center at different times, and its present area is sufficient for

a much larger population than live in the town. An addition of fifty-nine lots was made in 1859 by Hugh Wooley and John Beckley, and one year later Beckley and McComb's addition of thirty-five lots was surveyed and recorded. In March, 1863, Henry Wisely platted an addition of twenty-eight lots, and in 1886 the last addition, consisting of fifteen lots, was made by C. W. Anderson.

Incorporation.—In 1880 the citizens of Royal Center decided by ballot to incorporate the town, and the village was divided into wards and an election held. The following are the names of the trustees that composed the first board: Jacob H. Walters, William Hanselman and Lewis Washburn. The officers at the present time are John Ubelhauser, Isaac Grant and Thomas Wildermooth, trustees; Charles Boetner, clerk; George Rea, treasurer; and George Schlints, marshal.

Fire Department.—Royal Center boasts of one of the most efficient and well organized fire companies in northern Indiana, and those who have witnessed their effective work will not call in question the justness of the claim. The department was organized February 19, 1883, with sixteen members. The following were the first officers elected: T. W. Hamilton, president; G. W. Walters, vice-president; G. W. Boetner, secretary; Noah Kline, treasurer; J. J. Burton, foreman; and Wesley Fosket, assistant foreman. The first year the company operated with hook and ladder only, but in 1884 a fine hand-engine was purchased, and in the fall of 1885 a well furnished house for the same was built. The following are the officers at the present time: J. J. Burton, president; James Watson, vice-president; C. M. Anderson, secretary; N. Tousley, treasurer; J. W. Kistler, foreman; C. M. Anderson, assistant foreman; and Robert Conn, captain of hose.

Myrtle Lodge, No. 567, I. O. O. F., was instituted February 9, 1879, with the following charter members, viz.: G. W. Clinger, C. A. Davis, Henry Shrock, Daniel Vannaman and George Methard. The organization was brought about by Dr. J. J. Burton, and at the first meeting ten persons were initiated and received into membership. First officers were G. W. Clinger, N. G.; Henry Shrock, V. G.; C. A. Davis, Secretary, and T. P. Sweet, Treasurer. The lodge enjoyed a reasonable degree of prosperity during the first three or four years of its history, but it has recently declined, numbering at the present time only about fifteen members.

Churches.—The religious history of Royal Center dates from its first settlement. The first religious society was organized by the United Brethren, who subsequently built the frame house of worship now used by the Methodists. This organization flourished for several years, but was finally disbanded and the property disposed of.

A society of the Presbyterian Church was afterward organized in the town, and kept up for several years. It was an offshoot of the Concord Church, in Harrison Township, and was kept up with fair success for some time.

Methodist Church.—An organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church was in existence in Royal Center shortly after the laying out of the town, but of its early history nothing definite could be learned. The present society was established in 1874, by Rev. Mr. Wood, with a membership of ten persons, whose names are as follows: Lewis Kramer and wife, C. W. Hall and wife, Dr. D. N. Fouts, Mrs. Chas. Davis, Robert Torrence and wife, and John McCawley and wife. Shortly after the organization the United Brethren Church house was purchased, and has since been used for a meeting place. The following preachers have ministered to the church in the capacity of pastor, viz.: S. L. Langley, Rev. Mr. Wood, T. S. Vincell, T. H. McKee, Francis Cox, Mr. Brindle, and the present incumbent, Rev. Mr. Johnson. The organization is in a prosperous condition at the present time, and has an active membership of forty-six.

Christian Church.—In the year 1874 Elder H. Z. Leonard, of Logansport, began a series of meetings in Royal Center, which resulted in the organization of a society of about eighty members. Others came in from time to time, and before Mr. Leonard discontinued the meeting fully 100 persons made the good confession, and identified themselves with the congregation. The Methodist Church was used as a place of worship, and Elder Leonard labored very earnestly for a period of two and a half years. He ceased preaching at the end of that time, and the congregation, taking no steps to secure a successor, soon began to diminish, and finally discontinued meeting altogether. No public worship has been held for some time, and the once flourishing organization is now a thing of the past.

Church of the Sacred Heart, Roman Catholic, was organized in 1880, by Rev. George Flesh, of Winamac, with a membership of

fifteen families, a number which has neither increased nor decreased since then. A comfortable frame house of worship was erected the year of the organization, in which meetings are held at regular intervals. The pastor in charge at the present time is Rev. Dominic Shunk, of Winamac.

This brings us to the end of our sketch of Royal Center. Forty years, laden with sorrows and joys, bright anticipations and vanished hopes, have added both age and dignity to the little city. Many of the old citizens who were wont to indulge in what the town would some day become, are quietly sleeping in their last resting-places and the children of those early days are children no longer, but have taken their places in the ranks of men and women and are doing the work assigned them.

During all these years, the village has sustained its business importance and financial strength, and at the present time is the second town in the county.

Its business is shown by the following register: Sweet Bros., dry goods and general stock (this is one of the most substantial firms in the county, and is doing a very extensive business); N. Towsley, general store; C. W. Anderson, general stock; Paynter Thompson, dry goods, groceries, etc.; Henry Kramer makes groceries a specialty; J. B. Runkle, hardware, harness, and agricultural implements; Vernon & Hamilton, dealers in agricultural implements; Solomon Clovis, undertaker; Ed Weisley, restaurant; S. S. Hopkinson, restaurant and hotel; Plattner & Bro., saw and planing-mill; C. W. Anderson, saw-mill; R. W. Anderson, wagon-maker; C. W. Boetner and C. C. Weirwahn, blacksmiths; L. S. Fultz, butcher; Dr. D. Rea & Son, druggists; G. S. Kistler, druggist; — Gotschall, silversmith; Sweet Bros., warehouse; Tousley & Harvey, grain dealers; Charles Robbins and Jerry Sullivan, barbers; John Ubelhauser, A. J. Coon and Mrs. McGovern, saloons; Mollie Dalzell, milliner; Thomas Hamilton, hotel.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

C. W. ANDERSON, dealer in general merchandise, Royal Centre, Ind., is a native of Butler County, Penn., where he was born June 19, 1822. The parents from whom he descended were Alexander and Jane (McQuiston) Anderson, who were natives of Scotland and Ireland, respectively, where they were born as follows: The

father in the city of Glasgow, Scotland, in the year 1794, and the mother in the County Down, Ireland, in the year 1798. They immigrated to the United States in an early day, and were united in marriage in Butler County, Penn., in the year 1818. From thence they subsequently moved to Trumbull County, Ohio, and from there to Hardin County, Ohio, and from thence, in 1836, to Marion County, Ohio, where they resided until their death, which occurred as follows: The mother died in 1843, and the father in 1849. They were the parents of nine children: James M., Thomas N., Charles W., Alexander, Isabelle, Mary, Jane, Emily and Nancy. C. W., our subject, began, when about twelve years of age, at the blacksmith trade, which he completed, and engaged in the same for some time afterward. He was married, at Caledonia, Marion Co., Ohio, June 17, 1845, to Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh and Hannah (Debow) Wooley. She was born in New York State March 4, 1827. In 1846 Mr. C. W. Anderson and wife moved to Pulaski County, Ind., and in 1847 to Cass County, Ind., settling at Royal Centre, where he formed a partnership with William Krider in the blacksmith trade. In 1848 Mr. Anderson purchased Mr. Krider's interest in the shop, and carried on business himself until 1852, at which time he went to California, where he engaged in mining until 1854, when he returned to Royal Centre and resumed his trade, which he continued until the spring of 1861, at which time he began the mercantile business, which he continued some time; after which he subsequently engaged in saw-milling, and in December, 1884, he again engaged in the mercantile business, which he has since continued. His wife died in October, 1876, and he was again married, in December, 1879, to Mrs. Lucinda Tustison. Mr. Anderson has had born to him seven children: Loretta, Rollin W., Joseph A., George B. M. (deceased), Sarah C., Emily and Charles M. Mr. Anderson was one of the three trustees of Boone Township in 1855, held the office of justice of the peace for some time, and in 1872 was elected to the Legislature. Mr. Anderson is a fine man, highly esteemed by all who know him.

CHARLES BERKSHIRE was born in Carroll County, Ind., November 18, 1833. The parents, who were pioneers, were Solomon and Sarah (McCombs) Berkshire, who settled in Cass County in the year 1840. They were the parents of nine children: Charles, John, Martin V., Jane, Alice, Lucinda, William H., Rebecca and Sarah. Our subject, the eldest member of the family, was married in Boone Township, this county, in June, 1854, to Martha J. McPherson, and afterward settled upon the same farm on which he now resides, in Section 28, Boone Township, where she died September 14, 1855, having borne him one infant daughter, which died young and not named. He then married, in Pulaski County, Ind., a Miss Elizabeth Hall, on December 22, 1856, by whom he

has had born to him five children: Sarah E., Mary A., Soloman M., George and Edward H. Mr. Berkshire owns at present 160 acres of fine and well improved land. He is an enterprising and highly esteemed citizen. He and wife are members of the Church of God, of which he has been a member for twenty-eight years, and has been for fourteen years a minister in the church.

MARTIN V. BERKSHIRE, son of Soloman and Sarah Berkshire was born in Carroll County, Ind., August 25, 1839. He was married in Boone Township, this county, in October, 1862, to Margaret J., daughter of William and Elizabeth Steele; she was born in White County, Ind., June, 1842. In 1866 Mr. Berkshire settled upon his present farm where he has resided since. They have a family of eight children, viz.: William H., Mary A., Laura J., Jasper N., Bertha A., James F., Ira A. and Nellie L.

WILLIAM H. BERKSHIRE, son of the old and highly esteemed pioneers, Soloman and Sarah Berkshire, was born in Boone Township, this county, February 19, 1842. He was married in Boone Township, this county, April 6, 1863, to Sarah E., daughter of William and Elizabeth Steele; she was born in White County, Ind., September 25, 1846. In the fall of 1865 Mr. Berkshire settled upon the farm in which he now resides, in Section 28, Boone Township. He owns 120 acres of fine and well improved land. He has had born to him ten children, viz.: Alice J., John M., James T., Emeline, Charles B., Willard M., Anna G., Oscar, Effie M. and Robert C.

HEZEKIAH BURTON was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, November 20, 1826. The parents from whom he descended were John and Catherine (Steward) Burton, who were, also, both natives of Fairfield County, Ohio. The former, John Burton, was a son of Jacob Burton, who was a native of Maryland, where he married Mary Swerngin, and from thence moved to Fairfield County, Ohio, in a very early day, where he afterward resided until death. He was the father of eight children, viz.: Thomas, Polly, Hannah, Isaac, Van S., Elizabeth, Jacob and John, the father of our subject, the next to the eldest member of the family. He served in the war of 1812, and was married to the above Catherine Steward, in Fairfield County, Ohio, she was a daughter of Joseph and Catherine Steward, who were natives of Ireland, and emigrated from there to Fairfield County, Ohio; in a very early day. They were the parents of seven children, viz.: Joseph, Levi, Catherine, Jermima, Rachel, Sarah and Hezekiah. In 1837, Mr. John Burton came to Cass County, Ind., and entered a half section of land in Boone Township, Section 2, after which he returned to Fairfield County, Ohio, and in 1838 moved to Carroll County, Ind., where he died in September, 1839, and in March, 1841, his widow, with her family, moved to Cass County, Ind., and settled upon the land in Boone Township

which he had entered in 1837; here she resided until death, which occurred in September, 1847. Ten children were born to them, viz.: Jacob, Mary, Joseph, Jermima, Van S., Hezekiah, John, Harriet, Hannah and Catherine. Hezekiah, our subject, came with his mother to Cass County, Ind., in 1841, and was married, October 4, 1849, to Elizabeth, daughter of George and Lydia Kistler. She was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, December 31, 1831. About one year after Mr. Hezekiah Burton's marriage he settled upon the farm on which he now resides, in Boone Township, Section 8, where he has resided since, with the exception of about two years in Fulton County, Ind. He owns 120 acres of land. Has had born to him ten children: Amos W., John H., Elias F., Elizabeth, Julia, Abraham L., Thomas, Lydia A., Reuben and George.

JOHN J. BURTON, M. D., is a native of Cass County, Ind., and is one of eight children born to John and Susan (Sagaser) Burton, who were natives of England and Pennsylvania, respectively. The former, John Burton, was a son of Leonard Burton, who was a native of Yorkshire, England, born May 15, 1793, and was there united in marriage, in the year 1815, to Emma Metcalf, born September 9, 1793. In 1819, Mr. Leonard Burton, with his family, immigrated to the United States, settling first in Rush County, Ind., and thence, in 1834, removed to Cass County, Ind., where they resided until their deaths, which occurred as follows: The father died May 18, 1863, and the mother May 11, 1869. They were the parents of seven children: John, Richard, William, James, Levi, Phebe, and one which died in infancy and not named. John, the father of our subject, the eldest member of the family, was born in Yorkshire, England, July 6, 1816. He came with his parents, in 1819, to Rush County, Ind., and was there wedded to the above Susan Sagaser, who was born in Pennsylvania, April 25, 1815, and was a daughter of Henry and Sarah (Swigart) Sagaser, who were both natives of Pennsylvania. The father was born April 8, 1786, and the mother September 13, 1789. They were married, in Pennsylvania, June 29, 1809, and subsequently moved to Bourbon County, Ky., and thence to Rush County, Ind., where the father died November 29, 1839. The mother subsequently came to Cass County, Ind., and made her home with her children until her death, which occurred May 4, 1884. They were the parents of fourteen children: William J., George W., Daniel, Susan, Mary, Nancy, Elizabeth, Amanda, Sarah, Emily, Margaret, Samuel, Frederick and Martha E. After John and Susan (Sagaser) Burton's marriage, they, in the fall of the same year, moved to Cass County, Ind., and settled upon land which his father had entered for him in Section 18, Harrison Township, where they resided until their deaths, which occurred as follows: The father's August 12, 1868, and the mother's December 29, 1876. Their family was as follows: Sarah J., born June 7, 1839; Emma,

born June 2, 1841, and died July 1, 1843; Amanda E., born April 2, 1843; Elizabeth, born December 25, 1844, and died May 16, 1845; Leonard R., born April 7, 1848; John J., born March 23, 1850; William L., born September 30, 1852, and Elizabeth A., born May 12, 1855. John J., our subject, after acquiring quite a thorough education in the home district schools of the vicinity in which he resided, attended, in the winter of 1867-68, the Logansport Academy, and in the winter of 1868-69 he attended Hall's Business College, of Logansport, and in the fall of 1869 he entered the Logansport High School, and, at the same time, read medicine under Dr. George Smith. He graduated at the Logansport High School June 12, 1873; after which he devoted his whole attention to reading medicine, Dr. J. B. Shultz, of Logansport, Ind., being his preceptor. In the winter of 1874-75, he attended the Eclectic Medical College, of Cincinnati, Ohio; after which he returned to Logansport and resumed his studies under the same preceptor, which he continued until the winter of 1875-76, at which time he again attended the Eclectic Medical College, of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he graduated May 9, 1876. He then returned to Logansport, and formed a partnership with his preceptor, Dr. J. B. Shultz, in the practice of medicine. He was married, at Logansport, June 23, 1877, to Mary B., daughter of Hiram and Maria (Anderson) Lum-birt; she was born in Cass County, Ind., May 10, 1854. In August, 1878, Dr. Burton moved to Royal Centre, Ind., where he resumed the practice of medicine, which he has since continued. In November, 1885, he, in partnership with Mr. George Kistler, opened up a drug store at this place, which he sold out to Kistler in April, 1886. He was appointed postmaster of Royal Centre, Ind., July 9, 1885, which office he at present holds. He is also president of the town school board, at this place, which office he has held since 1881. The Doctor is an intelligent, wide-awake and enterprising citizen, as well as a thorough medical scholar and a successful and eminent physician and surgeon. He is a member of the Indiana State Eclectic Medical Association and a member of the order of Odd Fellows.

JOHN F. COLEMAN was born at Fort Wayne, Ind., November 21, 1855. His parents, Michael and Caroline (Schrock) Coleman, were both natives of Franklin County, Ohio, where they married, and from thence moved to Fort Wayne, Ind., and subsequently to Fulton County, Ind., where they resided some time, and from there moved to Cass County, Ind., where the mother departed life. The father subsequently went to Iowa, where he now resides. They were the parents of thirteen children, viz.: Calvin, Lafayette, Lydia, Henry, Emma, John F., William, Alice, Laura, Francis, Marion, and two others who died in infancy and not named.

JOHN DAVIS is a native of Cass County, Ind., and was born

in Jefferson Township, November 29, 1848. The parents from whom he descended were William and Maria (Sloop) Davis, who settled in Jefferson Township, this county, in an early day, where the mother still resides. The father died in 1870. Seven children were born to them, viz.: Nancy, John, George, Amanda, Rose, Hester and James W. John, our subject, was married in Boone Township, this county, February 26, 1866, to Amy J., daughter of Morris T. and Elizabeth (Conn) Harvey; she was born in Cass County, Ind., June 22, 1844. After Mr. John Davis' marriage he first settled upon his father's old homestead, and in 1873 he purchased and settled on a farm in Section 6, Jefferson Township, where he resided until 1883, when he purchased and settled upon the farm on which he now resides, in Sections 32 and 33, Boone Township. He owns at present 245 acres of fine and well improved land—165 acres in Boone Township and 80 acres in Jefferson Township. Has had born to him six children, viz.: Andrew J., Harvey T., Charles M., Elizabeth, Anzonettie, and Daisy.

DAVID N. FOUTS, M. D., was born at Dayton, Montgomery Co., Ohio, December 9, 1840. His parents, David R. and Sarah (Nail) Fouts, were both natives of North Carolina, where they were born as follows: The father, January 5, 1800, and the mother September 17, 1801. The former, David R. Fouts, was a son of David and Elizabeth (Burket) Fouts, who were both natives of Germany, and from thence immigrated to the United States in a very early day, settling first in North Carolina, and from there moved to Dayton, Ohio, where they afterward resided until their deaths. They were the parents of six children, viz.: Catherine, Joseph, Andrew, Sarah and David R., the father of our subject, the eldest member of the family. He and the above Sarah Nail were united in marriage in Montgomery County, Ohio, October 7, 1822, and afterward settled at Dayton, where they resided until 1849, in which year they moved to Cass County, Ind., entered land in Washington Township, upon which they settled and resided until 1860, when they moved to Fulton County, Ind., where they now reside. They were the parents of ten children, viz.: Andrew, Nancy, Jacob W., Susanna, Joseph, Barbara, Elizabeth, David N., Hannah and John. Dr. David N., our subject, was educated at the Yellowsprings College, at Yellowsprings, Ohio, where he graduated in 1859, after which he clerked in a store at Sabine, Ohio, until August 15, 1861, at which time he entered the service of his country in Company D. Forty-eighth Ohio Infantry Volunteers, as hospital steward; in which capacity he served until December 13, 1862, when he was discharged on account of injury, and returned to Cass County, Ind., where he engaged in teaching school and reading medicine. In the winter of 1870 and 1871 he attended the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and in the winter of 1873 and

1874 attended the Rush Medical College, at Chicago, Ill., where he graduated March 16, 1874; after which he came to Royal Centre, Ind., and began the practice of medicine, which he has since pursued. He was united in marriage, in Miami Township, this county, July 27, 1865, to Abbie Miller, who was born in Cass County, Ind., July 19, 1844. After his marriage he settled at New Waverly, Ind., where he resumed his practice, and resided until 1874, at which time he removed to Royal Centre, Ind., where he has since resided. He has had born to him two children, viz.: Frank Q. and Emma E. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic order; also a member of the Pulaski County Medical Society, and also a member of the Indiana State Medical Association. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Doctor is an intelligent and enterprising man, highly esteemed by all who know him. He is a thorough medical scholar and a successful and practical physician and surgeon.

SAMUEL FRYE, an old and highly esteemed pioneer of Cass County, is a native of Franklin County, Penn., where he was born October 2, 1824. His father, Samuel Frye, was also a native of Franklin County, Penn., and was born May 1, 1797. He was a son of Andrew Frye, who was a native of Virginia, and emigrated from thence to Maryland, and from there to Franklin County, Penn., in a very early day. He was twice married, and raised to men and women a family of eight children. Samuel, the father of our subject, was married in Franklin County, Penn., May 25, 1820, to Elizabeth Frederick, who was born in Franklin County, Penn., October 31, 1798. In about the year 1833 Mr. Samuel Frye, Sr., moved from Franklin County, Penn., to Bedford County, Penn., and from thence, in 1844, to Cass County, Ind., and settled upon land in Section 29, Boone Township, which he improved, and on which he resided until death. They were the parents of ten children, viz.: Jacob F., John A., Samuel, Daniel, William M., Caleb, Rachel, Jerome, Rebecca E. and Emanuel F. Samuel, our subject, came with his parents to this county in 1844, and has since resided. He was married in Jefferson Township, this county, September 10, 1851, to Sarah, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Gray) Benson. She is a native of Pennsylvania, where she was born June 9, 1833. About one year after our subject's marriage, he settled upon the farm on which he now resides, which he has improved from the wild, and upon which he has since lived. He owns at present 179 acres of land, which are well improved and under a high state of cultivation. He has had born to him three children, viz.: Mary H. (deceased), Alexander and Elizabeth.

JOHN A. FULLER a native of Cass County, Ind., was born in Boone Township, March 1, 1844. His parents, Aaron J. and Irene (Luce) Fuller, were both natives of Vermont, of English extraction,

and were born as follows: The father in November, 1807, and the mother in November, 1809. They were married in Vermont, and from thence, in 1841, moved to Sandusky County, Ohio, and from there, in 1843, to Cass County, Ind., where he died January 18, 1869. His widow still survives, and resides in Miami County, Ind. Six children were born to them, viz.: Ellen, Martha, Hannah, Mary, William H. and John A., our subject, the youngest member of the family. He was married at Covington, Fountain Co., Ind., October 17, 1862, to Sarah J., daughter of James and Susan (Lobach) Wattsbaugh. She was born in Jefferson Township, this county, September 4, 1843. After Mr. John A. Fuller's marriage he settled upon the farm on which he now resides, where he has since lived. He lost his wife by death February 4, 1869, having born to him by her two children, viz.: James A. and Lewis E. (deceased). On December 7, 1871, Mr. Fuller married Elizabeth M., daughter of Jephtha and Ruhamah (Trene) Powell. She was born in Cass County, Ind., July 1, 1853. Mr. Fuller has had born to him by this lady, three children, viz.: Milo N., Jethro and Edith R.

RUDOLPH FUNK was born in Lancaster County, Penn., January 25, 1818. His parents, Jacob and Anna (Killhefer) Funk, were also both natives of Pennsylvania, where they resided until their deaths. They were the parents of four children, viz.: Jacob, Mary, Anna and Rudolph, our subject, the youngest member of the family. He was married in Lancaster County, Penn., October 6, 1842, to Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Fishel) Drift. She was born in Lancaster County, Penn., April 3, 1821. In 1852 Mr. Rudolph Funk moved to Cass County, Ind., and in October of that year, he settled upon the same farm on which he now resides. He owns 100 acres of fine and well improved land. He has had born to him eleven children, viz.: Sarah A., Rudolph, Elizabeth, Andrew, Catherine E., Ira and five others who died in infancy and not named. Mr. Funk is a member of the Evangelical Association.

HIRAM HARVEY, one of the most extensive farmers and stock-dealers of Cass County, was born in Harrison Township, this county, October 13, 1840. The parents from whom he descended were the old and highly esteemed pioneers, Morris T. and Elizabeth (Conn) Harvey, who were both natives of Pennsylvania, where they were born as follows: The father in Bucks County November 16, 1808, and the mother in Lycoming County June 7, 1814. They were married in Lycoming County, Penn., in 1834, and soon afterward moved to the State of Ohio, settling near Hamilton, where they resided until February, 1836, at which time they moved to Cass County, Ind., where they have since resided. They are the parents of eleven children, viz.: Charles, John W., Rachel, Susan, Hiram, Henry, Elizabeth, Amy, Lafayette, George and Anzonette. Hiram,

our subject, was educated in the district schools of this county and at the high schools of Burnettsville, Ind., after which he engaged in teaching school for some time. He was married in Jefferson Township, this county, in September, 1860, to Maria, daughter of Walter B. and Anna Carter, by whom he has had born to him six children, viz.: Willard M., Morris T., Rachel C., John W., Mary J. and Hiram. In the spring of 1862 Mr. Harvey moved to Carroll County, Ind., where he resided until the spring of 1864, at which time he removed to Cass County, Ind., where he has since resided. In 1870 he settled upon the farm on which he now resides. He lost his wife by death in March, 1872, and he was again married, December 14, 1880, to Sarah J. McDonnal, by whom he has had three children born to him, viz.: Blanche, Dennis and Susan A. Mr. Harvey owns at present 3.167 acres of land. He is an intelligent and enterprising citizen, highly esteemed by all who know him, and one of Cass County's most successful farmers and stock-dealers. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' order.

HENRY T. HARVEY, son of Morris T. and Elizabeth (Conn) Harvey, was born in Harrison Township, this county, January 7, 1842. He was united in marriage, in Jefferson Township, this county, March 1, 1874, to Missouri E., daughter of Judge Lewis Bailey, and afterward settled upon the same farm on which he now resides, in Section 33, Boone Township. He owns at present 230 acres of fine land, which is well improved and under a high state of cultivation. He has had born to him six children, viz.: Alwilda, George W., Bertie (deceased), Harry, Ernest and Frances C.

PETER HEIL, is a native of Germany, where he was born January 28, 1833. He is the next to the eldest member of six children born to Daniel and Mary A. (Kennel) Heil. He immigrated with his father to Cass County, Ind., in 1857, where he was united in marriage, April 29, 1861, to Barbara, daughter of John and Mary M. (Mierhofer) Roman. She was born in Switzerland October 28, 1843. In 1864 Mr. Heil, our subject, purchased and settled upon the farm on which he now resides. Mr. Heil owns at present 263 acres of fine and well improved land, all of which lies in Boone Township, Cass County, with the exception of 58 acres in Harrison Township. Mr. Heil has had born to him eleven children: Daniel R., born February 15, 1862; Catherine, born November 27, 1863, and died September 10, 1864; Mary J., born July 27, 1865; Elizabeth A., born February 21, 1869; George, born April 3, 1871; Sarah E., born March 22, 1873; Margaret E., born May, 21, 1875; infant daughter, born August 10, 1878, and died August 11, 1878; William P., born April 9, 1880; Addie M., born September 19, 1882, and Oscar N., born January 3, 1885. Mr. Heil and family are members of the Evangelical Church.

HENRY HEIL was born in Germany September 8, 1835, and

is a son of Daniel and Mary A. (Kennel) Heil. He came with his father to this county in 1857, where he was married July 1, 1861, to Eliza A., daughter of Frederick J. and Margaret (Adams) Riep; she died April 3, 1866, and he was again married in Pulaski County, Ind., April 9, 1867, to Mary, daughter of Valentine and Elizabeth (Harker) Culp. After this he settled upon the farm on which he now resides, in Section 25, Boone Township. He owns at present 160 acres of fine land. Has had born to him, three children, viz.: Mina (deceased), Albert (deceased), and Addie (deceased). Mr. Heil is a fine man and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

DANIEL HEIL was born in Germany March 1, 1830. He immigrated to the United States in 1855, and settled in Cass County, Ind., where he has resided since. He was married in White County, Ind., in September, 1858, to Dora, daughter of Samuel and Christina Kies, she was born in Germany, September 14, 1839. After Mr. Daniel Heil's marriage he settled in Boone Township, where he has resided since. He owns at present 240 acres of land in Boone Township and 15 acres in Harrison Township. Has had born to him nine children, viz.: Mary A., born August 12, 1859; Christina, born February 1, 1862; Samuel, born October 27, 1864; Catherine A., born February 28, 1868; Rosettie, born March 4, 1870; Alfred, born December 23, 1871; John H., born April 12, 1874; James H., born December 21, 1876, and Thomas, born March 31, 1879. He and family are members of the Evangelical Church.

NICHOLAS HILE, son of Daniel and Mary (Kennel) Hile, is a native of Germany, where he was born December 4, 1841. He immigrated to the United States in 1857, and settled in Cass County, Ind., where he has resided since, and was married in Boone Township April 28, 1868, to Nancy J., daughter of Daniel and Rebecca Kistler. She was born in Cass County, Ind., November 24, 1840. In the fall of 1881 Mr. Hile settled upon the farm on which he now resides, which he had purchased in the year 1878, consisting of seventy-six acres of fine and well improved land. Mr. Hile is an enterprising and highly esteemed citizen.

JACKSON HOLMES, an old and highly esteemed pioneer of Cass County, is a native of Preble County, Ohio, and was born May 30, 1825. His parents, Moses R. and Sarah (Jeffrey) Holmes, were both natives of Monmouth County, N. J., and were born as follows: The father in the year 1790, and the mother in 1796. They were also married in Monmouth County, N. J., in the year 1816. From thence, about 1820, they moved to Preble County, Ohio, and in 1831 to Tippecanoe County, Ind.; from thence to Cass County, in 1833, where they resided until 1838, when they moved to Pulaski County, Ind., where they afterward resided until death, which occurred as follows: The father died in 1852 and the mother in 1868. They were the parents of eleven children, viz.: Job J., Mary, Cath-

erine, Amy L., Jackson, Segious, John, James, Ephraim, and two which died in infancy and not named. Jackson, our subject, was married in Monroe Township, this county, June 22, 1848, to Mary J., daughter of Joseph and Ruth Corbet. She was born in Ross County, Ohio, March 22, 1827. In 1862 Mr. Holmes settled upon a farm in Boone Township, Section 9, which he has improved, and upon which he has since lived. His wife died March 5, 1856, having born to him six children, viz.: William (deceased), Mary A., James E., Thomas (deceased), Sarah E., and a son which died in infancy and not named. June 22, 1868, he married Mrs. Rosanna Rogers, widow of John Rogers, by whom he has had born to him three children, viz.: George G. (deceased), Egbert (deceased) and Rosettie D.

JOHN KENNEL was born in Germany, December 15, 1822. His parents, Jacob and Catherine (Mishler) Kennel, were also both natives of Germany, and emigrated from thence to Erie County, N. Y., in 1848, and in 1853 to Cass County, Ind., settling in Boone Township, where they afterward resided until their deaths. They were the parents of seven children, viz.: John, Louisa, Elizabeth, Charlotte, Caroline, and two who died in infancy and not named. John, our subject, immigrated with his parents to Erie County, N. Y., in 1848, and was married at Buffalo, N. Y., January 25, 1852, to Catherine, daughter of Jacob and Catherine Mitzel. She was born in Germany, August 27, 1827. In 1853 Mr. John Kennel, in company with his parents, moved to Cass County, Ind., and in the same fall he purchased and settled upon the farm on which he now resides, consisting of 170 acres of fine and well-improved land. His wife died October 26, 1871, and July 25, 1872, he married Rosanna Seacrist, widow of Peter Seacrist. Mr. Kennel has had born to him eleven children: Jacob, H. John, George P., A. Andrew, Samuel, Catherine, George (deceased), and a pair of twins, who died in infancy and not named, by first wife; and William and Frederick. Mr. Kennel and family are members of the Evangelical Association.

HENRY KRAMER, dealer in general merchandise, Royal Centre, Ind., is a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, where he was born August 1, 1837. His father, Lewis Kramer, is also a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, and was born February 4, 1817. His parents, Lewis and Margaret Kramer, were both natives of Lancaster County, Penn., where the father was born in December, 1779, and the mother in December, 1776. They were married in Lancaster County, Penn., and from thence moved to Fairfield County, Ohio, where they afterward resided until their deaths. They were the parents of eight children, viz.: Jacob, George, Sarah, Polly, Adam, Margaret, Christina and Lewis, the father of our subject. He was married in Fairfield County, Ohio, October 5, 1837, to Miss

Elizabeth, daughter of George and Hannah (Myers) Benadum. She was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, August 16, 1820. In the fall of 1865 Mr. Lewis Kramer and family moved to Cass County, Ind., settling upon the same farm on which he at present resides, in Section 23, Boone Township, where he has lived since. He has had born to him fourteen children, viz.: Almira, Aaron, Emma, Hannah M., Eliza, Martha E., Joshua, William, Adeline, Mary, Minerva, Elizabeth, Clement L. V. and Henry, our subject, the eldest member of the family. He was married in Fairfield County, Ohio, January 10, 1857, to Sarah, daughter of Henry and Margaret (Bumbarger) Heller. She was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, July 29, 1837. In 1865, Mr. Henry Kramer, in company with his parents, moved to Cass County, Ind., and settled at Royal Centre, and engaged in grocery business for about two years, after which he rented what is known as the Laselle tract of land in White County, where he moved and engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1871, in which year he moved to Logansport, Ind., and engaged in butchering business. His wife died April 3, 1872, and on February 23, 1873, he wedded Anna McLaughlin, and in July of that year he moved to Boone Township, where he purchased a farm in Section 14, upon which he resided until 1883, in which year he moved to Royal Centre, and in the following year began the mercantile business again, which he has since continued. He has had born to him nine children, viz.: William J., Sylvester (deceased), Douglass, Elizabeth R., Minerva (deceased), an infant son (deceased), Clara, Daisy D. and Lewis.

JOHN W. LAYNE, one of Cass County's extensive farmers and wide-awake and enterprising men, was born in Campbell County, Va., October 12, 1836. His parents, Orrison V. and Mary (Organ) Layne, were also both natives of Campbell County, Va., where they were married and resided until death. They were the parents of eleven children, viz.: Louisa M., William H., David O., Robert F., John W., Edward D., Richard L., Alice, Ida and two that died in infancy and not named. John W., our subject, in 1853, came to Laporte, Ind., where he clerked in a store three years, after which he returned to Campbell County, Va., and remained until the spring of 1857, when he again returned to Laporte, Ind., purchased a stock of goods, and engaged in mercantile business until 1860. He was united in marriage, at Logansport, Ind., May 10, 1864, to Elizabeth J., daughter of Dr. George M. and Margaret (Weakley) Jerolaman; she was born at Logansport, Ind., September 14, 1842. In 1872 Mr. Layne settled on the farm where he now resides, in Boone Township, known as the old Jerolaman tract of land, which consists of 800 acres of fine and well improved prairie land, which his wife became heiress to upon her father's death. She also owns a half interest in a large cotton plantation in Louisiana. Mr. and Mrs.

Layne are the parents of four children, viz.: George W., born May 29, 1865; Walter E., born January 9, 1867, and died September 5, 1877; Guy M., born September 18, 1868, and died December 11, 1869; and Grace I., born December 8, 1869.

CURTIS LONG is a native of Sussex County, Del., where he was born January 6, 1825. His parents, John and Sarah (Tingle) Long, were also natives of Sussex County, Del., where they were married, and from thence, in 1827, moved to Preble County, Ohio, where the mother died, and the father, in 1833, moved to Cass County, Ind., where he married a Miss Mary E. Sizor and resided until death. He was the father of eight children, viz.: Peter, William, Mary, Edward, Curtis, Ann and Eliza, by first wife, and John by second wife. Curtis, our subject, came with his father to Cass County in 1833, and when seventeen years of age he went to Logansport, where he learned the carpenter's trade, which he afterward engaged in for twelve years. He was united in marriage, in Clay Township, this county, September 2, 1847, to Catherine, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Copenhauer) Etmier. She was born in Huntingdon County, Penn., December 7, 1821. After Mr. Curtis Long's marriage, he first settled in Clay Township, where he resided until 1849, when he moved to Logansport and resided there until the spring of 1855, at which time he moved to Boone Township and settled upon the same farm on which he now lives, in Section 1, which he had purchased in the fall previous. He owns at present 200 acres of fine and well improved land, 160 acres of which lies in Boone Township, and 40 acres in Pulaski County. He had born to him five children, viz.: William, born July 8, 1848; Clarissa, born February 15, 1850; Margaret, born October 6, 1852; John, born March 4, 1855; Arabella, born March 20, 1858. Mr. Long and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HON. JAMES THOMAS, M. D., is a native of Baltimore, Md., where he was born December 4, 1828. His parents, John and Mary M. (Burtouline) Thomas, were natives of Maryland and France. The former, John Thomas, was born in Baltimore, Md., April 6, 1783. His parents, John and Eleanor Thomas, were natives of Wales and Scotland, and immigrated to the United States in an early day, settling at Baltimore, Md., where he engaged in the banking business and afterward resided until death. They were the parents of six children, of whom John, the father of our subject, was the eldest. He was educated at Baltimore, Md., and for a number of years engaged in book-keeping there, but subsequently went to New Orleans, La., where he engaged in the mercantile business, and was there united in marriage, September 26, 1806, to the above Mary M. Burtouline, who was born in France October 29, 1790, and was a daughter of Joseph and Eve Burtouline. After Mr. John Thomas was united in marriage, he subsequently moved to Balti-

more, Md., where he resided until 1832, in which year he moved to Fayette County, Ind., where he purchased land and engaged in farming, and resided until 1840, when he moved to Wabash County, Ind., where he died December 3, 1864. His widow afterward made her home with her children until death, which occurred August 22, 1875. They were the parents of twelve children, viz.: Joseph B., John, Eleanor, Oliver W., Felix B., Rosetta, Elizabeth, James, Alexander, and three who died in infancy and not named. James, our subject, moved with his parents to Fayette County, Ind., and until his sixteenth year remained upon the farm with them, during which time he attended the district schools of the vicinity. He then attended the high schools of Connersville, and in 1847 began reading medicine at Laurel, Franklin Co., Ind., under the instruction of Dr. William Kitchen, with whom he remained about two and a half years as a student. He then formed a partnership with Dr. Kitchen and engaged in the practice of medicine with him at that place about six months. He then went to Wabash County, Ind., where he opened up a practice, which he continued at that place about nine months. He then went to Winamac, Ind., and formed a partnership with his brother, Dr. F. B. Thomas, and engaged in the practice of medicine at that place about four years. He was married near Royal Centre, Ind., May 24, 1857, to Rachel A., daughter of Moses L. and Rachel Washburn. In February, 1858, Dr. Thomas moved to Royal Centre and resumed the practice of medicine, which he has since continued at that place. He lost his wife by death May 30, 1858, and he was again married, May 14, 1859, to Mary A. Kistler, by whom he had one child born to him, James, deceased. This wife died February 12, 1860. He then married his present wife, Elizabeth Lytle, on February 9, 1861, having born to him, by her, seven children, viz.: Mary (deceased), William, Laura, Ernest, James, and two who died in infancy and not named. Dr. Thomas is an intelligent, wide-a-wake and enterprising citizen, as well as a thorough medical scholar and a successful and eminent physician and surgeon. He is a member of the Cass County Medical Society, and also a member of the Grant County Medical Society. He was elected to the Legislature in 1882.

WILLIAM A. THOMPSON was born in Sussex County, Del., June 13, 1827. His parents, James S. and Nancy (Short) Thompson, were also both natives of Sussex County, Del., and were born as follows: The father January 12, 1779, and the mother January 26, 1796. They were married in Sussex County, Del., and from thence, in 1840, moved to Cass County, Ind., where they afterward resided until death, which occurred as follows: The father died May 6, 1844, and the mother December 10, 1870. They were the parents of nine children, viz.: Paynter S., Mary, Isaac W., James H., William A., Nancy E., Nevina W., James H., and Winget C.

William A., our subject, was married in Boone Township, this county, August 24, 1856, to Sarah J., daughter of Truett and Lupinkster (Marvel) Thompson, and afterward settled upon the same farm on which he now resides, a part of which he had purchased previously. He lost his wife by death March 13, 1873, having born to him, by her, ten children, viz.: Nancy E., William P., Sarah A., Utica L., Ida A., Mary, Joseph, John, Earnest and a son who died in infancy and not named. On June 27, 1874, Mr. Thompson married Alice B. Gardner (wife of James Gardner, deceased) and daughter of Solomon and Sarah Berkshire, by whom he has had born to him three children, viz.: Anson L., Guy E. and Gracie E. Mr. Thompson owns 120 acres of fine and well improved land. He and wife are members of the Dunkard Church.

NELSON TOUSLEY, dealer in general merchandise and grain, Royal Centre, Ind., is a native of Putnam County, Ohio. His parents, Royal and Armina (Hubbard) Tousley, were natives of Vermont and Canada, where they were born as follows: The father was born in Addison County, June 8, 1804, and the mother August 25, 1808. They were married in Ohio, December 24, 1833, after which they settled in Putnam County, where they resided until 1872, in which year they moved to California, where the father died February 12, 1874. The mother subsequently came to Royal Centre, Ind., where she died April 19, 1882. They were the parents of nine children, viz.: Polly, born December 28, 1834; Hannah, born September 30, 1836; Lewis, born January 13, 1839; Ann, born February 1, 1841; Thomas, born June 23, 1843; Martha, born July 29, 1846; James, born July 9, 1848; Harriet, born February 8, 1851, and Nelson, our subject, born January 4, 1854. In 1881 he came to Royal Centre, Ind., and began mercantile business, which he has continued, and since 1883 has dealt extensively in grain. He was married at Royal Centre, Ind., April 18, 1883, to Rachel C., daughter of Hiram and Maria (Carter) Harvey. She was born in Carroll County, Ind., April 14, 1864. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Tousley, viz.: Nellie, May 8, 1884; William L., November 21, 1885. Mr. Tousley is an enterprising and highly esteemed citizen, a wide-a-woke and accommodating business man.

DANIEL WEYAND, one of the old and highly esteemed pioneers of Cass County, Ind., is a native of Lebanon County, Penn., where he was born May 11, 1807. His parents, Henry and Elizabeth (Wiser) Weyand, were also both natives of Pennsylvania, where they were born as follows: The father in Berks County February 28, 1764, and the mother in Burks County September 6, 1767. They were married in Bucks County, and afterward settled in Lebanon County, where they resided until 1812, in which year they removed to Northumberland County, Penn., where they after-

ward resided until their deaths. The father died November 20, 1822, and the mother died February 10, 1826. They were the parents of six children, viz.: John, Mary, Elizabeth, Peter, Jonathan and Daniel, our subject, the youngest member of the family, and the only one who now survives. He moved with his parents to Northumberland County, Penn., where he resided until his twenty-second year, when he went to Marion County, Ohio, where he entered land, and was there married, June 29, 1830, to Eliza, daughter of John and Martha (Sweeney) Beckley. She was born in Dauphin County, Penn., May 19, 1810. After Mr. Weyand's marriage he settled upon his land in Marion County, Ohio, where he resided until the spring of 1836, at which time he moved to Cass County, Ind., and settled upon a part of the same farm on which he now resides. He was among the early settlers of Cass County, and well understands the hardships and inconveniences of a pioneer life. He has had born to him eight children, viz.: Isaiah, born June 18, 1831; Israel, born November 13, 1832, and died September 8, 1881; Enoch B., born September 11, 1834; John H., born September 28, 1836; Simon P., born May 9, 1839; Isaac S., born March 21, 1841; George W., born January 31, 1844; Lucy, born June 20, 1847, and died August 2, 1847. Mr. Weyand is an enterprising citizen, well respected by all who know him. Has held many offices of trust, was for nine years trustee of Boone Township, was the first postmaster in Boone Township, held the office during the administrations of Harrison and Taylor, both for four years.

GEORGE W. WEYAND, trustee of Boone Township, was born in Boone Township, Cass Co., Ind., January 31, 1844, and is a son of Daniel and Eliza (Beckley) Weyand. He enlisted in the service of his country November 23, 1863, in Company F, Twentieth Indiana Volunteers, and served until July 12, 1865, when he was discharged and returned home. He was married in Boone Township, this county, December 30, 1867, to Mina, daughter of Lewis and Elizabeth (Benadum) Kramer, and soon settled upon the same farm on which he at present resides. He owns 108 acres of fine and highly improved land. Mr. Weyand has had born to him five children, viz.: Delina A., born June 20, 1869, and died March 9, 1874; Lizzie M., born August 25, 1870, and died March 18, 1874; Morris A., born December 20, 1872; Addie B., born February 23, 1874, and Aaron H., born July 31, 1875. Mr. Weyand was elected trustee of Boone Township in 1884, and re-elected in 1886.

HENRY WIRWAHN, is a native of Prussia, Germany, and was born April 3, 1812. His parents, Henry and Catherine (Dornsef) Wirwahn, were also both natives of Prussia, Germany, and were born as follows: The father in the year 1784, and the mother in 1774. They were married in the same kingdom, in the year 1801, and resided there until their deaths, which occurred as follows: The

mother died in the year 1840, and the father in 1855. They were the parents of seven children, viz.: John, Catherine, Henry, Andrew, Frederick, William and Conrad. Henry, our subject, was married in Germany in June, 1840, to Elizabeth Shaffer, who was born March 12, 1814. In 1842, Mr. Wirwahn, our subject, immigrated to the United States, landing at New York City on August 7 of that year, having started from Germany June 7 previous. Soon after his arrival at New York he went to Buffalo, where he engaged in shoe-making, having learned the trade in Germany, which he followed for a number of years. In June, 1844, he immigrated to Cass County, Ind., and settled in Boone Township, where he has resided since. He landed in Cass County, with a wife and two children, with the small sum of \$2.50, and with well directed industry and energy he managed to support his family, and accumulate little by little until, in 1846, he purchased forty acres of land in Section 9, Boone Township, for which he paid \$103. He erected on it a small log cabin, to which he moved and began to subdue and improve his wild land, which was then a dense forest of heavy timber and underbrush. He subsequently entered forty acres more of land adjoining it, which he also improved, and in all made one of the finest farms in Boone Township, upon which he resided until 1875, when he moved to Royal Centre, Ind., where he has since lived. His wife died October 17, 1877, having borne to him seven children, viz.: John, Susan (deceased), Henry, Andrew, Amos (deceased), Pauline and Christopher. Mr. Wirwahn is a highly esteemed citizen. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church.

AMOS WISELEY, an old and highly esteemed pioneer of Cass County, is a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, where he was born September 30, 1813. His parents, Edward and Leah (Tomlinson) Wiseley, were both natives of Pennsylvania, and from thence immigrated to Fairfield County, Ohio, in the year 1800, where they were united in marriage and afterward resided until their deaths. They were the parents of fifteen children, viz.: William, Jesse, Rachel, Mary, Amos, Phebe, Henry, Sarah, Elizabeth, Malinda, Leah, Rhoda, Harriet, Neoma and Isaac N. Amos, our subject, was united in marriage, in Fairfield County, Ohio, August 28, 1846, to Elizabeth, daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth (Muck) Eversole. She was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, July 15, 1824. In September, 1846, Mr. Amos Wiseley immigrated to Cass County, Ind., and settled first upon land in Section 5, Boone Township, which was then owned by Henry Wiseley. He resided here until he erected a house, which consisted of hewed logs, on his own land, in Section 4, Boone Township, which he had entered previously; here he then settled and has resided since. He has had born to him five children, viz.: Leah L. M., born October 3, 1847, and died February 13, 1853; Isaac N., born June 15, 1849, and died October 28, 1866; Elizabeth,

born December 15, 1850, and died November 29, 1866; Henry, born July 22, 1855, and died November 3, 1866; William E., born September 23, 1862.

CHAPTER XI.

CLAY TOWNSHIP—DRAINAGE—SETTLEMENT—LAND ENTRIES—MILLS AND OTHER INDUSTRIES—CHURCHES—OLD TOWN—ADAMSBORO—SPRINGDALE ETC.—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CLAY TOWNSHIP, named in honor of Kentucky's great statesman, Henry Clay, embraces a scope of territory, lying north-east of Logansport, and forms part of Congressional Township 27 north, Range 2 east. It is bounded on the north by Bethlehem Township, on the east by Adams, on the south by Eel River and the city of Logansport, and on the west by the township of Noble. The surface of the country is pleasantly diversified, being comparatively level in the northern and western parts, and gently undulating in the central and southern portions. There is some hilly land in the eastern part, along Spring Creek, but none too broken for cultivation. The township is well watered and drained by a number of streams which traverse it in various directions, chief among which are Lick and Spring Creeks. The former flows in a southerly direction through the central part of the township, and empties into Eel River from Section 21. The latter flows a southeasterly course through the eastern part, and empties into Eel River at the village of Adamsboro. These are both streams of considerable importance and furnished water-power for many of the early industries of the township. Clay is a rich agricultural district and in point of material prosperity will compare very favorably with any other division of the county.

Settlement.—Clay Township, bordering as it does on the city of Logansport, was settled in a very early day, and the first comer of which there is any definite knowledge was Elder John Scott, who made a tour of the country in 1827, and selected a site for a home on which is now the Conden farm in Section 20.

After locating his claim, Mr. Scott returned to Delaware County, and the following year moved his family to their new home in

the unbroken wilderness of the new country. This, from the most reliable information, appears to have been the first settlement in Cass County north of Eel River. Mr. Scott made a few improvements and raised one crop, after which he was compelled to abandon his home on account of the validity of a previous claim to the land. He moved a short distance east, settling in Section 16, and subsequently (1835) located the farm now owned and occupied by his son, Nelson Scott, in the northeast corner of the township. Elder Scott was a native of Kentucky, and a man of more than ordinary intelligence. He was one of the first ministers of the Christian Church in Cass County, and died September, 1836. Alexander Scott, brother of the preceding, came to the township the same year, and made a temporary settlement on the Conden farm. He subsequently moved to Noble Township, and his name will be found in connection with the history of that division of the county. Before the close of 1828 three other settlers and their families were living in the township. These were Samuel Ward, Daniel Fuller and George Richardson, all of whom located in Section 16. In November, 1829, Joshua Shields made a settlement on what is now the county farm, and the same year improvements were made in various parts of the township by "Jack" Smith, Henry Miller, Reuben Covert and Joseph Sellers. In 1830 the population was increased by several additions, among whom were Joseph Douglass, who settled the farm where he is still living; William Fallis, on the farm in possession of his heirs; Peter Miller, on the Orwin farm; John Hamilton, on the Flory farm; James Tucker, in Section 23; Leonard Sutherland, near Adamsboro, where George Coons now lives; George Smith, near the central part of the township; Solomon Kelley, on the Thomas farm; Zera Sutherland, on the place now owned by John Morris in Section 15; Gillis McBean, on the Skelton place; Charles Demoss, on the farm owned at the present time by Alden Cook; and others whose names were not learned. As early as 1831-32 there were living in the township, additional to those mentioned, the following settlers: William Demoss, on the Horn farm; George Julian, in Section 16; Moses Barnett, in Section 23; Noah Vandever, in Section 20; James McClung, in Section 8; Archibald McGrue, in Section 22; John Shields, on a part of the county farm; John Murphy, on the Simpson place; William Murphy, on the LaRose farm; John Sutton, where Benjamin

Campbell now lives, and W. Buzan, on the Flory place. Among others who became residents as early as 1833-34 were William Ackright, John Hornady, James Heddens, John Plummer, Jacob Hall, Joseph Hall, William Sutherland, John L. Smith, Walter Wilson, John Hill, William Rogers, Nathan Julian, Jonathan Washington, Philip LaRose, Maj. Bell, Samuel Swigart, Henry Rush, Elihu Plummer and others. Soon after 1834 many changes began to occur, and it will be impossible to give a list of all the early settlers in the order of their arrival. The following, however, may be appropriately mentioned as early residents, to wit: Daniel Cox, Benjamin Enyart, Ephraim Dukes, Alexander Wilson, Jesse Julian, Edward Johnson, N. Castle, Jacob Julian, James Rush, Conrad Martin, Solomon Kelly, Jacob Bowman, John Close, James Burnett, William Scott, Jesse Buzan, John Simpson, William Nelson, Josiah Butler, David Miller, John Rennick, Thomas Youngblood, Samuel Hunter and John Ward.

Land Entries.—The first entries of land in Clay Township were made in 1830 by Jacob R. Hall in Section 5; Peter Miller, Section 3; James Rush, Section 11; Benjamin Coffman and David Miller, in Section 13, Nancy Barnett and John Barr, in Section 22, and John Tipton, Section 8. The entries of 1831 and 1832 were made by Benjamin Enyart, Section 6; John Hill, Section 6; Alexander Wilson, Section 6; William Fallis, Section 6; Jacob Bowman, Section 14; Jordan Vigus, Section 16, and William Scott, Section 22.

Between the years 1832 and 1836 the following persons purchased land from the Government, viz.: Josiah Butler, John Scott, John Simpson, W. E. Wright, Jonathan Washington, Nathan Julian, Philip J. LaRose, Samuel Ward, Joseph Sellers, G. W. Miller, Burrows & Westlake, Ephraim Dukes, Eli Jackson, Noah Vandever, James Heddens, John Ward, David Dillman, Edsall & Pritchard, Samuel Dillman, Henry S. Miller, James H. Bird, Zara Sutherland, John Rennick, John Close, George Julian, James Burnett, Job Eldridge and Joseph Douglass.

Organization of the Township.—Clay Township was organized on the 5th of May, 1832. The first election was held at the residence of Samuel Ward, and the first justice of the peace elected was Joseph Sellers. Among the trustees of the township have been Messrs. Julian, Swigart, Cook, Terrell, Black, Gingrich, Barnett and Funk. The present incumbent is John J. Julian. The following

men served as justices of the peace from time to time, viz.: John Ward, W. W. Eldridge, Samuel Swigart, Isaac Aley, John Wilds, George W. Julian and John Simpson. The present justice of the peace is M. J. Morgan.

Mills and other Industries.—The honor of building the first mill in Clay Township belongs to one Jonathan Washington, who, as early as 1833, erected a small log structure near the head of Lick Creek, which he supplied with machinery of the most primitive pattern. At first corn only was ground, but subsequently a wheat buhr was attached, and a coarse article of flour manufactured. The flour was bolted by hand, each customer bolting his own grist. The mill, although a very indifferent affair, was highly prized by the early settlers, many of whom traveled long distances to get their grinding done. It ceased operations with the building of other and better mills in the vicinity, and in after years was converted into a carding-machine. The old building fell into ruins many years ago, and but few vestiges remain to mark the spot where it stood. The last owner was a man by name of Schofield.

The next mill was built by Charles and John Demoss on what is known as Flory Creek, north of the county farm. It was a saw-mill, and manufactured much of the lumber used by the early residents of Clay and other townships. It was in operation until about 1859 or 1860. A saw-mill was erected on the Hamilton land as early as 1838 by Andrew Waymire. It stood on Lick Creek, which furnished the motive power, and was operated on quite an extensive scale for a number of years. The building was a large frame structure, and stood several years after the mill fell into disuse.

The Julian Saw-mill, on Lick Creek, Section 16, was built about the year 1837–38, by George Julian, who operated it until 1843, at which time the entire structure was destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt by Joseph Terrell, who ran it a number of years. A shingle-machine was connected with the mill at one time, as also was a carding-machine, both of which did a successful local business. The mill is owned at the present time by John Julian, who has remodeled it and supplied improved machinery.

As early as 1837, Conrad Martin, built a saw-mill on Eel River at Adamsboro, a part of which is still standing. Martin operated it for some time and then disposed of it to George Rush. It was subsequently purchased by a Mr. Davidson, and later by John S. Win-

ters. It has been remodeled at different times, and is now owned and operated by C. M. C. Swigart. The second flouring-mill in the township was built on Spring Creek, about the year 1836 or 1837, by Henry Miller. This was greatly superior to the Washington Mill, and supplied a long felt want in the community. The original building was frame, and the machinery received its motive power from the waters of the creek. Both building and machinery were subsequently remodeled by Samuel Gingrich, who did a very successful business for a number of years. The present owner is Levi Beech. The Sutherland Flouring-mill on Spring Creek, Section 11, was erected in 1845, by Zera Sutherland, who operated it until 1849. This at one time was one of the best grist-mills in the county, and was extensively patronized by the citizens of Clay and adjoining townships. Since 1849 it has been run by different parties, and is now owned and operated by Joseph Gingrich.

The Spring Creek Woolen-mill was built about the year 1840, by John L. Miller. At the time of its completion this was the largest and most complete manufacturing establishment of its kind in Cass County. Mr. Miller operated it with success until his death, after which Hiram Johnson became owner. John W. Thomas ran it during the war, and did a very prosperous business. Messrs. Hubbard & Scott were the next proprietors, by whom it was operated until 1876. It failed to be remunerative after 1876, and was allowed to fall into disuse. The building is now owned by Robert Stewart, who has converted it into a barn. The large woolen-mill at Adamsboro was built several years ago by John W. Thomas. It was supplied with good machinery but did not prove a fortunate investment, consequently was in operation for only a limited period. Mr. Thomas operated it a short time, and then rented to Messrs. Paden & Wigginton. The last operator was a Mr. Tatem.

One of the leading industries of Clay Township in an early day was a large distillery built on Eel River, near where the woolen-mill now stands, about the year 1840. It was built by Joshua and Reece Morgan, and operated first by Henry Fiddler. It was afterward rented by Charles Luy, of Logansport, who for several years carried on a very extensive and lucrative business. A woolen-mill, connected with the distillery, was operated in an early day by Reece Morgan. The distillery building was a large two-story frame structure, but all vestiges of it have long since disappeared.

A tannery, established by John Murphey about the year 1834, was for many years an important industry of the township. It was located on the Simpson farm, and proved reasonably remunerative to the several proprietors. Mr. Murphey did a good business for a number of years, and was followed by other parties, among whom were Messrs. Buskirk and Patch. The tannery was in operation about twenty-six years, having been abandoned in 1860. Mr. Patch was the last operator.

Churches.—The pioneers of Clay Township were a church-going people, and the gospel was introduced at a very early day. Elders John and Alexander Scott, of the Christian (Disciple) Church were the first preachers, and for several years they held religious services from house to house.

Spring Creek Christian Church.—The oldest religious society in the township was organized at the residence of Elder John Scott, about the year 1832 or 1833. The organization was brought about by Elders Scott and Nelson, and among the early members were Samuel Rogers, William Nelson, Henry Rush, Mrs. Henry Rush, Peter Miller, and members of his family, Josiah Butler and wife, Mr. Conrad and wife, John Ward and family, John R. Hinton and wife, William Smith and family, George Conkling and members of his family, Daniel Flynn, and others. Soon after the completion of the organization measures were taken toward the erection of a house of worship, which was built in 1836 on land donated by Peter Miller. The house was a frame structure and was used until 1856. It was replaced in 1857 by the present neat frame chapel, erected on the same ground at a cost of several hundred dollars. The building is of frame, 40x60 feet in size, and a comfortable audience room capable of seating 400 persons. Elder John Scott preached for the church at intervals from its organization till his death in 1866. He watched over the society with a fatherly interest, and exerted a powerful influence for good, both by his preaching and the blameless character of his private life. The church rapidly increased in numbers and influence, and within a few years after its organization the leading citizens of the community were enrolled among its members. The following ministers had pastoral charge of the church at different times, though they are not named in the order of their service, to wit: Elders William Shockey, George Campbell, Greenberry Mullis, William Grigsby, — Edmondson, — Wickard, Will-

iam Ireland, Simon Rohrer, John Rohrer, John Ellis, Mr. Warren, — Hannager and W. R. Lowe, the last named being present pastor. Among the ministers who have preached irregularly were Elders Milton B. Hopkins, John O. Kane, L. H. Jamieson, Benjamin Franklin, H. B. Brown, W. O. Howe, Watson Clark, J. F. Richards, and others whose names were not given the writer. The church has been a potent factor for good in the community and is still in a healthy condition, though not so strong as formerly. The present officers are John Rohrer and F. Warner, elders; Job Smith and Frank Conrad, deacons. The congregation meet for worship every Lord's day and have preaching once a month by Elder Lowe.

Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church.—Sidney Smith, in derision, called the Methodist religion "the religion of barns," because these people pushed their evangelizing activity with untiring zeal into barns, fields, huts, cabins, everywhere where men, especially where the masses of the laboring population were found. In our land, these same Methodist itinerants, and other religionists like them, sought out every cabin and log schoolhouse, every barn and building where the people could be brought together. But "the religion of barns" has in our land immensely outstripped in its conquests the religion of stately churches and venerable cathedrals, and the poor whom these pioneer itinerants led to the "Higher life" have, with their children, become the wealthy and influential of the present generation.

The history of Methodism in Clay Township dates from about the year 1833, at which time Rev. Amasa Johnson visited the sparse settlements of the township and began holding religious services in private dwellings. These meetings were held from time to time, and finally culminated in the organization of a small class, among the early members of which were George Julian and wife and Mrs. John Ward. The first meetings were held at Mr. Julian's residence, which was used as a place of worship for several years, and within a short time the following persons identified themselves with the congregation, viz.: John Plummer, Noble Plummer, Mary A. Plummer, John Demoss and wife, Charles Demoss and wife, John Close and wife, William Ackright and wife, Mrs. Nathan Julian, and others. The second pastor was Miles Huffaker, after whom came, from time to time, John A. Brouse, Richard Robertson, Joseph White, Jared B. Mershon. — Huffman, Jacob Colclazer, Isaac Stiggs, William Wilson, H. B. Beeres, and Jacob Cozad.

In 1845 a frame house of worship was built on land donated by Nathan Julian in Section 16. The building was a frame, 28x36 feet, and stood until 1871. It was replaced that year by the present commodious temple of worship, which represents a capital of \$1,300.

The following is a complete list of pastors since 1849, namely: John Leach, Henry Bodly, J. S. Hetfield, B. Webster, P. Stevens, — Calvert, J. C. White, H. J. Lacey, L. Roberts, W. J. Vigus, J. C. Metsker, Samuel Lamb, — Lakin, William Comstock, V. M. Beamer, J. B. Birt, P. Carland, James Leonard, C. E. Disbro, R. J. Parrot, W. R. Jordan, F. A. Robinson, J. Johnston, J. H. Ford, G. H. Hill and J. J. Smith. The present pastor is L. J. Naftsgar. The present officers are John J. Julian, class-leader; H. B. Shilling and William Delaplane, stewards.

The church is in a prosperous condition and has an active membership of seventy-six. The Sunday-school, under the efficient superintendency of Alexander Wilson, is well attended.

A society of the United Brethren Church was organized in the township about the year 1855, and a frame house of worship erected on the land of William Douglass. William Terrell and Rev. Mr. Peters were early preachers of the church, which at one time was in a very flourishing condition. The organization was finally disbanded and the building sold to the Baptists. The latter denomination kept up a small organization for several years, and among the preachers was Rev. Ludwell E. Lane. The society was abandoned a number of years ago and the house sold.

Cemeteries.—The oldest cemetery in the township is the Spring Creek Grave-yard, which was consecrated to the burial of the dead as early as 1836. The first person buried therein was Daniel Flynn, who departed this life some time in the above year. Others laid to rest here in an early day were Mrs. Sabrie Butler (wife of Josiah Butler), David Scott and Elizabeth Nichols.

The Bethel Cemetery was laid out in 1844 by Nathan Julian, and the first burial therein was Julia A., daughter of Peter Miller, who died in the fall of that year. Margaret Melinger was buried here in an early day, as was also Sarah, daughter of Jacob Julian. This is the principal place of interment of a large area of territory, and is one of the most tastefully arranged cemeteries in the county.

Old Town.—The village of Ke-ne-pa-com-a-quā, or Old Town,

was the name of a populous Indian settlement on Eel River, "covered by the reservation to Mauchinequa in the treaty of October 16, 1826, with the Potawattomies." "A century or more ago it was known as a point of considerable importance, being a kind of branch headquarters for the Indians of the upper Wabash, where the plans for numerous depredatory expeditions against the white settlers along the Virginia and Kentucky frontiers were concocted." An expedition against this and other Indian towns of the Wabash was fitted out in 1791. It was commanded by Gen. Wilkinson, who marched against the village with a well equipped force of 525 men. "The attack upon the town was decisive and of short duration." Many curious and interesting relics have been found on the site of the ancient village, such as pipes, beads, tomahawks, gunlocks, swords and silver ornaments of various kinds. The place was for years known as the "plum orchard," on account of the great number of wild plum trees that once grew in the locality.

Village of Adamsboro, an outgrowth of the Eel River Railroad, was laid out by George E. Adams in the fall of 1872. The town plat is situated on the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 14, and embraces sixty-three lots and one park, traversed by five streets, three of which, Jefferson, Monroe and Quincy, run north and south, and two, Adams and Madison, east and west. The platting of the town was merely a matter of speculation on the part of the proprietor, who was disappointed in the town not coming up to his expectations. But few of the lots were sold, and, with the exception of a depot and schoolhouse, no improvements have been made in the town site.

Springdale.—A plat of sixteen lots adjoining Adamsboro, on Section 14, was laid out September, 1873, by Samuel Swigart. No improvements of any consequence were made in Springdale, and the plat was subsequently abandoned.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ASBERY BARNETT, one of the old pioneers of Cass County, is a native of Kentucky, born, of Irish and English descent, August 5, 1818. He was the youngest son born to Robert and Nancy (Davis) Barnett, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Connecticut. His father came to this county in 1831, and in 1833

located upon a farm in Harrison Township. Here his death occurred in June, 1852. The death of his mother occurred in Clay Township in September, 1854. Our subject was about thirteen years old when his father came to this county. He spent his early life upon the farm, attending school a portion of the time; he did not leave home during the lifetime of his father. In 1853 he removed with his mother to a farm in Section 7, Clay Township. He has never changed his place of residence since, except to a different portion of the farm. In about 1849, with the help of Judge John W. Wright, he built the old plank road leading from Logansport to Rochester, which was operated by them about three years. In 1872 he began the construction of the Northern turnpike. In 1875 the work was finished, and for the six years succeeding it was under his management. He has also been engaged quite extensively in saw-milling, and has bought and sold live stock to a considerable extent. Lovina Enyeart, a native of Ohio, born, of Dutch and English descent, June 16, 1826, became his wife May 2, 1844. She was the daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Miller) Enyeart, both natives of Pennsylvania. Three children were the result of this marriage, named Sallie, Elbert (died in 1864, from the result of a sunstroke received at Nashville, Tenn., while in the service of the Union Army), and Benjamin F. Mr. Barnett lost his first wife June 15, 1850. On May 20, 1852, he was married to Ellen Julian, a native of Rush County, this State, born, of Irish and French descent, December 15, 1823. She was the daughter of Jesse and Jane (Reed) Julian. To this latter union four children have been born: Marion (deceased), Eugene, Willard N. and Asbery L. In politics Mr. Barnett is a Republican. He has held the office of trustee in Clay Township eight years.

THOMAS L. BARR, one of the substantial and influential citizens of Clay Township, was born in Huntingdon County, Penn., April 4, 1827. His father, Samuel Barr, was a native of Lancaster County, Penn., born, of Dutch and Scotch-Irish descent, August 1, 1795; moved to Huntingdon County, Penn., when a young man, and later to Mifflin County, same State, where his death occurred September 8, 1862. He had become a school-teacher at the age of fifteen, and kept it up steadily until fifty-five years of age. He was twice elected to the office of recorder of Mifflin County, and held that position at the time of his death. His mother's maiden name was Bell. She was born December 12, 1797. Her marriage to Samuel Barr occurred in Mifflin County, Penn., December 28, 1820, and she died in her native county, within two miles of her birthplace, December 19, 1845. When his parents moved to Mifflin County our subject was only a boy of perhaps eight years. At the age of twenty-four he immigrated to Auglaize County, Ohio. Some months later he removed to Montgomery County, Ohio, where he

became a farm-hand. In December, 1852, he came to this county, and worked on a farm, chiefly in Adams Township, until the following August. On the 18th of this month he was married to Rebecca K. Krider, a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, born, of English and German descent, August 17, 1834. She was the third daughter born to Henry and Susan (Custer) Krider, the former a native of Lancaster County and the latter of Washington County, Penn. On the 28th of the month in which he was married he took his wife and started back to Mifflin County, Penn. Here he was employed in a merchant's mill for about two years. In September, 1855, he returned to this county, and has ever since followed farming in Bethlehem, Adams and Clay Townships. Mr. and Mrs. Barr have had eleven children, only four of whom are living. Their names are: Susanna S., born May 18, 1854, died July 4, 1854; Mary J., born August 9, 1855; Sarah M., born February 10, 1858; Dulcena M., born July 11, 1860, died December 5, 1860; Zeruah A., born October 22, 1861, died March 3, 1881; George W., born May 7, 1864, died August 29, 1865; Isaiah E., born July 24, 1865, died August 17, 1865; Binnie B., born January 21, 1867, died August 30, 1868; Tamar V., born November 11, 1870; Ada H. R., born May 26, 1875, and Thomas C., born April 20, 1879, died August 15, 1879. In politics Mr. Barr is a staunch Democrat. While a resident of Adams Township he held the office of township trustee one term and the office of assessor one term. The date of his election to the former was the spring of 1872, and his election to the latter office occurred in the spring of 1875. Mr. Barr, his wife and three children belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He owns 195 acres of land, about 115 acres of which is under cultivation.

JOHN H. BURNETT, of Clay Township, was born in Highland County, Ohio, February 8, 1848. He was the oldest son born to Andrew and Mary J. (Horn) Burnett, the former a native of Highland County, Ohio, and the latter a native of Pennsylvania. He had one brother and one sister, their names being George and Hannah, both of whom are living. In March, 1849, his parents immigrated to this State and located upon a farm in Fulton County. March 6, 1864, they came to Cass County and located upon a farm in Noble Township. In 1881 they removed to a farm in Section 19, Clay Township, where they at present reside. In April, 1873, our subject began farming for himself, in Noble Township, and has ever since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. In March, 1876, he removed to a farm in Section 7, Clay Township. In March, 1882, he came to his present home, in Section 19, same township. Lizzie Thornton, a native of Noble Township, this county, born May 12, 1851, became his wife April 3, 1873. She was the daughter of Harvey J. and Catharine (Murray) Thornton, of Noble Township. To this union one child has been born, Nellie May, born December

28, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Burnett belong to the First Presbyterian Church, of Logansport. Politically he is a Republican. He has a nice little farm, one mile north of Logansport, fitted up with good fences and buildings and in a high state of cultivation. He is an enterprising farmer and an influential citizen.

HON. BENJAMIN F. CAMPBELL, a prominent citizen of Clay Township, is a native of Stark County, Ohio. He was born March 4, 1835, being the third son born to Dugal and Maria (Carr) Campbell, both natives of Washington County, Penn.; the former of Scotch, and the latter of German and Irish descent. His father was born June 10, 1803; immigrated with his parents to Stark County, Ohio, in an early day; thence to this county, in May, 1848. He located upon a farm in Section 3, Clay Township, where he spent the rest of his life, his death occurring July 29, 1852. He was a carpenter by occupation, and was a faithful member of the Quaker Church. While a resident of Stark County, Ohio, he held the office of justice of the peace twenty years. The mother of our subject was born November 4, 1807. She, too, came with her parents to Stark County, Ohio, where, some time later, she was married to Dugal Campbell. Her death occurred at the old homestead, in Clay Township, August 20, 1867. She was a kind and devoted mother and a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject was one in a family of ten children—four sons and six daughters. Their names, in the order of their ages, were William C., John T., Eve, Margaret A., Benjamin F., Harriet and Amanda (twins), Mary J., Rachel and Robert C., of whom only Margaret A., Rachel and Benjamin F., are now living. The only school training he ever received was in the district school of his neighborhood; but realizing the importance of a good education, he did not stop at this, but immediately set about storing his mind with good and useful information. He had a natural taste for reading, and not unfrequently did the midnight hour find him with book in hand, gathering that which would be of practical benefit to him in later years. This pursuit has since been faithfully prosecuted, until now he is a well-informed and intelligent gentleman. He has resided upon the old home-place, in Clay Township, ever since locating there with his father, in 1848, and his attention has chiefly been given to agricultural pursuits. On the 7th of January, 1861, he was married to Margaret South, who, also, is a native of Stark County, Ohio, born May 2, 1837. She is the daughter of William and ——— (Mosier) South, and is a great-niece of Maj. Mosier, of the war of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have had eight children—four boys and four girls—two of whom, Robert A. and Blanche, are now living. Our subject and his wife are both members of the Baptist Church. In politics Mr. Campbell is an ardent Republican. He takes an active part in political campaigns, and uses all honor-

able means to promote the interests of his party. In the fall of 1878 he was elected a member of the Indiana State Legislature, and was the candidate of his party for that office in 1882, but failed to overcome an opposing majority. He owns 168 acres of land, nearly all of which is in a high state of cultivation. He is a successful farmer and an enterprising citizen.

CHARLES N. COOK, of Clay Township, is a native of Berkshire County, Mass., and was born September 15, 1830. He was the son of Noah and Lydia B. (Bardwell) Cook, the former a native of West Hampton, and the latter a native of Belchertown, both in Massachusetts. His parents were both of English extraction. His father was a shoe-maker by trade. A part of his early life was spent assisting his father at his trade and a part of the time he worked on a farm. When he had attained his majority he went on a prospecting tour to California, where for eighteen months he gave his attention to mining and gardening. In the fall of 1854 he returned to Massachusetts, and remained with his father one year. In the spring of 1856 he immigrated to this county and located in Logansport. In the fall of 1856 he located a short distance west of the city, where he was engaged in gardening until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company K, Ninety-ninth Indiana Volunteers, from which he was honorably discharged July 8, 1865, at David's Island, N. Y. He was in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain and the siege of Atlanta. At the close of the war he returned to this county, and has been engaged in farming most of the time since then. February 27, 1866, he was married to Margaret Ball, a native of Washington County, Penn., born May 6, 1841. She was the daughter of David and Maria (Baker) Ball, of Clay Township. Mr. and Mrs. Cook have three children, all living. Their names are William D., born April 7, 1867; Anna Belle, born May 26, 1871, and Lydia E., born March 26, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Cook belong to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Cook has held the office of assessor in Clay Township for two terms. In politics he is an ardent Republican. He has a comfortable home five miles northeast of Logansport. He is a straightforward man, a respected citizen and temperate in every particular.

L. B. CUSTER, of Clay Township, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, February 18, 1836. He was the second son born to George B. and Sarah G. (Courtright) Custer, the former a native of Washington County, Penn., and the latter of Fairfield County, Ohio. His father was born August 15, 1810, and at present is a resident of Fairfield County, Ohio. His mother was born June 3, 1813, and died in Fairfield County, Ohio, August 26, 1847. His father was the son of George Custer, Jr., and Mary (Wise) Custer, the former of whom was the son of George Custer, Sr., and Susanna (Long) Custer; the former of whom was the son of Paul and Sarah (Ball)

Custer, the latter of whom had one sister, Mary, who, about 1730, was married to Augustine Washington, by whom she gave birth to the illustrious Washington, the Father of our Country. Our subject spent his boyhood and youth working upon his father's farm in his native county. His education was received, principally, in the common schools. In April, 1861, he immigrated to this county and located upon a farm in Section 18, Clay Township, where he has ever since resided. November 15, 1860, he was married to Sallie A. Morehart, a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, born November 16, 1838. She was the second child born to Adam and Elizabeth (Dreisbach) Morehart, and came with her parents to this county in 1846. To them have been born three children, as follows: Clara C., born February 15, 1862; George D., born March 31, 1864, and Clarence C., born September 2, 1870, all of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Custer belong to the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Masonic lodge, and in politics is a Democrat. In January, 1878, he was elected a member of the State Board of Agriculture, and still holds that position. During the year 1882 he served as president of the board. He has also been a director of the Cass County Agricultural Society ever since its organization, with the exception of two years.

WILLIAM DELAPLANE, one of the substantial and influential farmers of Clay Township, was born in Butler County, Ohio, April 8, 1826. He was the third son born to James and Jane (Harper) Delaplane, the former a native of Frederick County, Md., and the latter a native of Berkeley County, Va. His father was of French, English and German descent, and his mother of Irish descent. His father emigrated from Maryland to Butler County, Ohio, in 1804, and died there October 1, 1858. His mother also died in Butler County January 30, 1867. He spent his early life working upon his father's farm and attending the district school. In the spring of 1874 he located upon a farm in Darke County, Ohio. In the following fall he came to this State and spent the winter of 1874-75 in Carroll County. In the spring of 1875 he came to this county and located upon a farm in Clay Township, where he has ever since resided. Sarah E. Zinn, a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, born of German descent, September 7, 1835, became his wife January 26, 1854. She was the third daughter of John and Mary (Bahel) Zinn, both natives of Pennsylvania. To them eight children have been born: Mary, J., born March 16, 1855; James, born July 17, 1856; John, born November 17, 1858; Margaret A., born February 21, 1862; William, born December 3, 1863; Anna, born January 11, 1866; Ollie M., born March 3, 1868, died July 17, 1871, and Bertha L., born January 30, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Delaplane and all of their children belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically Mr. Delaplane is a Republican. He

owns a farm of 245 acres of good land, most of which is in a high state of cultivation. He is an enterprising and successful farmer and a good citizen. His paternal grandfather was a member of Gen. Washington's staff during the Revolution. His maternal grandfather was also a soldier in the Revolution, under Col. John Morgan.

HEZEKIAH FAIR, of Clay Township, is the second son born to Sanford and Mary (Lucas) Fair, both natives of Ohio. He was born in Miami County, Ohio, August 6, 1833. When he was six months old his parents immigrated to this county and located upon a farm in Clay Township. His parents afterward moved to Eel Township, where they spent the rest of their lives. They moved to Eel Township about 1850. About 1857 our subject located in Bethlehem Township, and a year later he removed to Miami County, this State. In 1859 he returned to this county and located in Section 2, Clay Township. Here he lived until the spring of 1876, when he removed to a farm in another part of the same section, where he has since resided. October 26, 1859, he married Martha J. McElwee, a native of Pennsylvania, born July 27, 1839. She was the daughter of Charles and Catharine (Barsh) McElwee, both natives of Pennsylvania. To them twelve children have been born. Their names are: Charles S., born August 28, 1860; William A., born September 25, 1861; Melzena, born November 13, 1863; James E., born February 16, 1865, died October 9, 1870; Rebecca A., born August 20, 1866; Parker A., born April 1, 1868; Theodore, born December 10, 1869, died October 18, 1870; Viola, born March 29, 1872; Rila, born March 10, 1875, died February 20, 1886; Lloyd, born September 11, 1876; Albert, born June 23, 1879, and Annie, born October 30, 1881. In politics Mr. Fair is a Republican. He is one of Cass County's old pioneers and one of her most highly respected citizens.

JOSEPH G. FUNK, one of the substantial and influential citizens of Clay Township, is a native of Juniata County, Penn. He was born, of German descent, April 17, 1834, and was the eldest son of George and Mary (Gingrich) Funk, both natives of Juniata County, Penn. His father died October 12, 1852. In the spring of 1867 he came with his sister, Catharine A., to this county—his mother, brother, William A., and Nancy M. following in the spring of 1867. They located in Clay Township, upon the farm where our subject now resides. His occupation has always been that of a farmer. November 30, 1854, he was married to Mary E. Ward, a native of Mifflin County, Penn., born, of Scotch, Irish and German descent, December 2, 1833. She was the daughter of William and Mary R. (Sunderland) Ward, both natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Funk have had nine children. Their names are: George W., born March 12, 1857; John H., born May 27, 1858; Horace

M., born September 19, 1859; David M., born March 14, 1862; Mary E., born October 30, 1863; Flora S., born July 2, 1865; Anna R., born January 30, 1871; and a pair of twin girls, born October 25, 1855, both died in infancy. In politics Mr. Funk is a Republican. In the spring of 1877 he was elected to the office of assessor of Clay Township, and was re-elected in 1879, and again re-elected in 1881. In the spring of 1882 he was elected to the office of trustee, to which he was re-elected in 1884. He has a comfortable home seven miles northeast of Logansport. He is an industrious and successful farmer, and in his official capacity has acquitted himself in a creditable manner.

JOHN W. GERRARD, one of the substantial citizens and enterprising young farmers of Clay Township, was born in Marshall County, this State, January 18, 1854. He was the eldest son born to Andrew R. and Susannah (Miller) Gerrard, the former a native of Switzerland County, this State, born, of French descent, November 12, 1825; moved with his parents to Marshall County, this State, where he at present resides. The latter, a native of Pennsylvania, born, of Dutch descent, February 10, 1823, immigrated with her parents to Marshall County, the latter being among the first settlers of that county. Here she was married to Andrew R. Gerrard, in 1844. She died in Marshall County on the 10th of March, 1863. John W. spent his boyhood and youth working upon his father's farm and attending the district schools. After leaving the common schools he attended high school in Bourbon two terms. In December of 1881 he located upon a farm of his own in his native county. In September, 1883, he removed to this county and located upon the Eel River Stock Farm, in Clay Township, where he has ever since resided. Nora Condon, a native of Kendallville, Noble County, this State, born, of Irish descent, December 15, 1854, became his wife December 27, 1877. She was the daughter of Dennis and Catharine (Anglin) Condon, both natives of Ireland. The present residence of her father is in Muncie, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Gerrard have had two children: Charles A., born October 11, 1878, died October 13, 1878, and John C., born January 15, 1885. When he located upon the stock farm Mr. Gerrard formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, John Condon, the name of the firm being Condon & Gerrard. They are breeders and dealers in Durham and Jersey cattle, Poland-China hogs, etc. They have a fine lot of stock, which, perhaps, can not be surpassed in Cass County. The farm consists of 200 acres of excellent land, upon which is a splendid brick residence, erected at a cost of \$4,000. Mr. Gerrard is an energetic and successful farmer and breeder, and the firm of Condon & Gerrard enjoys the credit of owning the finest stock farm in Cass County.

EDWARD JOHNSON, one of our old pioneers, immigrated to

this county from Dayton, Ohio, in the spring of 1830.^d He was born in the State of Vermont February 9, 1809, being the fourth son of Jacob and Mary (Edwards) Johnson; the former, a native of the old country, of English descent, and the latter, presumably, a native of New Jersey, of English descent. Thirteen children were born to these parents—five sons and eight daughters. Shortly after our subject's birth his father returned from Vermont to the State of New Jersey, and about eight years later immigrated to Dayton, Ohio. Here he remained a few years; then removed to Randolph County, this State, where he located in the woods. Some two or three years later the uncle of our subject immigrated to the same county, with whom he returned to Dayton, Ohio, about three years later, and learned the trade of a blacksmith, and whence he came to this county in 1830. A year later he returned to Dayton. In the spring of 1833 he again returned to Logansport, where he built a shop and engaged in working at his trade. In the spring of 1837 he removed to a farm in Section 8, Clay Township, where he has ever since resided. For a number of years after moving to that farm he worked at his trade, but finally abandoned it, and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. December 15, 1833, he was united in marriage to Matilda Archer. She was the daughter of James and Achsa (Clevenger) Archer, and was born in Clinton County, Ohio, April 9, 1811. Her parents were both natives of Virginia, of Irish, Dutch and English descent. Their family was composed of eight children. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have had eleven children, eight of whom are living. They were born as follows: Anthony S., born October 2, 1834, died in the service of the Union Army, at Louisville, Ky., November 5, 1862; Mary J., born April 9, 1836; Mahalah A., born March 20, 1838; Juliet, born December 10, 1840, died October 20, 1842; Amanda, born January 31, 1843; William H., born April 17, 1845; Thomas, born January 10, 1847; Susan D., born February 8, 1849; Edward, born May 9, 1851, died March 22, 1853; Eleanor, born August 29, 1853, and Matilda A., born August 28, 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and five of their children belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mary J. is a member of the United Brethren, and Mahalah A. a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In politics Mr. Johnson is an ardent Republican. He formerly affiliated with the Whig party, having cast his first presidential vote for Henry Clay.

TOBIAS JULIAN, one of the pioneers of Cass County, was born in Wayne County, this State, January 23, 1822. He was the second son born to Jacob and Mary (Harvey) Julian, both natives of Randolph County, N. C. The former was the son Isaac Julian, and was born, of French descent, about 1785; immigrated to the Territory of Indiana in 1809, and to Henry County, this State, about 1826, and finally to this county in 1839, where he died Sep-

tember 29, 1870. The latter was born in 1779, and came with her parents to Wayne County, this State, about 1809, where, in 1811, she was married to Jacob Julian, and came with him to this county, where she died August 15, 1871, at the remarkable age of ninety-two. Tobias spent his youth working upon a farm and attending the district school about three months in the year. In 1844, at the age of twenty-two, he left home and located upon a piece of land he had purchased in Fulton County, Ind. In 1846 he emigrated to Green County, Mo., where he remained until March, 1847. He then returned to this county, and farmed until 1851. In 1855 he went to Minnesota, where he purchased land, but owing to a physical disability, resulting from a stroke of lightning, he returned to this county. In 1861 he located upon a farm in Clay Township. This has been his home chiefly ever since. In February, 1854, he was married to Emily Bond, daughter of Robert and Rachel (Thornburg) Bond, and one child was born to them, Emma, March 10, 1855, who died at five years of age. His first wife died April 19, 1855. October 4, 1861, he married Mrs. Jane (Covert) Young, daughter of Reuben and Beersheba Covert, formerly of this county. He lost his second wife March 22, 1882. His present home is upon one of his farms in Clay Township. He is a well-informed, agreeable man and an influential citizen. He has been connected with several enterprises calculated to promote the general welfare of his township and county, and many conveniences for the accommodation of the public are due to his enterprising spirit and popular influence. It was he, in connection with the late Noah S. La Rose, of Clay Township, that, amidst unwarranted opposition, initiated the project and secured the construction of the Eighteenth Street Bridge over the Wabash River, at present indispensable to the traveling public. He has also borne an influential part in the construction of several gravel-roads, and at present is president of the Logansport & Rochester Gravel-Road Company.

CAPT. GEORGE W. JULIAN, of Clay Township, was born in Fayette County, this State, June 12, 1832. He was the third son born to Jesse and Jane (Reed) Julian, the former a native of North Carolina, born of German and French descent, March 14, 1794; immigrated, when a boy, with his parents to Tennessee, afterward came to the southern part of this State, and finally to this county and located upon a farm in Washington Township. About two years later he removed to farm in Section 8, Clay Township, where his death occurred February 9, 1847. The latter was a native of Ohio, born of Scotch-Irish descent, December 25, 1796; came with her parents to Fayette County, this State, where, on the 24th of April, 1817, she was married to Jesse Julian; came with her husband to this county, and died at the home-place about 1866. Geo. W. spent his boyhood and early youth working upon his father's farm and attend-

ing the district school. At the age of fourteen he entered the Logansport Seminary, where he remained for a number of terms. At about the age of seventeen he entered the Burnettsville Academy, but remained only one term. In 1856 he entered the State University at Bloomington, where he remained two terms. He then returned to Logansport, where he began the study of the law with Judge Stewart, at that time one of the prominent attorneys of this county. In the spring of 1856 he emigrated to Kansas, where he took a claim near Kansas City. Shortly afterward he returned to this county, where, until the fall of 1858, his attention was given to the reading of law and teaching school. During the winter of 1858-59 he taught school in Clay County, Mo. In the spring of 1859 he made a prospecting trip to Pike's Peak. About one month later he returned home. In August, 1862, he was commissioned by the governor as first lieutenant. He immediately set about raising a company, and by the 18th of the month had his company stationed at Camp Rose, South Bend, Ind. This was Company K, Ninety-ninth Indiana Volunteers. It was removed to Camp Jo Reynolds, Indianapolis, September 21, 1862. Here it was organized, and on the 8th of the following November was ordered to Camp Carrington. He remained in the capacity of lieutenant until May 1, 1863, when he was promoted to a captaincy. He served with credit to himself in the siege of Vicksburg, the siege of Jackson, Miss.; Rocky Face, the Knoxville Campaign, Resacca, Dallas, Kenesaw, Atlanta and Nashville, Tenn. In December, 1864, on account of physical disability, he resigned his commission and returned home. In the meantime he had devoted his spare time to his law studies, and in 1866 he was admitted to the bar. He went in partnership in the law practice with John C. McGregor, but after a few months' practice was compelled, owing to ill health, to abandon it. He returned to the home-place in Clay Township, where he has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. October 5, 1870 he was married to Martha A. Batcheller, a native of this county, born July 24, 1846. By her he had two children: Clarence B., born August 11, 1871, and Jesse C., born April 2, 1873. His first wife died April 11, 1873, and on the 18th of October, 1882, he married Ida M. Skelton, a native of Logansport, born September 14, 1849. One child has been born to this union: Geo. E., born October 11, 1883, died February 13, 1884. Mr. Julian is a member of the I. O. O. F., and a Greenbacker in politics. He has held the office of justice of the peace in Clay Township three terms.

JOHN J. JULIAN, of Clay Township, was born in Rush County, this State, April 7, 1835. He was the second son of Nathan and Rachel (Baker) Julian; the former a native of South Carolina, of French descent, born February 17, 1799, immigrated with his parents to Tennessee, then to the southern part of this

State, and finally to this county in 1835, where his death occurred September 12, 1872; the latter was a native of Kentucky, born, of Dutch descent, April 9, 1802, married to Nathan Julian April 8, 1819, came with her husband to this county, where she died in 1870. Both parents are interred at Bethel Church Cemetery, Clay Township. Our subject had two brothers and six sisters, all living but two. He spent his boyhood and youth at home with his parents, where, after he was old enough, he did all kinds of farm work. He attended the district school about three months in the year, receiving an ordinary common school education. In the summer of 1854 he made his way, overland, to California, where he was engaged in mining until the fall of 1856, when he returned to this county and engaged in agricultural pursuits in Clay Township. In September, 1870, he immigrated to Allen County, Kas., where he farmed for one year. In the fall of 1871 he returned to this county, and for the four or five months following he was employed as clerk in a store in Logansport. In the spring of 1872 he returned to Clay Township, and again took up agricultural pursuits; which has ever since received his attention. April 29, 1861, he was married to Lizzie Kerlin, a native of Philadelphia, Penn., born, of Dutch and English descent, December 29, 1835. She was the daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Phares) Kerlin, natives of New Jersey. They have had two children: Samuel O., born February 22, 1862, and Elden, born July 23, 1865, died August 31, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Julian belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Julian is a Republican. In the spring of 1878 he was elected to the office of township trustee; was re-elected in 1880, and again re-elected in 1886. He has a comfortable home three and one-half miles northeast of Logansport. He is an industrious farmer and an influential citizen.

REED JULIAN, the youngest child born to Jesse and Jane (Reed) Julian, was born upon the old homestead, in Clay Township, August 4, 1839. He remained at home with his parents until he was past thirty years of age. During this time he worked upon the farm and attended the district schools, in which he received a good common school education. In 1870 he immigrated to the State of Kansas, where he farmed for one year. He then returned to this county, and located where he now resides, in Section 8, Clay Township. Marietta Wood, a native of Logan County, Ohio, born July 29, 1846, became his wife March 25, 1869. She was the oldest daughter born to Thomas and Phebe (Obenchain) Wood. One child has been born to them, Hattie J., January 6, 1870. Mrs. Julian is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically Mr. Julian is a member of the National Greenback party. He has a comfortable home three and one-half miles northeast of Logansport, and is an honest, upright man, and a good citizen.

MRS. SUSANNA KRIDER, a venerable old lady of Clay Township, came to this county, with her husband and seven children, in May, 1837. Her maiden name was Susanna Custer. She was born in Washington County, Penn., March 23, 1802, being the oldest daughter born to George and Mary (Wise) Custer. The former was the son of George and Susanna (Long) Custer, and was born in Maryland on the 30th of July, 1776. He died in Montgomery County, Ohio, October 15, 1833. The latter was the daughter of Andrew and Zeruah (Hartman) Wise. She was born in Washington County, Penn., February 18, 1778. Her death occurred in Bethlehem Township, this county, August 19, 1856. Mrs. Krider spent her early life at home with her parents in her native county. On the 26th of September, 1819, she was married to Henry Krider, a native of Lancaster County, Penn., born July 14, 1799. He was the youngest child born to Christian and Susanna (Elebarger) Krider, both natives of Pennsylvania. In March, 1829, she immigrated with her husband to Montgomery County, Ohio, and in May, 1837, came to this county and first located in a cabin in Bethlehem Township. In the following September they removed to a farm in Sections 25 and 36, same township. Here her husband died March 15, 1868, since which she has been a widow. In June, 1868, she moved to Logansport. In 1871 she went to live with her daughter, Mrs. Mary Heddens, of Logansport, where she made her home for four years. She then returned to the old home place in Bethlehem Township, where she made her home with her son Isaiah until April, 1879, since which her home has been with her daughter, Mrs. Rebecca Barr, in Clay Township. Mrs. Krider is the mother of eight children, three of whom are living. They were Elizabeth, born June 29, 1820, died September 12, 1833; George C., born November 24, 1822, died August 17, 1855; Christian E., born February 24, 1825, died January 3, 1864; David H., born December 31, 1827, died October 15, 1883; Isaiah W., born June 4, 1830; Mary M., born October 21, 1832; Rebecca, born August 17, 1834, and Susanna, born February 15, 1837, died December 18, 1860. Mrs. Krider has been a member of the Christian Church for forty years.

CHARLES T. LEACH, an old and highly respected citizen of Clay Township, was the only son born to Azariah and Charlotte (Thomas) Leach, both natives of New York. He was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., February 17, 1818. In the spring of 1844 he immigrated to this county and located in Noble Township. Here he was engaged in agricultural pursuits for eight years. In 1852, on account of impaired health, he left the farm and located in the city of Logansport. Here he first engaged in the livery business. In 1858 he accepted a position with James W. Dunn, who, at that time, was the agent of the American and United States Express

Companies. In 1861, his employer having resigned, he himself was made agent for the company, which position he held until 1868. In the spring of 1872 he removed to a farm in Clay Township, which has ever since been his home. October 19, 1840, he was married to Nancy Smith, a native of New York, who died April 10, 1869. April 9, 1871, he was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Ingraham, a native of Maine. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Allen. She died September 20, 1878. September 25, 1882, he was married to Mary Allen, a native of this county. His first wife bore seven children: Charlotte, Margaret, George, Ella, Florence and a pair of twins, who lived but two weeks. Mr. Leach is a member of the F. & A. M. and the I. O. O. F. fraternities. He is a Republican in politics, and has twice been elected to the office of justice of the peace in Clay Township. He is an influential citizen and has the universal respect of the community in which he resides.

JOHN H. SOUDER, a highly respected citizen of Clay Township, was born in Perry County, Penn., May 16, 1823. He was the second son born to Mathias and Elizabeth (Hammer) Souder, both natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. The former was the son of George Souder, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The latter was the daughter of George and Elizabeth Hammer, the former of whom was also a soldier in the Revolution. His boyhood and youth were spent in his native county, working upon his father's farm and attending the district school. At the age of twenty-two he removed to Juniata County, Penn., where for six years he worked at his trade in Perryville. In the spring of 1852 he immigrated to this State and located in Carroll County. During the first six years of his residence there he worked at his trade. In 1858 he located upon a farm in Rock Creek Township, same county, and since has chiefly been engaged in agricultural pursuits. In the spring of 1864 he removed to this county and located upon a farm in Sections 8 and 9, Clay Township, where he has ever since resided. Elizabeth Wilson, a native of Juniata County, Penn., born December 27, 1827, became his wife February 28, 1848. She was the daughter of James and Elizabeth (Rice) Wilson, both natives of Juniata County, Penn., the former of English and the latter of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Souder have had five children, four of whom are living. Their names are Goshen L., born May 24, 1849; Cloyd L., born April 29, 1853; Clara A., born June 18, 1855; Parker G., born September 11, 1857, died March 12, 1876, and Alice V., born December 28, 1859. Politically Mr. Souder is a Republican. While a resident of Carroll County he held the office of township trustee in Rock Creek Township one term. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has a farm of 117 acres, about 100 acres of which are in cultivation. In 1876 he retired from farming, since which he has given his attention to api-

culture and pisciculture. His interest in the latter has become quite extensive. He has three good ponds, well stocked with German carp, and contemplates building a fourth soon. One of these covers about one acre and a half of ground and is, perhaps, the best of its kind in the county.

JACOB W. MOREHART was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, June 27, 1840. He was the only son born to Adam and Elizabeth (Dreisbach) Morehart, both natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. His father was born in November, 1779; immigrated with his parents to Fairfield County, Ohio, when fourteen years old; came to this county in November, 1844, and located upon a farm in Section 17, Clay Township. Here he spent the rest of his life, his death occurring September 19, 1878. His mother was born about 1805; was married to Adam Morehart, in Fairfield County, Ohio, about 1830; came with her husband to this county, and at present makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Booth, in the city of Logansport. Jacob's boyhood and early youth were spent upon his father's farm and attending the district school. At the age of sixteen years he began farming for himself. This was upon the home-place in Clay Township. He continued upon this place until March, 1875, when he was selected by the commissioners of Cass County to take charge of the County Infirmary, which position he assumed and has held ever since. He is a No. 1 farmer, a good manager, and is discharging his duties in a creditable manner. Mary A. Conrad, a native of Bethlehem Township, this county, born June 8, 1843, became his wife September 8, 1863. She was the daughter of David H. and Mary (Custer) Conrad, both natives of Washington County, Penn. To this union eight children have been born, seven of whom are living: Burl, born August 1, 1865; Mary E., born January 28, 1866; Hannah C., born January 30, 1868; Adam J., born November 15, 1870, died March 18, 1875; David H., born August 2, 1872; Mark, born September 16, 1875; Niota Mabel, born May 18, 1877; and Louis Edgar, born July 15, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Morehart are members of the Christian Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

THOMAS PLUMMER, a venerable old citizen of Clay Township, was born in Fayette County, this State, July 12, 1815. He was the second son born to John and Nancy (Ladd) Plummer, the former a native of Maryland, of Welsh and English descent, and the latter, a native of North Carolina, of English descent. His father was born September 6, 1772; immigrated to Virginia about the year 1800; afterward moved to Georgia; then to North Carolina, where he was married to Nancy Ladd, June, 1810; immigrated with her to Ohio in 1811; then to Fayette County, this State, in 1814, and finally to this county in 1833. He located upon a farm in Section 16, Clay Township, where he and his wife spent the rest

of their lives, their respective deaths occurring July 4, 1855, and July 7, 1859. They are both interred at Bethel Church Cemetery, Clay Township. Subject was the third child in a family of eight children, five boys and three girls. Their names were Noble, born August 7, 1811; died February 20, 1881; Mary A., born June 22, 1813, died September 5, 1885; Thomas, born July 12, 1815; Elihu, born December 22, 1816; died September 21, 1877; Elizabeth, born November 14, 1818, died February 9, 1881; John, born November 15, 1820, Nancy, born March 5, 1823, and Moses L., born August 2, 1825, died January 1, 1871. In 1850, subject moved to a farm in Tipton Township, where he was engaged in farming and saw-milling until 1878, when he returned to the old homestead in Clay Township, where he has ever since resided. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he is a Republican. He is one of Cass County's old pioneers and most highly respected citizens.

JOSEPH ROHRER, an old citizen of Clay Township, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., October 8, 1817. He was the son of John and Magdalena (Killheffer) Rohrer, both natives of Lancaster County, Penn. He received an ordinary common school education. In 1837 his parents immigrated to Wayne County, Ohio, where they located upon a farm. Here his parents spent the rest of their lives. In the spring of 1851, subject immigrated to this county and located upon a farm in Sections 3 and 4, Clay Township. Here he has ever since resided. February 8, 1844, he was married to Maria Kampf, a native of Wayne County, Ohio, born December 2, 1819; she was the daughter of Anthony Kampf. To this marriage two children were born: John H., December 26, 1844, and Simon, June 8, 1846. The latter is a minister in the Disciples Church, and at present is located at Poestenkill, N. Y. As such he has been eminently successful. Mr. Rohrer lost his first wife April 4, 1853. June 25, 1854, he was married to Susan M. Tweed, a native of Wayne County, Ohio, born March 15, 1834, she was the daughter of John Tweed, a native of Pennsylvania. To this latter union two children have been born, named Lee and Ella, both of whom are dead. Mr. Rohrer is a member of the Disciples Church.

JOHN H. ROHRER, one of the substantial citizens of Clay Township, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, December 26, 1844. He was the oldest of two children born to Joseph and Maria (Kampf) Rohrer. In the spring of 1851 he came with his parents to this county and located upon a farm in Clay Township. Here his boyhood and youth were spent, working upon the farm and attending the district school. By the time he was twenty years of age he had obtained sufficient education to teach school. He taught at this time for two years, the first of which was in Cass and the last in Pulaski County. He then became a teacher in the schools

of Delphi, this State, remaining one year. In the fall of 1867 he took charge of the graded schools at Burnettsville, White County, this position he held one year. In the spring of 1868, he entered Alliance College, at Alliance, Ohio; here he remained one year. He then entered Butler University, spending one year. Returning to this county he entered Smithson College, but owing to ill health he was compelled to abandon his studies. In June, 1873, he immigrated to Minnesota. In the meantime he had become a minister in the Disciples Church, having begun to preach while teaching at Burnettsville. In April, 1876, he returned to this State. In January, 1877 he took charge of a congregation of Disciples at Rolling Prairie, Laporte County. A year later, owing to ill-health, he was compelled to abandon the ministry altogether. He then returned to the old homestead in this county, where he has ever since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. Cecelia M. Williamson, a native of Bethlehem Township, this county, born of Scotch-Irish and German descent, October 1, 1850, became his wife October 12, 1880. She was the daughter of Samuel A. and Temperance (Conrad) Williamson, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania, respectively. To this union, one child has been born, Clark, August 3, 1881. In politics Mr. Rohrer is an ardent Republican. In July, 1863, at the age of eighteen, he entered Company E, One Hundred and Eighteenth Indiana Volunteers, from which he was honorably discharged in March, 1864.

BENJAMIN D. SCOTT, of Clay Township, was born in the township in which he resides May 15, 1831. He was the third son born to John and Margaret (Watt) Scott, natives of Kentucky and North Carolina respectively. His parents came to this county from Delaware County, this State, in the spring of 1828, and were the first white settlers of Clay Township. Here his parents spent the rest of their lives, their respective deaths occurring September 7, 1866, and March 26, 1878. The entire life of our subject has been spent upon a farm, and, owing to the almost absolute want of school privileges during his earlier life, his education was quite limited. In 1852 he began to learn the carpenter's trade. This was finished in due time, and the first schoolhouse built in his school district was his own workmanship. He worked at his trade until 1859, since which he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. Belinda Carr, a native of Stark County, Ohio, born August 15, 1836, became his wife August 7, 1856. She was the daughter of John and Phebe (McCoy) Carr, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Scott have had seven children, five of whom are living. The first was a girl, born in 1857, and who lived but a short time; then Horace C., born December 20, 1858, died September 7, 1859; Robert B., born November 27, 1859; Mary I., born September 22, 1861; Mattie G. born February 26, 1864; Vira A., born December

16, 1866, and Jennie R., born April 19, 1869. Politically Mr. Scott is an ardent Republican. He has a comfortable home six miles northeast of Logansport, and at present enjoys the credit of having been a resident of Clay Township longer than any one else now living in the township.

WILLIAM A. SHACKELFORD, a native of Miami County, Ohio, was born July 18, 1827. He was the youngest and only living child born to James and Susan (Murray) Shackelford, the former a native of Virginia, born, of Irish descent, June 6, 1794; immigrated with his parents to Kentucky when he was yet a child; thence to Miami County, Ohio, where his death occurred April 27, 1860. The latter was born May 7, 1797; immigrated with her parents to Miami County, Ohio, where she was married to James Shackelford December 21, 1818; she died in that county September 22, 1840. The entire life of our subject has been spent upon a farm. In the fall of 1866 he came to this county and located in Clay Township. Here he remained until March, 1876, when he rented his farm and moved to North Manchester. In May, 1877, he returned to the farm again, in Clay Township. Here he remained until 1880, when he sold his farm, and in June of that year he took his family and went to Kansas. He had intended to locate in the West, if pleased with the country. In September, 1880, he returned, having made up his mind that Cass County was good enough for anybody. On returning to this county he located upon a farm in Section 10, Clay Township, where he has ever since resided. January 2, 1862, he was married to Harriet Robison, a native of Miami County, Ohio, born, of Scotch descent, July 28, 1839. She was the oldest daughter born to William and Susan (Ross) Robison, both natives of Perry County, Penn. Her father was born October 15, 1802. He came with his parents to Fairfield County, Ohio; thence to Miami County, Ohio, where his parents died. In 1842 he came to this county, and at this writing is living in Logansport. Her mother was born December 21, 1816. She was married to William Robison January 18, 1838; came with him to this county, where she died August 6, 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Shackelford have had but one child, John A., born March 20, 1870. They are both members of the Protestant Church—the former of the Methodist and the latter of the Baptist. In politics Mr. Shackelford is a Republican.

SAMUEL D. SHILLING, one of the substantial citizens and farmers of Clay Township, was born in Stark County, Ohio, March 3, 1832. He was the third son born to Samuel and Sarah (Weaver) Shilling, both natives of Franklin County, Penn., of German descent. The birth of the former occurred on the 3d of March, 1799, and that of the latter on the 22d of August, 1798. They were married in their native county April 13, 1820. Shortly after their marriage

they immigrated to Stark County, Ohio, and in October, 1848, came to this county and located upon a farm in Clay Township, where they spent the rest of their lives—their respective deaths occurring in September, 1871, and in February, 1870. Samuel's boyhood and early youth were spent upon his father's farm in his native county. He attended the district schools of his day, where he received an ordinary common school education. In the spring of 1863 he immigrated to California, where he worked upon a fruit ranch until the fall of 1865. He then returned to this county. His trip to California was made by the overland route, and the return trip was made by the Isthmus of Panama and New York City. After his return he took up farming at the home place in Clay Township, and has ever since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. In April, 1867, he located where he now lives, in Section 5. Harriet Lackey, a native of Champaign County, Ohio, born of English descent March 11, 1839, became his wife November 20, 1866. She was the fourth daughter born to Alexander and Osee B. (Enyart) Lackey, both natives of Hamilton County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Shilling are parents of six children: Nettie A., born August 27, 1867, died March 10, 1872; Elmer E., born November 28, 1868; Annie, born March 17, 1871, died December 9, 1872; Charlie, born June 24, 1872, died May 19, 1877; Edward L., born January 12, 1874, died May 22, 1877, and Osee, born April 10, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Shilling belong to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In politics he is an ardent Prohibitionist.

JOHN H. SIMPSON, one of the pioneers of Cass County, was born in Preble County, Ohio, February 1, 1818. He was the second son born to James and Rachel (Mills) Simpson, both tives of New Jersey, the former of Scotch and the latter of French descent. His boyhood and youth were spent upon a farm in his native county. In 1840 he came to this county and located upon a farm in the northeastern part of Clay Township. In 1867 he removed to the farm he now occupies in Section 16, same township. In April, 1879, he moved his family to Fowler, Benton County, this State, where for four years he was engaged in the grocery business. He returned again to the farm in November, 1883. August 24, 1843, he was married to Mary J. Kerlin, a native of New Jersey, and daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Kerlin, both natives of New Jersey. To this union four children were born: James, born November 9, 1844; Isaac, born August 6, 1849; Jay, born April 22, 1861, and John, born in January, 1867, died in infancy. His first wife died May 29, 1881. August 6, 1882, he was married to Elizabeth McHenry, a native of Ohio, and daughter of Henry and Lydia (Cline) McHenry, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson both belong to the church—the former to the Christian and the latter to the Methodist. In politics he is a Republican.

In 1876 he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, which he held until 1879. He has a comfortable home four miles north-east of Logansport.

THOMAS STEPHEN, an old and highly respected citizen of Clay Township, was born in Butler County, Ohio, June 8, 1819. He was the third son born to Thomas and Elizabeth (Gordon) Stephen, both natives of Bedford County, Penn. His boyhood and youth were spent working upon his father's farm. He attended the common school a portion of the time, but the advantages were poor, consequently his school training was quite limited. In 1845 he immigrated to this county, and located upon a farm in Clinton Township. In 1864 he removed to Clay Township and located upon the farm where he now resides. His occupation has always been that of a farmer. March 14, 1849, he was married to Nancy Dodds, a native of Butler County, Ohio, who came with her parents to this county, and located upon a farm in Clinton Township about 1832. She was the daughter of John and Margaret Dodds, who were natives of Ireland. To them seven children have been born. Their names are Margaret J., born August 29, 1850; David, born May 9, 1853; Elizabeth E., born August 22, 1855; Rufus J., born February 15, 1858; Edmund T., born December 4, 1860; Nannie, born June 25, 1863; Irena, born October 19, 1866—all of whom are living. In politics Mr. Stephen formerly affiliated with the Whig party. His first vote for President was cast for Gen. Harrison. He is now an ardent Republican.

JESSE M. SWIGART, of Clay Township, was born in Ohio, September 13, 1841. He was the third son born to Samuel and Jane (McPherson) Swigart, natives of Ohio. In 1842 his parents immigrated to this county and located upon a farm in Clay Township. His boyhood and youth were spent upon his father's farm. In August, 1863, he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Eighteenth Indiana Regiment, from which he was discharged in the following March. In the spring of 1865 he re-enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Indiana Regiment, from which he received his final discharge in the following August. At the close of the war he returned to this county and took up farming at the old homestead in Clay Township. He farmed here about two years. He then farmed at different places in the township until 1873, when he took his family and immigrated to Oregon. Here he was engaged in agricultural pursuits for three years. He then returned to this county and located upon a farm owned by his father-in-law, Joshua LaRose. A year later he removed to a farm in Section 13, Clay Township. In September, 1878, he moved to Logansport, where for nearly three years he ran a meat market. He then returned to the farm he formerly occupied in Section 13, Clay Township, where he now resides. March 12, 1868, he married Alice LaRose, a na-

tive of Clay Township, this county, born October 8, 1848. To them have been born twelve children, among whom were three pairs of twins—all living: Grace, born February 3, 1869; Lillie May, born April 12, 1878; Annie, born March 30, 1872, died August 22, 1872; Earl, born November 20, 1870; Dora, born April 27, 1876, died September 3, 1879; the next was an infant daughter, born October 1, 1877, died November 12, 1877, unnamed; Blanche and Bertha (twins), born October 29, 1878; Noah and Frank (twins), born July 9, 1881; and Fannie and Ella (twins), born March 26, 1884. In politics Mr. Swigart is a Republican. He has a comfortable home in the town of Adamsboro. He is an upright man and an enterprising citizen.

JOHN W. THOMAS, one of the substantial citizens of Clay Township, was born in Beaver County, Penn., January 18, 1826. He was the second son born to Mansfield and Sarah (Wright) Thomas, natives of Connecticut and Pennsylvania, respectively. He came with his parents to Trumbull County, Ohio, when quite small. In 1844 they immigrated to this State and located at North Manchester, Wabash County, where his father, being a carder and clothier by trade, ran a woolen-mill for two years. He then went to Peru, where he continued that business about ten years. Here his death occurred in 1874. He had been a soldier in the war of 1812, and was an ordained minister in the United Brethren Church. His mother died in September, 1844. His parents are both interred in the cemetery at North Manchester. Seven children in all were born to these parents, their names being Mansfield A., Sarah, Elizabeth, Clarinda, John W., Minerva, and Eliza Ann, all of whom are living except Mansfield A., who died at about forty-seven years of age. In 1855 subject came to this county and located in Clay Township, where he built and operated a woolen-mill until 1863. In this year he removed to a farm in Sections 14 and 15, same township, where he has ever since resided. In 1867 he built a large woolen-mill in Adamsboro, which he conducted for eight years. He has ever since given his entire attention to agricultural pursuits. Elizabeth Wilson, a native of this county, born March 5, 1831, became his wife October 27, 1849. She was the daughter of Richard and Jane (Worl) Wilson, natives of Kentucky and Ohio, respectively. To this union four children have been born: Sarah M., born May 28, 1851; Rozalia, born September 30, 1852; Eugene W., born March 12, 1855, and Alice Ann, born August 13, 1858—all of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Thomas is a member of the F. & A. M. lodge. Politically he is a Republican.

DUDLEY H. WELLS, a native of Connecticut, was the oldest son of Sluman and Charlotte (Butler) Wells, both natives of Connecticut, of English descent. He was born December 15, 1824.

When he was yet a child his parents immigrated to Orleans County, N. Y. Here his parents spent the rest of their lives. In 1846 he immigrated to Fulton County, this State, where he located upon a farm. In 1865 he removed to this county and settled upon a farm in Section 7, Clay Township. In 1874 he removed to a farm in another part of the same section, where he has ever since resided. July 3, 1848, he was married to Mary S. Davis, a native of Albany, N. Y., born, of Irish and Dutch descent, August 2, 1829. She was the daughter of Joel H. and Mary (Harvey) Davis, both natives of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Wells have had four children: Francis D., born, October 5, 1849, died April 18, 1851; Harriet C., born July 4, 1853; William A., born February 14, 1856; Hubbard S., born May 21, 1861. Mr. and Mrs. Wells belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Wells is a Republican. He has a farm of eighty acres of good land, about sixty-five of which is in cultivation. He is an enterprising and successful farmer and an influential citizen.

WILLIAM WILSON, one of the pioneers of this county, is the youngest child of Gen. Walter Wilson and Mary (Williams) Wilson, formerly of this county. He was born in Gibson County, this State, January 28, 1818. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and at the battle of Tippecanoe held the rank of captain. He was afterward promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. About one year previous to the battle of Tippecanoe, his father and one Mr. Barron were sent from Vincennes to the site where the battle was afterward fought, for the purpose of arranging, if possible, terms of peace, which at this time, being exposed to the dangers of the wilderness and the red-man's arrows, was not an enviable mission. Our subject had four brothers and two sisters, all of whom are dead. In the fall of 1830 he came with his parents to this county and located upon a tract of land which, two years before, his father had purchased from the Indians. This was on the right bank of Eel River, in Clay Township, and it is still principally owned by heirs of the family. In 1846 he moved to Logansport, where he engaged in the livery and stage business. This received his attention until 1861, when he was appointed postmaster of the city of Logansport. He held this position until 1865, when he engaged in the pork-packing business. In 1878 he engaged in the jewelry business. In 1881 he removed to a farm in Sections 15, 21 and 22, Clay Township, where he has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. December 13, 1838, he was married to Sarah Wilson, a native of Maryland. She died January 31, 1844. In 1845 he was married to Amy Ann Henry, a native of Ohio, who died about two years later. May 24, 1849, he was married to Martha Ann Campbell, a native of Delaware, born May 16, 1830. She was the daughter of David and Thirza (Meredith) Campbell, both na-

tives of Delaware. By his first wife was father of three children: Mary Eliza, born October 29, 1840, died October 1, 1861; David Walter, born March 15, 1842, died August 15, 1842, and Alexander, born January 5, 1844, served during the late war in the Seventy-third Indiana Regiment, and was drowned in attempting to swim a horse across Osage River, Kansas, May 22, 1866. To his second marriage one child was born, Freeman H., who lived about two months. His third wife bore him seven children. Their names are Byron, born August 3, 1850; Amy Ann, born July 24, 1852; William, born March 9, 1855; Carrie Theresa, born January 10, 1858, died August 22, 1859; Lincoln and Hamlin (twins), born November 16, 1860, the latter, Hamlin, died when a child, Edwin, born July 30, 1863, died in infancy. Politically Mr. Wilson is a Republican. While a citizen of Logansport he held the office of city marshal four years. He also served as councilman for Second Ward one year. He at present occupies a farm of 135 acres of good land, most of which is in a high state of cultivation. He is an influential citizen and highly respected in the community in which he resides. His parents are both interred in the family burying ground upon the old homestead in Clay Township.

JOHN WINGFIELD, of Clay Township, was born in Franklin County, Va., October 3, 1848. He was the third son born to Oliver P. and Delilah (Smith) Wingfield, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter a native of Virginia, of Dutch and Scotch-Irish descent. In the fall of 1864 he was drafted into the Confederate service, but was out but one month. In April, 1867, he located on a farm near Charleston, W. Va. In the following June he immigrated to this State, and located upon a farm in Jackson County. In January, 1868, he removed to a farm in Miami County. In 1869 he took a trip to Kansas, but shortly afterward returned to southern Illinois. Two months later he returned to this State and worked for a while upon a farm in Wabash County. In April, 1870, he returned to Miami County. In the fall of 1871 he came to this county and located in Adams Township. In July, 1877, he located where he now resides, in Section 21, Clay Township. Margaret A. Etnier, a native of this county, born March 29, 1851, became his wife August 8, 1877. She was the daughter of John and Eliza Etnier, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Wingfield is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, and a Democrat in politics. He has a comfortable home, three miles northeast of Logansport. He is an industrious farmer and a good citizen.

JOHN H. WHITE, of Clay Township, was born in Frederick County, Va., January 3, 1825. He was the fourth son born to Batley and Hannah (Hair) White, both natives of Frederick County, Va., of English descent. His father was a saddler by trade. Having learned the trade himself at an early age, he worked

with his father until he was seventeen years old. His father, in the meantime, had immigrated to Washington County, Penn. This was in 1828. In the fall of 1843 they immigrated to this county and located upon a farm in Clay Township. Shortly after locating here our subject went to Logansport, where for eighteen months he worked at his trade. He then returned to his father's in Clay Township, and has ever since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. In March, 1861, he removed to a farm in Section 5, Clay Township, where he has since resided. He married Jane H. Davis, a native of Adams Township, this county, born, of English and Scotch-Irish descent, April 4, 1839. She was the youngest daughter of Joel H. and Mary (Harvey) Davis, both natives of New York. Her parents immigrated to this county from New York in 1837, and located in Logansport. Mr. and Mrs. White have but one child, Horace M., born October 20, 1861, married to Emma C. Puterbaugh October 26, 1882. To this latter union one child has been born, Edith A., April 17, 1884. Mr. and Mrs. White belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican, and does all he can to promote the interests of his party. In the spring of 1882 he was elected to the office of justice of the peace in Clay Township. In the spring of 1886 he was elected assessor of the township and is the present incumbent. He has a good farm of 160 acres of land, five miles northeast of Logansport.

CHAPTER XII.

CLINTON TOWNSHIP—PIONEER SETTLERS AND THEIR LOCATIONS—INCIDENTS—QUALITY OF THE LAND—SUBSEQUENT SETTLEMENTS—FIRST MARRIAGES, BIRTHS—RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLHOUSES—EARLY SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS—CLYMER'S STATION; ITS ORIGIN AND PROSPECTS—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THIS TOWNSHIP embraces an area of about twenty-four and a half square miles, the lands lying chiefly in Congressional Township 26 north, and in Ranges 1 east and 1 west, in the southern part of the township, while the northern part lies within the same ranges, but in Township 27 north. The Wabash River forms the northern boundary, along the margin of which, on the south, a range of high, bluffy land extends nearly the entire distance, and at several points the out-croppings of limestone of good quality for building purposes are visible. After leaving these bluffs, the land

to the southward is generally level or descending slightly toward the river, while in the extreme southern part the land is flat, and before it was cleared and opened to the sunlight was rather cold and unproductive. By drainage, however, and judicious cultivation, they have greatly improved in productive quality, and in that particular make a fair average with the lands situated nearer to the river. In the central part of the township the lands possess a richness of soil not surpassed by any in the county, and in their primitive state were covered by heavy timber, the principal varieties being blue and gray ash, black and white walnut, with a considerable proportion of sugar-tree, beech and red elm.

The first settlements were made in this township in the fall and winter of 1826-27, by James Burch, who squatted on the land at the top of the bluff, since owned by the Simons family, and by William Newman, who, having purchased the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 33, Town 27 north, Range 1 east, just above the Simons' bluff, on the 10th of December, 1825, settled upon that tract and commenced the laborious task of opening a farm. Mr. Burch, however, having acquired no further right to the land squatted upon than the right of possession and of compensation for the labor bestowed upon, when he had been there less than two years sold his interest in the land to Christian Simons, who, in the fall of 1828, with his family, settled there. Mr. Newman continued his improvements on the tract purchased by him until the winter of 1830-31, when he sold the land to William Neff, the deed bearing date January 4, 1831, and subsequently moved to Tippecanoe County, and settled in the neighborhood of Lafayette, then a village less than seven years old. But little is now known here concerning the quality of this primitive settler, other than the declarations of those best acquainted with him during his residence here, which were to the effect that he was a man of generous impulses, possessing habits of industry and energy, which though greatly paralyzed by the "acclimating process," better known as the "fever and ague experience of early settlers," were sufficiently developed and brought into requisition to render him a very acceptable and useful neighbor.

Christian Simons, who succeeded Mr. Burch, immediately after his settlement began to enlarge the area of his improvements and prepare the grounds for cultivation. His family consisted of his wife, Elizabeth, and several children, chiefly boys, who were of an age

to render him great assistance in clearing away the heavy growth of timber found upon the premises. Thus situated, he succeeded, ere long, in making a comfortable farm, which he continued to occupy and enjoy during the remainder of his life.

On the 3d of October, 1828, a few days prior to the permanent settlement of Mr. Simons, Christian Rodebaugh, with his family, settled on the south side of the Wabash, some five miles below Logansport, on the northeast quarter of Section 31, in Congressional Township 27 north, Range 1 east, upon which he continued to reside until the time of his death, a period of more than forty-five years.

Among those who settled here as early as 1829 the name of William Lewis may be mentioned. At an early day he purchased the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 10, Township 26 north, Range 1 east, and subsequently erected a cabin upon it, which served as a home for many years. Mr. Hugh Woods is reputed also to have settled on the land now owned by the heirs of the late William Brown, deceased—the southeast quarter of Section 33, Township 27 north, Range 1 east—some time in the year 1829, and opened a small farm, which, about 1837, he sold to Isaac Wightman, who moved there soon after and made further improvements. Mr. Woods afterward moved with his family and settled most of them on or adjacent to Section 16, Township 26 north, Range 1 east, which became the family home.

The tide of immigration set in and the settlers began to come in very numerously the following year, 1830. Among the number the names of Joseph Clymer, who settled on what was long known as the George B. Walker farm, in the northeast quarter of Section 32, Township 27 north, Range 1 east; Daniel Neff, on the fractional south half of Section 29, in the same township and range, now owned by his heirs; Jacob Neff, who settled on the fractional west half of the west half of Section 34, now owned by Ernest Homburg's heirs; Jonathan Neff, who settled on the northeast quarter of Section 3, Town 26, Range 1 east; Andrew Young, on the middle half of the same section, a portion of the same land now occupied by the new Insane Asylum buildings; Elias Shideler, who settled on the farm now owned by David H. Clymer; George Shideler, who settled on the lands now owned and occupied by his son Abraham Shideler; Thomas Chambers, who settled on the northeast quarter of Section in the same township; Robert Wilson, who settled on a part of the

southeast quarter of Section 32, Township 27 north, Range 1 east; John P. Miller, on the northwest quarter of Section 4 in Township 26, of the same range; John Dodds, on the land now owned by his sons, Matthew and Andrew Dodds; John Fitzer, on the southwest quarter of Section 1, Township 26 north, Range 1 west; Joseph Fitzer, on the southwest quarter of Section 7, of the same township, but in Range 1 east; John Hynes, on the lands now owned and occupied by the family and his mother, the Widow Brown, on a part of the same tract—appear upon the roll of that year.

In the year 1831 settlements were made by William Neff on the William Newman place before referred to; John Williams, who settled on the William Atwood farm, where the heirs of the latter still reside; Hiram Calvert, who settled on the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 9, Township 26 north, Range 1 east; James Chambers, on the southeast quarter of Section 4, of the same township. From 1831 to 1834, inclusive, the following other settlers came and found homes in Clinton Township: John Myers, on the south half of the northwest quarter of Section 6, Township 26, Range 1 east; John Shuey, on the south half of the northeast quarter of Section 5; William Reed, on the southwest quarter of the same section; Joseph Oliver; Henry Klepinger, on the northwest quarter of Section 12, Township 26, Range 1 west; David Stumbaugh; William Gable, on the farm owned by William Clymer's heirs; Peter and John Redd with their mother, on the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 32, Township 27, Range 1 east; Robert Edwards, on the fractional east half of the east half of Section 34; Isaac Martin; Levi Stephens, on the northeast quarter of Section 15, Township 26, Range 1 east; Christian Best, on the west half of the southeast quarter of the same section; Daniel Hankee, on the south half of the southwest quarter of the same section; John Mummey, on the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 10, and Henry Whipperman, on the east half of the same section.

In 1835 Richard Tyner settled on the land on which he still resides, and Henry H. Helm on the land recently owned by Charles Parks. The following year Hewit L. Thomas settled on the farm now owned by Isaac N. Myers. Thomas Dillard came with him and afterward settled on a part of the northeast quarter of Section 4 of the same township and range. About the same time Benjamin Porter, William Porter and James Justice, on lands now owned by them

respectively, or their heirs. James Sax also settled in that neighborhood about the same time.

This township was organized, under the name it now bears, March 4, 1834, the territorial boundaries being nearly the same as at present. Under the order designating the boundaries and setting apart this area as a separate jurisdiction, a further order was made fixing the date at which an election would be held for the purpose of choosing the necessary township officers. That election was held accordingly at the house of John P. Miller, at which Mr. Miller was chosen township trustee; William Goble, justice of the peace, and Thomas Chambers, constable.

The first marriage that took place within that jurisdiction was Joseph Oliver and Rachel Neff, some time in the year 1833.

The first death was that of Lydia, wife of William Neff, which occurred about the year 1830, and near the same time Mary, wife of Isaac Martin, who was the first person buried in the Shideler Graveyard. A year later Hugh Woods, a brother of Joseph, died also.

The first religious services were held in 1831, by the Methodists, at the house of William Neff. Not long after the Presbyterians held services in the same neighborhood, when Rev. M. M. Post, of Logansport, administered to the spiritual wants of his congregation with considerable regularity and good effect. These meetings were held first at private houses, but subsequently in the George Shideler Schoolhouse. As early as 1839-40 the Dunkards began to hold quarterly meetings, sometimes near the Klepinger homestead, and again at the house of George Shideler. In 1841 or 1842 the Baptists commenced a series of meetings as a branch of the church in Logansport, and later the Christians or "Campbellites" held irregular services also, as did the New Lights in the southern part of the township.

While religious services were held by those several denominations, with more or less regularity, during the earlier periods of the township's history, churches or meeting-houses, designed especially as places of worship, are of comparatively recent date. The first one so erected, so far as our information goes, was at Clymer's Station, erected about 1857 or 1858 by the Methodists. It is a comfortable building, though not large, but of sufficient capacity for the purpose intended. At a later date another building for the same purpose was erected on the Josephus Atkinson farm. Still later,

about the year 1872-73, a third church edifice was built in the vicinity of Clymer's Station, under the auspices, I believe, of the Christians or Disciples, but subject to use by other denominations at stated periods.

Probably the first white child born in the township was George A. Shideler, a son of Elias Shideler, in 1831, in a log cabin, on the site now occupied by the residence of David H. Clymer, Esq.

The subject of schools early occupied the attention of the pioneer settlers of the township, and provision began to be made, with end in view, even before provision was made for religious training at the hands of the church. The first effort in that direction was a miscellaneous school taught in a small cabin on the Simons' farm, about the year 1830, by John Martin. The next teacher, perhaps in the same building, was a Mr. Fuller, but anything as to the teaching qualities of one or both of these gentlemen can not now be ascertained. The presumption is, however, that they belonged to the class who thus labored in the winter season because there was nothing else at which they could so well employ their time and exercise their latent talents.

Prior to 1835 there were probably no houses built exclusively for school purposes in the township, and indeed it is uncertain whether in that year there were any such. In 1836 and 1837 there were at least two built in different parts of the township, one on George Shideler's land and another near the residence of Hewit L. Thomas, and, still later, a third in the Justice and Porter neighborhood. All these were occupied for school purposes during the winter, and occasionally during the summer seasons. Hewit L. Thomas was the first teacher in the house on his land. He taught the second winter also. In the winter and spring of 1839 and 1840, Charles H. Balch, a Massachusetts man, had charge of the school, and proved to be an excellent teacher; succeeding him came Daniel McCaupil, an excentric Irishman, who, aside from his special eccentricities, was a fair teacher; but in the end those freaks of fancy or superstition caused his dismissal in the midst of a term of four months. Daniel Rea was probably the next teacher of the winter school; but during the summer of 1839, Miss Louisiana Young, afterward the wife of William Goble, Esq., taught in the same building.

Among the first teachers in the Justice schoolhouse was Thomas P. Miller, who taught there in the winter of 1839-40 and the win-

ter following. His pedagogic qualities were not of the highest order, yet he succeeded in conducting a very respectable school. About the same time Daniel McNeil was in charge of a school in the Fitzer settlement, which was very well attended, and he had the reputation of a very good instructor though not a superior scholar. The names of the early teachers in the George Shideler schoolhouse are not now remembered.

Clymer's Station, situated at the junction of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific and the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railroads, was laid out in 1856, by George Clymer. It has never been a place of extensive business, but has always enjoyed a fair proportion of the current trade. Its population does not probably exceed 200, but is supplied with all the necessary auxiliaries of the kind and quality of trade demanded by the people there and in the country surrounding. In consequence of its central location it is very likely to command a large share of the trade in the storage and shipment of grain, lumber, etc.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ANDREW DODDS is one of the pioneers of Clinton Township, and was born December 26, 1826, in Butler County, Ohio. His parents were John and Margaret Dodds, both natives of Ireland. At the age of four years his parents immigrated to this county (in 1830); here our subject has spent his entire life on a farm. April 1, 1851, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Spader, and to this union were born eleven children, viz.: Margaret, Ira, Edna, Benjamin, Carrie, Henry, Willard, Laura, Charles, Minnie and Josephine: all now living, and residing within eight miles of their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Dodds are members of the Lutheran Church. He began life a poor boy, and by dint of industry and perseverance he now owns a fine farm of 120 acres in Section 10. He has lived to see a wonderful change in this county. What was once a wilderness is transformed into beautiful farms; the little village of Logansport has changed into a beautiful city. Mr. Dodds expects to end his days where he has spent the best part of his life.

HUGH FITZER is one of the pioneers of Cass County, and was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, March 14, 1827. His parents were Joseph and Sarah (Woods) Fitzer; the former a native of Kentucky, the latter was a native of Ohio and of German and Irish descent. They were united in marriage, about 1821, in Lawrence County, Ohio, where they resided on a farm until 1831, when

they immigrated to this county, and settled on the farm where our subject now resides, in the fall of that year. Prior to this, in the fall of 1830, Mr. Fitzer came out and entered 160 acres, and it was on this that, in December of 1831, they pitched a tent and commenced to make a home in the wilderness. They soon had a rude log cabin built, in which they spent the winter, and for several years this cabin was their home. Here Hugh spent his boyhood and youth, aiding in the farm work, receiving a fair education for that day. He remained at home until his marriage, which occurred August 6, 1841. On that date he was united in wedlock with Nancy J. Hynes, daughter of John and Nancy Hynes, pioneers of this township. She was born March 31, 1842, in this township, where she has always resided. To this union were born two children: Willard C. and Harry J., both of whom are now living and attending school. Willard is taking the scientific course at Purdue University, where he has been about two years. Mr. and Mrs. Fitzer are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Fitzer is a Democrat. He began life in fair circumstances and has accumulated considerable property. He now owns 155 acres of fine improved land in Section 7. His improvements are modern and his is a very pleasant home.

JOHN HYNES is one of the pioneers of Clinton Township. He was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., on the 23d of November, 1811; his parents were John and Barbara (Binkerd) Hynes; the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter a native of Virginia. They began married life together in Pennsylvania. About 1815 Mr. Hynes was called away. In 1816 Mrs. Hynes and her only son, our subject, left Pittsburgh on a flat-boat for Cincinnati, on their way to Montgomery County, Ohio, where Mrs. Hynes had relatives living. Here John spent his boyhood and youth on a farm, attending the schools, receiving as good an education as that day of log school-houses afforded. His mother being a widow, and John her only child, it devolved upon him to do his utmost to support her. When he was seventeen years old he heard of the sale of the Canal lands in this county, and about the last of September, 1830, started for the Wabash country. After entering his land he returned to Montgomery County, Ohio, and returned to work on a farm. On March 29, 1832, he was united in marriage with Nancy Coble, daughter of Emanuel and Rachel (Galahan) Coble. Nancy was born December 17, 1811, in Montgomery County, Ohio, where she spent her life up to the time of her marriage. This union was blessed with fourteen children, namely: Rachel, Henry, Harriet B., Mary A., Frances A., Samuel, Nancy J., Sarah E., Emily, Lavina, John, Rebecca, Margaret and Ellen. Mr. and Mrs. Hynes left Ohio on the 5th of September, 1832, and started to find his tract of land in this township. On the 16th of this month they found them-

selves upon their own soil, and unloaded the wagon under a beech tree. Here they commenced to clear up a home where all was then a wilderness. Mr. Hynes' early recollections of pioneer days is good, and he is one among the few who came here over 50 years ago, that lives to narrate the trials of pioneer life in this county. He is the oldest resident of this township that brought his family when he came. Mr. Hynes has accumulated considerable of property. He now owns 158 acres of finely improved land in Section 11. He also aided his sons in securing homes. Thus, we see a life well and honorably spent. Mr. and Mrs. Hynes are members of the Christian Church, and have taken an active part in the church for forty-five years. Death called Mrs. Hines away on the 15th of November, 1883. Mr. Hynes expects to end his days on the old homestead, where he has spent the best part of his life. Politically he is a Democrat, and voted for Andrew Jackson in 1832. He has held the office of county commissioner and trustee, and justice of the peace in his township, all of which he held with credit to himself.

SAMUEL HYNES, the fifth of a family of fourteen children born to John and Nancy (Coble) Hynes, was born September 2, 1840, on the old homestead in this township. He aided his parents on the farm during his youth, and at twenty-one began life on his own responsibility and spent three winters in chopping cord-wood. At the age of twenty-four he was united in marriage with Mary J. Stewart. She was the daughter of James and Anna E. (Cook) Stewart, natives of Pennsylvania. She was born December 3, 1844. To this union were born two children, namely: Effie A., February 2, 1868; Chloe G., January 22, 1879—both of whom are now residing with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Hynes are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hynes is a Democrat and believes in the principles of "Jackson." He began life on his own responsibility in fair circumstances, and now owns 314 acres of fine tillable land. Being reared on a farm, he has adopted farming as a life occupation, and can be classed to-day among Clinton's most successful farmers.

JOHN H. MARSHALL was born March 4, 1804, in Montgomery County, Ky. He was the fourth of a family of ten children born to Hubert and Ruth (Hanks) Marshall. They were natives of Kentucky. In 1811 they immigrated to Orange County, this State; thence to Gibson County; from there to Monroe, and in 1835 they removed to Carroll County. John was reared on a farm and received a fair education for that day. At the age of sixteen he began to do for himself by working at any thing he could get to do to make an honest penny. January 22, 1832, he was united in marriage with Margaret Kendall, daughter of Thomas and Mary Kendall, born in Hamilton County, Ohio, February 6, 1813. When about three years old her parents immigrated to Jackson County,

this State. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall began life together in Monroe County on a farm. They had born to them eleven children: Mary, John, Ruth, George K., Susannah, Salena, Margaret, Hubert, Sarah, James J., Candace, six of whom are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall are members of the Christian Church, and have been active members forty-six years. During this time Mr. Marshall has acted as a minister nearly thirty-five years. Politically Mr. Marshall is a Republican, and has always upheld the principles of this party. He voted for Andrew Jackson for President, but when the war broke out he began to vote the Republican ticket. Gov. Noble, of this State, commissioned him a captain of a militia company in Monroe County. He owns a fine farm of forty-seven acres in Section 3. It is a pleasant home close to the city, and where Mr. and Mrs. Marshall expect to end their days.

GEO. K. MARSHALL. Prominent among the citizens of Clinton Township is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Rock Creek Township, Carroll County, this State, January 21, 1840. His parents were John H. and Margaret Marshall (see sketch). Our subject spent his boyhood and youth on a farm in Carroll County, receiving a good common school education. August 14, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and participated in all the campaigns for which his regiment is famous. After his return from the war he engaged in farming, and on December 24, 1865, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth N. Yost, daughter of Adam H. and Naoma Yost, old and respected residents of this county. She was born April 17, 1847. To this union were born five children: Cora, Howard A., Leora J., George Arthur and Annie E., two of whom are dead—Howard and Leora. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Marshall is a member of Tipton Lodge, No. 33, F. & A. M., also of Logansport Post, No. 14, G. A. R. Politically he is a Republican, and firmly believes in the principles of his party. He is at this writing trustee of his township, being elected in April, 1886. His is a comfortable home, situated in Section 3 and near the city.

ALFRED B. MYERS is a native of this township. He was born on the farm where he now resides on the 15th of April, 1842. He was the youngest of a family of four children, namely: Isaac N., Henry C., Mary A. and Alfred B., born to John and Ann (Swisher) Myers. They were united in marriage in the fall of 1830, in Preble County, Ohio, and immigrated to this county in 1833, and entered 240 acres of wild land in Section 26. Here, in a cabin, our subject was born, and he spent his boyhood and youth on the farm, aiding in clearing and making a home. His early education was good for that day of log schoolhouses. On August 15, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Ninety-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers. He took an active part in the Vicksburg campaign, Jackson, Miss., Chatta-

nooga, and participated in all the leading battles around Atlanta, and went with Gen. Sherman through Georgia. Shortly afterward he received an honorable discharge, and returned home to enjoy the Union he had fought so bravely to preserve. He returned without a wound, notwithstanding the fact that he took part in fifteen regular engagements, and some of them were the hottest contested battles of the war. After his return home, or on the 23d of November, 1865, he was united in matrimony with Hannah Klepinger, daughter of Henry and Mary Klepinger, old and respected residents of this township. She was born August 15, 1844, in this county. To this union were born three children, namely: Elmer T., born January 20, 1867, died February 27, 1867; Alice M., born May 25, 1869, died September 5, 1877; Grace L., born December 13, 1876. Mr. Myers is a member of the G. A. R., is a Republican, and believes in the principles of his party. He began life on his own responsibility in fair circumstances, and by dint of industry and perseverance has accumulated considerable property. He owns a fine improved farm of 240 acres, in Section 26. It is the old homestead, where he was reared and has spent the best part of his life. Being raised on a farm, he has adopted farming as a life pursuit, and is to-day one of Clinton's most successful farmers.

MRS. SALLIE NEFF is the widow of Jonathan Neff, who was born in Franklin County, Va., June 30, 1797. His parents were Jacob and Polly Neff, who immigrated to this county in 1829, and settled on the Wabash, in this township. Here they resided until their deaths. When Jonathan was twelve years old his father immigrated to Montgomery County, Ohio, and here Jonathan resided until his marriage, which occurred July 3, 1825. On this date he was united in wedlock with Sallie Kinnaman, daughter of Samuel and Nancy Kinnaman; the former a native of North Carolina, of German descent, the latter a native of South Carolina, of Irish descent. Our subject was born on the 16th of June, 1804, in North Carolina. When she was ten years of age her parents immigrated to Montgomery County, Ohio. Here she spent her young life up to the time of her marriage. They began life together in Ohio, and resided there until 1830, when they removed to this county and settled on the farm where she now resides. Here Mr. Neff purchased 320 acres of wild land, built a cabin, and began to make a home. At this time there were but few settlers south of the Wabash, below Logansport, in this township. Mr. and Mrs. Neff had born to them eight children, viz.: Jacob, born July 1, 1826, died March 16, 1856; Washington, born November 1, 1827; Daniel and Polly, born April 16, 1829 (Polly died in 1830); William, born June 12, 1832, died in 1872; Sarah, born July 15, 1834, died in 1882; Jonathan, March 11, 1836, died June 25, 1854, and Lucinda, born October 24, 1837, died March 11, 1859. Mr. Neff was also called

away, after a long and useful life, on February 7, 1880. He was one of the pioneers of the county. Mrs. Neff and two sons, Washington and Daniel, survive him.

WASHINGTON NEFF is one of the pioneers of this county. He was born November 1, 1827, in Preble County, Ohio. His parents were Jonathan and Sarah (Kinnaman) Neff. Washington was three years old when his parents came to this county, in 1830, and he spent his early days here on a farm, receiving a fair education for that day. At the age of twenty he began to do for himself by engaging at farm work by the month. On November 3, 1850, he was married to Nancy J. Carter, daughter of Walter and Anne (Damuron) Carter, old and respected residents of this county. Nancy was born August 1, 1831. They had born to them nine children, Annie, Lucinda, Amanda J., Emma A., Benjamin F., Edward C. Rosetta, Laura, and an infant unnamed. Annie, Benjamin F. and Rosetta are deceased. Mr. Neff is a Democrat, and votes the ticket on national affairs. He began life in fair circumstances, and to-day controls a fine farm in Section 3. He has spent the most of his life on the farm where he now resides and expects to end his days.

DANIEL K. NEFF. The subject of this sketch was born in Preble County, Ohio, April 16, 1829. When he was one year old his parents immigrated to this county, which makes our subject a resident of fifty-six years, and places him among the pioneers. Here his boyhood was spent on the farm where he now resides, and his early education was fair for that day of log schoolhouses. At the age of twenty-one he began life on his own responsibility, by working for his father by the year. On November 20, 1856, he was united in marriage with Mary Aha. To this union there were born nine children, namely: Napoleon B., Celia, Agnes J., Walter S., Marion F., Warren B., Minnie, Clara and May—two of whom are deceased, Napoleon and Agnes. Mr. and Mrs. Neff are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Neff is a Democrat, and firmly believes in the principles of his party. He began life a poor man, and by industry and perseverance has accumulated considerable of this world's goods.

JAMES E. PATTERSON is a native of Tippecanoe County, this State. He was born in Lafayette, August 18, 1830; he was the third of a family of six children born to James and Sarah (Whitcomb) Patterson; the former a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, the latter a native of Vermont; the former of Irish and the latter of English descent. They immigrated to this county in 1851, and settled on the farm where our subject now resides, and remained here until their respective deaths. James spent his early life in Tippecanoe County on a farm, receiving a fair education. He was about twenty-two years of age when he came to this county, on De-

ember 10, 1857. He was united in marriage with Margaret Brown, daughter of James and Salina Brown, old and respected residents of this township. They began life together on the farm where Mr. Patterson now resides. This union was blessed with three children, namely: Minerva L., born September 8, 1858; John R., born December 1, 1859; Laura A., September 27, 1861—all of whom are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson lived happily together until she was called away, on July 12, 1873. She was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and loved by all who knew her. Since her death, Mr. Patterson has continued to reside with his children on the old home farm. He is also a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He is a Republican, and firmly believes in the principles of his party. The father of Mr. Patterson was born on the 8th of May, 1796, and departed this life on September 18, 1864. The mother of Mr. Patterson was born November 27, 1799, and was called away April 22, 1874.

OLIVER H. PORTER, the subject of this sketch, was born in Fayette County, this State, on December 30, 1835. His parents were William and Nancy (Justice) Porter, both natives of this State; the former was born on the 4th of March, 1810, and the latter about 1815. They were married in Fayette, on December 20, 1832, and began life together in limited circumstances on a farm. Soon after, in December, 1836, the mother of our subject was called away. In 1844 Mr. Porter was again married to Elizabeth (Callants) Cooper, and immediately immigrated to Cass County and settled in Section 13, where they resided until their deaths; the former died in 1860, and the latter in 1878. Oliver spent his boyhood and youth on this old homestead, and owing to the amount of work necessary in clearing up a home in the woods, and the short school terms, he received a limited education. At the age of twenty-three he began life on his own responsibility by engaging in farming and dealing in stock; this he followed until the 24th of December, 1863, when he was united in marriage with Rosanna Benner, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Hizer) Benner; the former a native of Maryland and the latter a native of Ohio, of German descent. She was born November 21, 1839, in Carroll County, this State. To this union were born four children, namely: William H., born November 12, 1865; Daniel A., born September 1, 1867; Katie Mc, born March 13, 1870; Quincy A., born August 17, 1881—all of whom are now living. Mrs. Porter is a member of the Christian Church. Politically Mr. Porter is a Republican. He has never sought office and prefers to attend to his own private business, which requires the most of his attention. He now owns two fine farms, one in Section 3, this township, and the other in Rock Creek Township, Section 22, Carroll County. He has for some years paid considerable attention to the raising and handling of Percheon-Norman horses, and in 1875 he purchased and

brought to this county the first pure blooded horse of this breed ever imported to this county.

RICHARD TYNER is one of the pioneers of this county; he was born in South Carolina on October 3, 1806. His parents were James and Margaret (Givens) Tyner, natives of South Carolina, of Irish descent, they both being born in 1776. The parents of our subject immigrated to Franklin County, this State, in September, 1807. Here they resided until 1813, when they removed to Fayette County. Here Mr. Tyner, Sr., resided until his accidental death, which occurred in 1823. Mrs. Tyner continued to reside on the old home farm until her death in 1838. Richard remained at home and took care of his mother and brothers and sisters, they being John, Samuel G., James, William, Daniel, Lucinda, Malinda and Matilda, until he was twenty-seven years of age. On December 20, 1832, he was united in marriage with Emily Ross, daughter of Andrew and Hannah (Dale) Ross, natives of Kentucky, of Scotch descent. Emily was born in March, 1811. Prior to this, in 1831, Mr. Tyner visited this county on an inspection tour. The next year he returned and bought the farm on which he now resides for \$1.37½ an acre. In the fall of 1835 he brought his young wife and one child and settled on his land. He had \$70 in money and the personal property he could haul in an ox wagon. Mr. Tyner is one among the few who came here and opened up settlements in this county. He has lived to see a wonderful change take place. The married life of Mr. and Mrs. Tyner was blessed with nine children: Letitia, Jordan R., James, William, Elizabeth, Caroline, Daniel, John and Merideth—four of whom are deceased: James, Letitia, Daniel and Caroline. Mrs. Tyner was called away June 5, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Tyner were members of the Baptist Church. Politically Mr. Tyner is a staunch Republican, and has always taken an active part in politics. He voted for Andrew Jackson in 1828, but walked 130 miles in three days, in 1832, to vote against him, and has fought Democracy ever since. He has never missed an election, and never expects to. In 1839 he was elected county commissioner, and served six years, during which time the court house was paid for, and let the contract for building the Bridge Street bridge across Eel River, purchased the poor farm and the site where the high school building now stands. He was elected land appraiser, and appraised all the land in Cass County. He has also held the office of trustee of his township two terms. During all of his official life he has acquitted himself with credit. He now resides on the old home farm, consisting of 200 acres of the finest land in Section 5.

CHAPTER XIII.

DEER CREEK TOWNSHIP—BOUNDARY AND SURFACE FEATURES—EARLY HISTORY—ORGANIZATION—EARLY INDUSTRIES—ROADS—ITEMS OF INTEREST—RELIGIOUS HISTORY—YOUNG AMERICA, ETC.—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DEER CREEK TOWNSHIP lies in the southwest corner of Cass County, and embraces an area of thirty-six square miles, bounded as follows: Washington and Tipton Townships on the north, Jackson Township on the east, and the counties of Howard and Carroll on the south and west, respectively. The principal water-course is Deer Creek, which flows a westerly direction through the central part of the township, and receives in its course a number of small tributaries, but few of which are designated by any particular names. The land adjacent to this creek is somewhat undulating, and abounds in a black loam soil, which for fertility can not be surpassed by any other part of the county. The general surface of the country, however, is quite diversified, and the soil varies in different localities. The country was originally heavy timbered, the leading varieties being black walnut, ash, maple, beech, elm and the different kinds of oak.

As is well known, Deer Creek is pre-eminently an agricultural township, and, compared in size and population, there are among its inhabitants a greater number of comfortably situated owners of the soil they till than in any other section of the county. In short, it is doubtful, notwithstanding the absence of manufactures, and the entire want of such public works as generally go hand in hand with a community's wealth, whether a section can be pointed to within the entire State, where an area containing an equal population, or a population contained within an equal area can be found, possessing in a greater degree the elements of material prosperity than can here be seen. To sum up its advantages in a few words, it can be truthfully said that, as to general improvements, good highways, interesting natural and historical landmarks, and in an intelligent, refined and hospitable people, Deer Creek can claim a foremost position; while in every thing which tends to make a country pros-

perous, its people contented with their lot, and others contented with them, it occupies no second place.

Early History.—The greater portion of Deer Creek Township was formerly included within the great Miami Reservation, in consequence of which but few settlers came to the country prior to the purchase of the lands from the Indians. The earliest comers, of which there is any definite knowledge, were Noah Fouts and Joseph Neff, both of whom made settlements some time in 1839. The former moved from Carroll County, and located where his grandson now lives, in Section 19. Mr. Neff came from Wayne County, and selected a home where William Snyder lives, in Section 20.

The next settlers were probably Johnson Reagan, who located in Section 19; Samuel Etter, brother-in-law of Fouts, who made an improvement where Mr. Flynn now lives, in Section 13; Joshua Coshaw, who located land on the southwest corner of Section 36, and William Buchanan, who settled in the southern part of the township, on land owned at the present time by the heirs of Samuel Sence; all of whom became residents of the township as early as 1840 or 1841. William Dunkin came in 1841, and settled a short distance west of Young America, where he still lives. He laid claim to his land before it came into market, entered it subsequently, and for a period of forty-five years has been an honored resident of the township. Daniel and Jacob Shelly came to the county as early as 1841, and made a few improvements north of Deer Creek, in Section 14. They were hunters, rather than tillers of the soil, and spent the greater part of their time in pursuit of the game with which the forests at that time abounded.

An early settler in the eastern part of the township was John McIlwain, who located the farm upon which William Holland lives, in Section 23, about the year 1841 or 1842. A brother, Oliver McIlwain, came the same time, and settled in the same section.

In 1843, a number of settlers made homes in the township, among whom were John N. Poundstone, on the farm he still owns. Robert Coat, son-in-law of Johnson Reagan, on the Green farm, north of Young America; James Roach, in Section 32; Alexander Murphy, in Section 34; A. F. Coin, in Section 31, where his son, Randolph Coin, now lives; Daniel and Lewis Hymen, near Deer Creek in the southern part of the township; David Lee, in Section 17; George W. and Jackson Harness, the former where he still lives,

and the latter on the farm owned by his heirs; Barrett Wilson, near Young America, and a man by the name of Burrows, near the central part of the township, in Section 15. Other early comers were John Payton, who settled where Joseph McCloskey lives, in Section 25; James Logan, in Section 22; James Smith, near the Logan settlement; William Hall and William Holland, in the northern part of the township; Benjamin Hoover, in Section 21; Thomas Vaughn, near the northern boundary; John Grist, near the Burrows settlement, and David and Isaac Pemberton, in Section 29—the majority of whom became citizens between the years 1843 and 1845.

Among others who came from time to time, and who can be appropriately mentioned as early settlers, were James Stanly, Benjamin Dunkin, Henry Jones, Samuel Wallace, Lewis Isley, John Davis, William Smith, George Wilson, John Jones, Benj. Jones, Joseph Cornell, — Simmons, S. B. Morrow, Simeon Wilsee, Henry Doran, Robert Campbell, Jacob Elder, George Campbell, Elijah Burnett, Geo. Mowdy, John Hampshire, John E. Miller, George Ewing, Peter Sence and Robert Miller.

Township Organization.—The township was organized July 26, 1842, and derived its name from Deer Creek, which flows through its confines. The first election was held at the residence of William Holland, and John Grist is thought to have been the first justice of the peace. The second person to fill that office was Jeremiah Elmore, who was elected in 1846. John McIlwain and Thompson Vaughn were early trustees.

Industries.—The first mill in the township was built in 1844 or 1845, by David Fisher, and stood on Deer Creek, from which it received its motive power. It was a saw-mill, and manufactured much of the lumber used by the early settlers. A grist-mill was afterward built adjoining the original structure, and is still standing. This mill is a large frame building, three and a half stories high, and is owned and operated at the present time by a Mr. Bowman. An early industry of the township was a small distillery, operated by James Roach about the year 1843 or 1844. The building was a round-log cabin, and the apparatus consisted of one small copper "still," which produced an average article of whisky, all of which was consumed in the immediate neighborhood. It was operated a short time, and finally fell into ruins.

A tannery was started near the present site of Young America.

in an early day by Johnson Reagan, who, for some time, did a fair business. This enterprise, like the distillery, was of short duration, and all vestiges of the same have long since disappeared.

A number of steam saw-mills have been in operation at different times throughout the township, and the lumber business early became an important industry. The largest of these mills is in Section 2, built several years ago by John Sprinkle, who has operated quite extensively ever since.

The first tile factory in the township was built by Lewis Turner a number of years ago. He did a prosperous business for some time, but finally abandoned the enterprise.

Robert Burkett was engaged in the manufacture of tile for several years, as was also James Umbarger, both of whom did well in the undertaking.

Roads.—The first regularly established highway through Deer Creek Township is the Delphi and Marion State road, which was surveyed a couple of years before the land came into market. It passes through the central part of the township from east to west, and is still extensively traveled. Several other roads were established in an early day, and the township is now well supplied with highways, which intersect each other at proper intervals, the majority of them running parallel with the section lines.

Items of Interest.—The first mechanic in the township was Robert Coat, who engaged in the blacksmithing business shortly after coming to the country. He was a skillful workman, and for a number of years did a prosperous business manufacturing reaping sickles.

Another early blacksmith was John Jones, who, in addition to his general trade, acquired considerable reputation as an auger maker.

The first death in the township was that of Z. Reagan, which occurred about the year 1841.

“The first schoolhouse was built on the Hymen farm about the year 1840. The first school in the new house was taught by Josiah Brown.”

At the time of the settlement of the country there was quite an Indian village on the McIlwain farm, near the eastern part of the township. There was also a camping-ground on the present site of Young America. The Indians lived on terms of friendship with the

early settlers, but would watch for a favorable opportunity and occasionally raid a hen-roost or pig-pen.

Religious.—"The first religious meetings in the township were held at the cabin of Noah Fouts, about the year 1840, by the Cumberland Presbyterians. Their preacher was Rev. John Hay." The Baptists came next, and for some years conducted religious exercises in the various settlements, but organized no society for a number of years later.

Salem Methodist Church, the oldest religious society in the township, was organized at the residence of John Elmore, about the year 1846. Among the early members were Dr. John Reeder and wife, Henry Doran and wife, John Elmore and wife, Elijah Bunnell and wife, George Campbell and wife, David Reeder and wife and Jonathan Reeder and wife. Sisters Phebe A. Reeder and Ann Elmore were largely instrumental in bringing about the organization. They organized a prayer-meeting in an early day, into which were gathered the few settlers in the vicinity of their homes, and by thus working they soon awakened an interest which culminated in the organization of the class. Meetings were held at private residences for a period of six to eight years, when a log building was erected on land donated for the purpose by George Campbell. It was used for church purposes a number of years, but was finally abandoned on account of its inconvenient location. The next meeting place was the Babb Schoolhouse on Section 11, which served as a place of worship until 1876. In that year the present handsome frame building in Section 3 was erected at a cost of \$1,600.

Among the early pastors of the church were Revs. Skillman, Crothan, Newton, Hill, Fennimore, Reed, Black and Waymire. Later came T. J. Elkin, A. J. Cary, William Peck, O. D. Watkins, A. M. Patterson and the present incumbent, J. S. McElwee. The church is in a prosperous condition at the present time, with an active membership of about sixty. The officers are James Martin, class-leader; Thomas Elkins and John R. Babb, stewards.

Upper Deer Creek Christian Church was organized November, 1848, by Elder Shoemaker, and among the early members were James Roach and wife, Mr. Simmons and wife, Mrs. Sarah Turley, S. B. Morrow and wife, Mr. Bowman and wife, Mrs. Sarah Harness and A. J. Forgy and wife. The organization was effected at Mr. Turley's residence in Howard County, and meetings were held in

private dwellings and schoolhouses until 1853. In that year a hewed-log building was erected in Section 34, Deer Creek Township, on land donated by Alexander Murphey. It was used until about 1860 or 1861, at which time the present frame temple of worship, situated in Section 35, was built. The following preachers have sustained the pastoral relation to the church at different times, to wit: Elders Shoemaker, Isaac Johnson, Mr. Cook, George Hubbard, Thomas Hubbard, Jonathan Dipboye, S. Vanness, John R. Kob, John L. Puckett and B. Anderson, the last named being the preacher in charge at the present time. The present membership of the church numbers about 100. The large and flourishing Sunday-school is superintended by George Hindmiller.

As early as the year 1848 or 1849 a Society of Friends was organized near Young America, and a few years later a log house of worship was built on what is now the Green farm, a short distance north of the village. One of the earliest preachers of this society was John Jones, and among the first members were Robert Coat and family, Henry Jones and family, John Jones and family, David Pemberton and family and Isaac Pemberton and family. The organization was kept up a number of years, but finally disbanded, owing to deaths and removals. The place of meeting was changed to Popular Grove in Howard County, where a society was maintained for a number of years.

Upper Deer Creek German Baptist (Dunker) Church was organized about the year 1855 or 1856 with a good membership. The first preachers were H. Hamilton, David Wise and Henry Metsker. Meetings were held at private residences and schoolhouses until about the year 1862, at which time the present large frame house of worship was erected. The building is frame, 40x60 feet in size, and has a larger seating capacity than any other church edifice in the township. The society is in a prosperous condition and has a membership of about eighty persons. The preachers at the present time are Jacob Cripe and William Toney.

Bethel Methodist Episcopal Class, an offshoot of Salem Church was organized at the Thomas Schoolhouse in 1880, with a membership of twelve persons, a number which has since increased to seventeen. The schoolhouse has been used for a meeting place ever since, and services are held regularly. George Shelley is class-leader and Rev. J. S. McElwee pastor.

A society of the Missionary Baptist Church was organized at the same place some time prior to 1880. It is a branch of the Judson Church, Howard County, and numbers at the present time about fifteen communicants. Rev. P. Odell is pastor. The Mount Pleasant Union Sunday-school, at Thomas Schoolhouse, under the efficient superintendency of G. W. Shelley, is largely attended, and is doing a good work in the community.

The United Brethren have a good society near the central part of the township, organized April, 1885, by Rev. J. T. Keesey, with a membership of thirty persons. A frame house of worship, 33x47 feet, costing \$3,000, was erected in June, of the above year, and dedicated to the Master's service the following August. The building stands on land formerly owned by Lewis Hymen and Mr. Fouts, and is the neatest church edifice in the township. The society is in a prosperous condition, with an active membership of forty-five. Rev. Keesey sustains the relation of pastor, and is doing a good work in the community.

Grange Banner Lodge, No. 964, P. of H., was organized in the northern part of the township February 4, 1874, with sixteen charter members. The organization is still kept up, and at the present time a beautiful hall is in process of construction, at the little village of Deacon.

Cemeteries.—The oldest burial ground in Deer Creek Township is the Fouts Grave-yard in Section 19, laid out by Noah Fouts a few years after his coming to the county. Among the first persons buried here were a Mr. Reagan, John Grist, Mrs. John Grist, and a man by the name of Butler. The Miller Grave-yard, in the northern part of the township, was consecrated to the burial of the dead in 1845, and the first person buried therein was Catherine Miller, who departed this life some time in that year. The Hoover Cemetery, on Deer Creek, was set aside for burial purposes in an early day, and therein lie the bodies of many of the pioneers of the township.

Young America.—This enterprising little village is situated in the southwest corner of the township, and dates its history from about the year 1856. The proprietors of the original plat were Laban Thomas and Mrs. Morgan, and additions were subsequently made by John Roush, Lewis Hymen, Robert Hinton and S. J. Beck. The village is the outgrowth of the neighborhood's demands for a trading point, and it early became the nucleus of a very prosperous

and thriving settlement. Among the first residents of the place were James Ginn, who built a dwelling on Main Street; J. H. Whiteside, who erected a house on the corner now occupied by the Gard store building; J. H. Johnson and J. P. Roach, both of whom purchased lots and made substantial improvements. The first business man was S. R. Coin, who erected a store building on Lot 2, in which he kept a general stock of goods for several years. He was succeeded by Cyrus Neff, who subsequently effected a partnership with Laban Thomas, which lasted some time. Thomas afterward purchased the entire stock, and was in turn succeeded by George W. Hunter, who did a fair business from about 1865 till 1867. The second business house was erected on Lot 3, Main Street, in 1865 by J. G. Johnson, who sold goods in the same for some years. Mr. Johnson, was identified with the business interests of the village for a period of seventeen years, and is still one of its most active and properous citizens. A man by name of Lafuse sold goods in the Thomas building a short time, as did also Eli Shoemaker, M. B. Morris and John Turley. This building was destroyed by fire in 1881.

The first druggist was Dr. John Cooper, who built a business house on Main Street, and carried on a successful business for several years. Others who sold goods from time to time were Henry Turley, O. P. Butcher and the Brown Bros.

The first mechanics of the place were Robert Hunter, carpenter and builder; John Etter and Edward Marshall, blacksmiths; and Edward Montgomery, shoemaker.

Among the first industries of the place was a steam saw-mill, built about 1856 by John Henry, who operated very successfully for some years.

The large steam grist-mill was built in 1874 or 1875, by B. F. Rhodes and Leander Barnard. It has passed through a number of hands, and is owned and operated at the present time by Mr. Holingsworth.

The first hotel was opened by Hiram Pickett, who erected the brick building occupied at the present time by Mrs. Cummins. Others who kept the same house were Benjamin Kirkpatrick and A. P. Butcher.

Physicians.—The first physician to practice his profession in Young America was Dr. John Cooper, who located in the village

about 1868. Since then the following medical men have practiced the healing art in the town, viz.: Drs. William Johnson, Cyrus Pickett, John J. Pickett, William Cooper, Dr. Albright, "Mac" Burns, T. C. Tucker, William Scholes, D. C. Barnett, Strode and I. A. Cooper. The present physicians are N. Brown, W. E. Lybrook and C. D. Parks, all of whom have diplomas from first-class colleges.

Churches.—The oldest religious organization in Young America is the Christian (Disciples) Church, organized 1864 by Elder William S. Winfield. About seventeen persons went into the organization, and the schoolhouse was used as a meeting place until the present frame house of worship was erected. This building is a commodious structure, 30x40 feet in size, and cost the sum of \$1,400.

The pastors of the church from time to time have been Elders Winfield, E. R. Edmondson, William Grigsby, Mr. Wickard, David Hodson, William Ireland, Mr. Britton, Simon Rohrer, L. C. Warren and W. R. Lowe. The pastor in charge at the present time is Elder Winfield. The church is not so strong as formerly, numbering at the present time only fourteen communicants. The officers are John Hampshire, elder; Calvin McCracken, Hezekiah Fisher and Andrew Fife, deacons. The Union Sunday-school is superintended by John Jones.

Young America Christian (New Light) Church was organized December, 1870, by Elders George Hubbard, Jonathan Dipboye and A. Williams, with a membership of about twenty, a number which has since increased to sixty-five. The following preachers have ministered to the society since its organization, viz.: Jonathan Dipboye, A. Williams, Dr. John Puckett and W. G. Parker, the last named being pastor in charge at the present time. Public worship has been held in the Disciples Church, but at the present time a handsome brick building, 36x54 feet, is being erected in Beck's addition to the village. This building, when completed, will represent a capital of \$2,800. The present officers of the church are A. J. Forgy and Ezra Kahl, deacons; and S. J. Beck, clerk.

A society of the Missionary Baptist Church was organized in the village in 1883, by Rev. H. R. Todd, who preached regularly for two years. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Ward, the present pastor. The organization is a wing of the Sharon Church in Carroll

County, and numbers at the present time about twenty-five members.

Lodges.—*Young America Lodge, No. 243, I. O. O. F.*, was instituted August 25, 1865, and worked under dispensation until March 20, 1873, at which time, upon the application of John Cooper, B. M. Dunkin, D. M. Butcher, W. H. Kestler and William Daggett, a charter was obtained.

The first officers were John Cooper, N. G.; B. M. Dunkin, V. G.; D. M. Butcher, Secretary; and the first person initiated was John W. Bridge. The first meeting place was a hall on Lot 2, which was burned in 1881. The present hall was erected in 1872. It is a brick building, and, with other lodge property, represents a capital of \$1,200.

Present officers, Samuel McCain, N. G.; D. M. Rice, V. G.; Benjamin Dunkin, Rec. Sec.; Theodore Kessene, Per. Sec.; Membership, 35.

Cooper Encampment, No. 90, was instituted in 1870, with a membership of about twenty-six. It was kept up for a period of seven years, but no meetings have been held since about 1878.

Young America Lodge, No. 534, F. & A. M., was organized May 22, 1877. The first officers were William Kemp, W. M.; Levi Campbell, S. W., and George W. Canter, J. W.

The hall in which the lodge meets was built in 1881, and cost about \$1,000. The organization is in a prosperous condition and has the names of forty-one members on the records. The officers at the present time are as follows: D. L. Gard, W. M.; Addison Sence, S. W.; George Baldwin, J. W.; W. W. Hopkins, Sec.; S. J. Beck, S. D.; A. J. Forgy, J. D.; G. H. Barnett, Tyler, and O. C. Gard, Treasurer.

Murder.—In 1880 the village of Young America and surrounding country were thrown into a state of intense excitement on account of the cruel murder of Enos Brumbaugh by William Green. The murder was entirely unprovoked, as no trouble of any kind had been known to exist between the victim and his dastardly slayer. Green made good his escape, and is still a fugitive from justice.

Accidental Death.—A distressing accident occurred near the village in 1882, in which young "Lafe" Etter lost his life. He was gathering hickory nuts from the top of a tree, when the limb upon which he was standing broke, letting him fall to the ground.

His neck and both legs were broken, resulting in almost instant death.

Population.—The best growth of Young America dates from the year 1875, since which time its population has been constantly increasing, numbering at the present time about 350.

Present Business.—O. C. Gard, general merchandise and drugs; Kemp & Kahl, general store; D. A. Staley, dealer in general merchandise; John W. Cost, drugs; William Hunter, boots, shoes and harness; John H. Bridge, planing-mill; T. E. Brumbaugh, saw-mill; T. Holingsworth, grist-mill; R. Kerr, wagon-maker; T. Kressner and William Nolan, blacksmiths; Daniel Beck, William McManama and Abraham Johnson, carpenters; Mr. Beamer, restaurant; Mr. Barnett, dealer in agricultural implements, and Mrs. Cummins, hotel.

Deacon village, in the northern part of the township, is a small hamlet of a few houses, but was never regularly laid out. It has a grange hall, blacksmith shop, postoffice, and one small general store.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ANDREW CALDWELL, an enterprising and progressive farmer, is a native of Ireland, where he was born in February, 1827. His parents were William and Margaret Caldwell, natives of Ireland; the former of Irish, and the latter of Scotch descent. They lived and died in Ireland. Andrew resided in Ireland until he was twenty-five years of age, attending the schools and receiving a fair education. In April, 1852, he sailed for America and landed in Philadelphia, and began work on a farm in Pennsylvania; here he remained three years, when he immigrated to Preble County, Ohio, in 1855, and engaged in farm work; here, March 9, 1865, he was united in marriage with Lizzie Garner, daughter of John and Fanny Garner, of Union County, this State. Lizzie was born August 29, 1842. Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell had born to them five children: James, Fanny M., Annie, Sarah E. and Henry V.—Annie and Sarah E. deceased. Mr. Caldwell now owns a fine improved farm of 80 acres, in Section 8, upon which he has resided since the spring of 1869.

BENJAMIN F. BIRD is a native of Decatur County, Ind.; was born July 14, 1828. His parents were William and Maria (Dent) Bird, natives, respectively, of Kentucky and Virginia; former of Scotch and the latter of German descent. They were married in Kentucky. Benjamin was reared on a farm; his education, for the

day, was fair. At the age of twenty-two he began life on his own responsibility. October 18, 1849, his marriage with Harriet Small, daughter of John and Nancy Small, old and respected residents of Decatur County, was solemnized. Mrs. Bird was born October 12, 1832, in Decatur County, Ind. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Bird three children have been born: Ansbery, born October 8, 1850; John W., January 19, 1854; Leroy F., December 13, 1857—all of whom are now living; the two oldest being married and living in this township. Mr. Bird is a staunch Republican. He had some aid at his start in life, and by hard work has added considerable to his fortune; he now owns two fine farms, one in Section 5 and the other in Section 6, in all 395 acres of the finest land in the county. He settled on the farm where he now resides in 1854, when there was but 10 acres in cultivation. He makes a specialty of raising fine hogs of the Poland-China breed.

JOHN H. BRIDGE, an enterprising citizen of the village of Young America, was born September 27, 1860, in Carroll County, this State. His parents were John W. and Margaret A. (Gates) Bridge, both natives of Ohio, the former of German and the latter of English descent. John was reared in Howard County, attending the district schools, receiving a good education. At the age of seventeen he began life on his own responsibility by engaging in farm work. August 3, 1882, he took for his wife Miss Ettie Johnson, daughter of Abram and Delphina (Wickersham) Johnson, residents of this township. Mrs. Bridge was born May 22, 1866, in Howard County. Mr. Bridge is a member of the I. O. O. F., in good standing. Politically he is a Republican. He located in Young America in 1881, taking charge of the flouring-mills, in which he continued for a period of one year, when he disposed of the mill and purchased the Young America Planing-mill, which he has since continued to operate with success. It is equipped in modern and improved machinery, and he enjoys a patronage sufficient to tax the mill to its fullest capacity. He also owns a fine residence property, and is one of Deer Creek's promising young business men.

THEODORE E. BRUMBAUGH, saw-miller and brick manufacturer at Young America, was born in Elkhart County, Ind., November 21, 1863, the son of David J. and Teracy J. (Stewart) Brumbaugh, both of whom were natives of Ohio, the former of German and the latter of Irish descent. They were married in December, 1854, near Dayton, Ohio. They immigrated to Indiana in 1857, settling in Elkhart County, where they lived until their deaths, which occurred in the years of 1866 and 1867, respectively. Theodore spent his young days in this county. He came to Deer Creek Township to reside with his uncle, Samuel Sence, in 1867, and has ever since made it his home. His early education was

good; after completing the common branches he, in the years of 1882-83, attended the National and the Northern Indiana Normal Colleges. He taught, at intervals, several terms in the public schools of the county. July 25, 1883, he was united in marriage with Minnie McMeans, daughter of T. A. E. and Susan (Toney) McMeans. Minnie was born November 2, 1865, in this county, near Walton. To their union one child, Ethel, has been born. Mrs. Brumbaugh is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Brumbaugh belongs to the Masonic fraternity. He takes an active part in politics, and always votes the Democratic ticket. He now holds the position of central committeeman for Deer Creek Township. He is the proprietor of a large saw-mill, also owns a brick-yard.

JOSEPH BURROUS, an early settler of Cass County, emigrated from Greene County, Ohio, in 1847, where he was born January 28, 1822. His parents were Wm. and Priscilla Burrous, natives of Maryland, the former of Irish and the latter of English descent. Joseph spent his young life on a farm, receiving a fair education for that day. When twenty-one he began to do for himself by engaging in farm work. July 28, 1845, he was united in marriage with Mary Custenborder, daughter of Geo. and Elizabeth Custenborder, the former a native of Germany and the latter a native of Pennsylvania, both of German descent. Mary was born March 14, 1825, in Pennsylvania. When eight years of age her parents immigrated to Ohio, where she spent her early life. They had born to them six children: Sarah E., Priscilla J., Mary C., Amanda E., Wm. O. and John E., all of whom are now grown and living. Mr. and Mrs. Burrous are worthy members of the German Baptist Church, Mr. Burrous holding the position of deacon. When Mr. and Mrs. Burrous began life together they were in stringent circumstances. He purchased eighty acres of land in Section 22 and began to make a home. By careful management and good husbandry he has accumulated considerable of property. He now owns two fine farms, one in Section 16 and the other in Section 22. He expects to end his days where he has spent the best part of his life in making a comfortable home.

SAMUEL R. COIN, the subject of this sketch, is a native of Tennessee; was born near Knoxville, on July 10, 1824. His parents were Alexander F. and Cassinda (Giddens) Coin, natives of Tennessee; the former of Irish and the latter of English descent. When six years of age, his parents immigrated to Carroll County, this State, and engaged in farming, and here Samuel spent his boyhood and youth. His early education was limited. In about 1840 he settled in this township and has ever since made this his home. On May 15, 1851, he married Eleanor Rhine, daughter of John and Margaret (Willbarger) Rhine, both natives of Virginia and

of German descent. Eleanor was born in Gallia County, Ohio, on February 10, 1826. Her parents immigrated to Tippecanoe County, this State, in 1829, and in 1840 they came to Howard County. Mr. and Mrs. Coin had born to them twelve children, namely: Leonadeth, born February 14, 1852; Martin W., May 1, 1853; Margaret, C., September 9, 1855; John A., January 12, 1856; Martha J., December 12, 1857, died February 11, 1861; Sarah E., July 11, 1859, died December 18, 1862; an infant daughter, born and died March 17, 1861; Loreta and Marietta, born May 7, 1862; Elizabeth Ann, February 22, 1864, died August 31, 1881; Samuel R. and an infant daughter, who died at birth, born September 16, 1866. All those who are deceased are interred in what is known as the Fouts Cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Coin have also raised James and Arabelle Rhine, a nephew and niece of Mrs. Coin. Mr. and Mrs. Coin are members of the Dunkard Church. He is no politician, but generally votes the Democratic ticket. He began life a poor boy, but, by dint of industry and frugality, he now owns two fine farms under a high state of cultivation, one in Section 19, the other in Section 24. His is a pleasant home; he is surrounded with the comforts of this life and is situated now so that he can enjoy a happy old age. His home is in the edge of the thriving little village of Young America.

DANIEL CLINGENPEEL is one of the pioneers of this county. He was the fifth of a family of nine children born to Joseph and Margaret Clingenpeel, natives of Chester County, Penn., of German extraction. He was born March 4, 1823, in Franklin County, Va. When he was three years of age his parents immigrated to Preble County, Ohio. Here Daniel spent his boyhood and youth attending the schools of that day, and received a fair education. At the age of twenty he began to do for himself by engaging in farming. November 17, 1842, he was married to Lucinda Wolf, daughter of Samuel and Mary Wolf, the former a native of Culpeper County, Va., born August 20, 1801, the latter a native of Stark County, Ohio, born in 1799, both being of German descent. Lucinda was born in Stark County, Ohio, March 4, 1824. Her parents, who resided in Stark, Richland and Preble Counties, Ohio, immigrated to Huntington County, this State, where Mrs. Wolf died November 22, 1850. After this Mr. Wolf made his home principally with our subject. He was called away June 21, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Clingenpeel had born to them eleven children: Maria, born April 1, 1844, died May 21, 1844; Mary A., March 19, 1845; Margaret J., April 3, 1847; Benjamin F., November 26, 1848, died July 30, 1849; Samuel P., June 13, 1850; Naomi E., January 12, 1853; Sarah C., May 13, 1855; Josephine C., November 21, 1857; John E., September 21, 1859, died October 5, 1860; Henry A., February 16, 1862; Ida A., December 24, 1864.

died March 25, 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Clingenpeel are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He began life on his own responsibility a poor boy. When he was married he had 37 cents in his pocket. Every dollar he is now worth he has earned honestly and by hard work and good management. He now owns a fine improved farm of 125 acres in Section 4, where he expects to live and enjoy a happy old age. Our subject refers with pride to his ancestry. His grandfather, Clingenpeel, and his great-grandfather, Conrad Betz, both having served with distinction in the Revolutionary war, the latter receiving a severe wound. Mrs. Clingenpeel can trace her lineage back to Germany, her progenitors having immigrated to Virginia about 1756.

JOSEPH B. CORNELL is one of the pioneers of this county. He was born in Butler County, Ohio, November 22, 1807; his parents were John and Nancy Cornell, natives of Maryland, of French descent. Joseph spent his early life in Butler County on a farm, attending the log-cabin schools of that day, receiving a fair education. When he was about sixteen years of age he went out into the world, to do for himself by engaging in any kind of labor that offered itself. August 5, 1832, he was married to Catharine Shaw, a native of Ohio. They have had born to them six children: Caroline, Phebe A., William, Lydia M., Wesley and Ellen—of whom Caroline and Phebe A. are deceased. Mrs. Cornell was called away in 1858. November 25, 1866, his marriage with Amy Williams, daughter of John and Catharine Myers, natives of Virginia, was celebrated. Amy was born June 3, 1814, in Montgomery County, Ohio. When she was fifteen years old, or in 1829, her parents immigrated to this county, and settled in Jefferson Township. By her former marriage Mrs. Cornell was the mother of two children: Sarah and Jerome, both of whom are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Cornell are members of the Universalist Church. Politically Mr. Cornell is a Democrat, and voted for Gen. Jackson. For 24 years he voted the Republican ticket, but of late years he has voted the Democratic ticket. He began life a poor boy, and probably did not possess \$50 at the time of his marriage. He now owns a farm of 230 acres of fine land in Sections 8 and 9. He came here at an early day, and has lived to see a wonderful change—the forests have been transformed into beautiful homes. He expects to spend the rest of his days where he has spent the best part of his life in making a home.

BENJAMIN D. CORNELL is a native of Butler County, Ohio, where he was born February 24, 1833. His parents were William and Nancy A. (Davis) Cornell, natives of Ohio, the former of English descent and the latter of Irish descent. They were united in marriage May 22, 1832. They began housekeeping in Hamilton, Ohio, and resided here until 1838; when they removed to

Preble County, where they resided until the fall of 1847; when they immigrated to this township, and settled on the farm now owned by John Hendrixson, in Section 9, where Mrs. Cornell died February 28, 1859. After her death Mr. Cornell moved to Jackson Township, and thence to Galveston, where he died June 23, 1874. When they came here the country was heavily timbered. They put up a log cabin and commenced to clear up a home. They lived to an advanced age. Benjamin spent his boyhood and youth in Butler and Preble Counties, Ohio. At the age of fourteen his parents came to this township. He attended the schools of the day, receiving an education sufficient to enable him to teach for a number of years in the public schools of this county. At the age of twenty-three (March 20, 1856) he was married to Sarah Bunnell, daughter of Elijah and Rachel (Vankirk) Bunnell; the former a native of Kentucky, of Irish descent; the latter was a native of New Jersey, and of English descent. Sarah was born July 25, 1835, in Montgomery County, this State. In March, 1844, her parents came to this county and settled in Section 10. Mr. and Mrs. Cornell had born to them two children: Charles, born September 15, 1857, died April 21, 1862; Frank, February 9, 1870. Mrs. Cornell is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically Mr. Cornell is a Republican. He served one term as assessor of this township, and filled the office with credit to himself and constituents. In 1882 his party honored him with the nomination for county commissioner, but the party being in the minority he was of course defeated.

JOHN W. COST, a prominent merchant at Young America, is a native of Greene County, Ohio, where he was born July 24, 1844. He was the son of Henry J. and Ann (Steel) Cost, natives of Ohio, of American descent. John was reared in Logansport. His early education was good. At the age of fourteen he began life on his own responsibility by engaging in the drug business. When the war broke out he enlisted in Company G, Seventy-third Regiment Indiana Volunteers. He was placed in the Department of the Cumberland, and was in the following hard-fought battles: Murfreesboro, Stone River, Decatur, Frankfort, Nashville, during which time he did not receive a scratch, and returned home to enjoy the country he so bravely defended. On his return from the war he again engaged in the drug business. In 1876 he was married to Amanda J. Stapleton, daughter of John and Clarissa Stapleton, old and respected residents of Logansport. This union was blessed with two children: Joseph A. and Clara A., both of whom are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Cost are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Cost is a member in good standing of the I. O. O. F. Politically he is a Republican, and upholds the principles he fought for. He is the proprietor of a fine drug store and residence property in Young America. He is a young man of ability and is building up a lucrative trade.

JACOB CRIPE, a prominent farmer of Deer Creek, and a native of the adjoining county of Carroll, was born October 7, 1846; his parents were Daniel and Anna (Baker) Cripe, natives of Ohio, of German descent. They were united in marriage on October 12, 1845, in Clinton County, Ind.; here they began life together by engaging in farming. In 1860 they removed to this county and settled in Section 20, where they resided until their deaths, which occurred, respectively, October 4, 1872, and October 27, 1884. They were members of the German Baptist Church, and died respected by all who knew them. Jacob spent his boyhood and youth in this county, attending the district schools, receiving a fair education. At the age of twenty he began to do for himself and engaged in carpentering, which occupation he followed about eight years. On September 12, 1868, he was united in marriage with Sarah Smith, daughter of Jacob and Lydia (Studebaker) Smith, natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. Sarah was born June 2, 1849, in Delaware County, Ind. They had born to them seven children: Lydia Anna, born September 14, 1869; Effie D., born March 31, 1871; Eunice Irene, born November 15, 1872; Claudius F., born March 15, 1876; Charles J. and Mary E., born May 9, 1880 (Mary E. died November 11, 1880, and Charles J. died January 17, 1881); an infant unnamed born and died March 20, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Cripe are members of the German Baptist Church. Mr. Cripe, from a financial point of view, has been successful, owning 240 acres of fine improved land in Sections 15 and 16.

NICHOLAS M. DAVIS, a prominent farmer of Deer Creek Township, is a native of Butler County, Ohio, and was born February 20, 1840. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Ditchler) Davis, both natives of Ohio, born, respectively, March 7, 1817, and August 3, 1817. Their marriage occurred in Hamilton, Butler Co., Ohio, in 1837. They immigrated to this county in September, 1847, and settled where our subject now resides; this was then a wild country. Nicholas spent his young days aiding his parents in clearing the land for a home. He attended the district schools and received a fair education. December 22, 1864, he was married to Mary E. Deacon, daughter of William C. and Sarah Deacon, old residents of this township. She was born January 7, 1847, in Union County, this State. They have born to them four children: Elmer, Albertis, Annie E. and John W., all of whom are now living. Mr. Davis is a member of the I. O. O. F. and F. & A. M. fraternities in good standing. He takes considerable of interest in politics and votes the Democratic ticket. His occupation has always been farming, in connection with which he dealt in stock for several years, being very successful. He now owns 290 acres of fine land in Section 4, one of the best improved farms in the county. His residence is modern in its entirety, and reflects credit on the judgment of Mr. Davis.

WILLIAM DUNKIN. The subject of this sketch was born in Franklin County, this State, December 5, 1819. His father, Peter Dunkin, was born June 10, 1792, near Pittsburgh, Penn., from where his parents removed to Kentucky, and later to Ohio. October 29, 1815, he was united in marriage to Mary Martin, a native of Ohio. A short time subsequent they commenced life together in Franklin County, this State, living there until 1830, when they removed to Carroll County, of which they remained residents until their death, Mr. Dunkin dying June 11, 1863. Our immediate subject was reared on the farm and early inured to the hardships incident to a farmer's life in those days. Owing to the scarcity of schools, his early education was limited. At the age of twenty-one he began life for himself, working by the month on a farm, his chief duties being to chop and grub, as the country was then nothing more than a wilderness of woods, which abounded in game of all kinds and was still inhabited by the Indians. February 10, 1841, he was married to Hannah Payton, daughter of John and Margaret Payton, natives of Kentucky, and respectively of German and English descent. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Dunkin eight children have been born, namely: John, Peter, Frank, Leonadeth, Mary J., Emma and Anne, all of whom are now living, except John and an infant unnamed. Mr. and Mrs. Dunkin are members of the Christian Church. Politically he is a Republican, and believes in the principles of his party. He began life for himself with an ax, and knows what a hard day's work is. He entered 160 acres of land in Section 25, this township, and has transformed it into one of the best farms in the county. His early recollections of pioneer days are good, and he can interest one with the relation of many anecdotes of log-cabin days. He has often gone to Michigan City to buy salt for his use. He and wife are enjoying a quiet life and bid fair to live to a ripe old age at the old home where they have spent so many years of the best part of their lives in making it comfortable.

BENJAMIN M. DUNKIN, next younger brother of William Dunkin, was born in Franklin County, this State, November 23, 1820, and was ten years of age when his parents came to Carroll County. Here he received a fair education for that day of log schoolhouses and poor teachers. At the age of twenty-five he began life on his own responsibility, by engaging in clearing up the farm on which he now resides. This he entered in 1844. There were but few settlers in this part of the township. He had to clear out his roads, and when traveling any distance carried his ax to cut his way through. August 28, 1848, he was married to Susan Payton, daughter of John and Margaret Payton. To this union were born two children: Wm., born September 29, 1849; Sylvénice, born March 27, 1851. April 24, 1851, Susan, the wife of Mr. Dunkin, was called away. Mr. Dunkin continued to run his farm, and June

29, 1856, he was again married to Jane Rhine, daughter of John and Margaret Rhine, natives of Ohio. She was born October 29, 1829, in Gallia County, Ohio. She spent her early life at home. To this union were born six children, namely: Elizabeth M., born June 5, 1857; Mary E., born December 12, 1858; Rebecca A., born April 15, 1861; Benjamin F., born March 3, 1863; Emma J., born January 7, 1865; Ida M., born June 13, 1869—all of whom are now living. Mr. Dunkin is a member of the I. O. O. F. Politically he is a Republican and firmly believes in the principles of his party. He voted for Henry Clay in 1844. He commenced life in moderate circumstances, but by dint of industry and perseverance he now owns a finely improved farm in Section 36. His is a comfortable home and one of which Mr. Dunkin may be proud.

MALINDA A. FARLOW, the subject of this sketch, was born May 5, 1853, the daughter of Conrad and Frany Plank, old and respected residents of Deer Creek Township. Mrs. Farlow grew to womanhood at home on the farm with her parents, attending school at intervals, receiving a fair education. September 25, 1881, she became the wife of Amos Farlow, whose birth occurred in Adams County, Ind., October 4, 1859, the son of John and Sarah Farlow, old residents of that county, some time since deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Farlow had born to them one child, William A., born July 14, 1882, died December 11, 1882. Mrs. Farlow suffered the loss of her beloved husband November 30, 1881, his death occurring suddenly, caused by the rupture of a blood vessel, from which hemorrhage resulted. Mrs. Farlow now resides with her mother, and is pleasantly situated, with sufficient means to live well and comfortably. She is a member of the Lutheran Church.

JOHN GARVER, a native of Pennsylvania, was born December 1, 1814, the son of Christian and Elizabeth (Lutz) Garver, natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. When John was about nine months old his parents moved to Preble County, Ohio. Here he was reared on a farm, attending the schools of the day and receiving a fair education. Upon attaining his majority he engaged in farming. July 28, 1836, his marriage with Fanny Mass was solemnized. Mrs. Garver was born in September, 1817, in Union County, this State, the daughter of Edmond and Nancy Mass, who were, respectively, natives of Virginia and Ohio, and of English and German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Garver have had born to them seven children as follows: William, born January 12, 1838; Samuel, born April 19, 1839; Nancy, born October 10, 1840, died July 11, 1862; Elizabeth, born August 29, 1842; Henry, born January 12, 1848, died September 25, 1850; Joseph, born September 17, 1850, and John M., born April 13, 1853, died March 27, 1879. Mr. Garver began life a poor boy, and, by hard work, now owns a fine farm in Section 1. His is a pleasant home, and

at this writing he bids fair to live and enjoy many years of happy old age.

WILLIAM GARVER, the son of John and Fanny Garver, was born in Union County, this State, January 12, 1838. He remained at home until he was twenty years of age. During his boyhood and youth he received a fair education for that day. He first engaged in farming, and has adopted this as a life vocation. November 13, 1860, he was married to Martha J. Kennedy, daughter of David and Esther (Davison) Kennedy, natives of Indiana. She was born May 18, 1841. Mr. and Mrs. Garver have had born to them five children, viz.: Henry E., born August 4, 1861; Mary E., born January 31, 1864; an infant son, born and died July 24, 1869; Cora E., born December 26, 1873, and Herbert D. Monroe, born October 7, 1884. He began life at the bottom of the ladder, and, by dint of industry and perseverance, he has now a fine farm in Section 1. He is in the prime of life, and bids fair to enjoy for many years to come the home he has worked to make.

SAMUEL GARVER is a native of Union County, this State. He was born April 19, 1839. His parents were John and Fanny (Moss) Garver, the former a native of Pennsylvania, born December 1, 1814, the latter a native of Union County, this State. Samuel was reared in Union County on a farm with his parents, receiving a fair education. At the age of twenty he began to do for himself by engaging in farming. October 23, 1862, he was married to Margaret A. Cree, daughter of Robert and Jane (Magee) Cree, natives of Pennsylvania, the former of Welsh and the latter of Irish descent. Mrs. Garver was born January 7, 1845, in Union County, this State. Her early life was spent at home with her parents, receiving a fair education for the day. Mr. and Mrs. Garver have had born to them three children: John A., born September 13, 1864; Fanny J., born January 26, 1867; Robert H., born July 19, 1870; all of whom are now living. Fanny is now married to William Hildebran, and they reside in Washington Township. Mr. Garver is a member of the order known as the Patrons of Husbandry. He has always been a man of industrious and frugal habits, and has accumulated considerable property. He now owns a fine improved farm in Section 1. In connection with his farming, he devotes considerable attention to bee culture.

JOHN HAMPSHIRE was born in Morgan County, Ohio, March 7, 1824. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Welty) Hampshire; the former a native of Maryland and of English descent; the latter a native of Pennsylvania and of German descent, her ancestors being among the first settlers of Pennsylvania. In 1828, when John was four years of age, his father died. The widowed mother, with five children, viz., Henry, John, Magdaline, Elizabeth and Susanah, were left to battle with the world. Mrs.

Hampshire, with her youngest child, went to Perry County, Ohio, and continued to keep house. The rest of the children found homes in different families, and our subject went to live with his uncle, David Campbell, making his home with him until he was seventeen years old. Up to this time he had attended the district schools, and his education was now sufficient to enable him to teach five terms in the public schools. About this time he, with his mother and youngest sister, immigrated to Putnam County, and purchased a tract of wild land, John's share being thirty-one acres, his mother's forty. On this they built a rude log cabin, with puncheon floor and a door hewed out of linn. Such was the humble commencement of our subject, and he looks back to those pioneer days yet, and thinks that not a few of the happiest of them were spent in this little log cabin, where he made his home for ten years. At the age of twenty, on the 24th of March, 1844, he won the hand of Margaret A. Enslem, the daughter of John and Catharine Enslem, old and respected residents of Putnam County. They commenced life together in Putnam County, and resided there until the fall of 1850, when they immigrated to this county, and settled on the farm where they now reside. His first purchase was eighty acres of wild land in Section 30, on which he put up a cabin, and every thing moved along smoothly until the death of Mrs. Hampshire, which occurred March 4, 1873. Prior to her death they had removed to Logansport, and were residing in that city when she was called away. For a while after this sad occurrence Mr. Hampshire was not engaged in any particular business, and spent a part of his time in traveling. He took a trip to California during the fall of 1873. On returning home he was again married, to Cynthia Beck, daughter of Joseph and Margaret Showalter, the former a native of Maryland, of German descent; the latter a native of Pennsylvania and of Irish descent. Cynthia was born November 23, 1838, in Union County, this State. At the time of her marriage with Mr. Hampshire, September 19, 1874, she was, and had been for some years, a widow. They are both united with the Christian Church. Politically Mr. Hampshire is a Republican. Some years ago he was trustee of this township, and filled the office with credit to himself and constituents. He began life a poor boy, and by dint of industry and perseverance he has accumulated considerable of this world's goods. He now owns two fine farms, one in Section 20, the other in Section 30. Every dollar he is worth he has made honestly and by hard work. His is a pleasant home, and one Mr. Hampshire may well feel proud of. A visit to it will convince one that he is a man of judgment, and believes in substantial improvements. He is now in the best of health, and bids fair to live many years and enjoy the fruits of an industrious and honorable life.

GEORGE W. HARNESS, a leading farmer of Cass County, is

a native of Fayette County, Ohio, where he was born July 9, 1819. His father, George Harness, who married Harriet Sowards, was a native of Hardy County, Va., where he was born and resided until he was twenty-eight years of age, when he removed to Ohio, where he lived until 1828, when he immigrated to Boone County, Ind. Two years later he moved to Carroll County, where he resided until about 1865, when he came to this township and settled on Section 31, where he died January 18, 1876, at the remarkably advanced age of one hundred and five years. George W. obtained a limited education, owing to the scarcity of schools. December 6, 1839, he was married to Drusilla Beck, daughter of Daniel and Betsey (Summers) Beck, both natives of Virginia and of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Harness had born to them sixteen children, namely: Jackson, born August 21, 1840, died November 5, 1882; William, born June 2, 1842; Mary Jane, born June 3, 1844, died January 1, 1876; Walter M., born February 22, 1846, died September 1, 1879; George Washington, born April 26, 1848; John Wesley, born April 18, 1850, died December 30, 1876; Harriett E., born June 18, 1852, died September 30, 1874; Thomas J. and Sarah F., born April 15, 1855 (Sarah F., died October 1, 1858); Luella Alice, born August 27, 1857, died September 23, 1874; Ida Florence, born June 18, 1859, died November 8, 1859; Frank M., born November 18, 1860, died March 11, 1880; Elmer E., born May 26, 1862, died April 27, 1867; Armintha May, born October 13, 1864, died in the spring of 1865; Charlie F., born June 2, 1866, and an infant son born February 14, 1853, died when two days old. Mr. and Mrs. Harness were very unfortunate with their children, losing twelve out of the sixteen, most of whom died after they were grown and married. Elmer E. was accidentally killed while playing with an old shotgun. Mrs. Harness is a member of the Christian Church. Politically Mr. Harness is a stanch Republican. He began life a poor man, and by industry and economy has accumulated considerable property. At one time he owned 1,840 acres of fine land. When his sons attained their majority he started each in life with a fine farm. He now lives at the old Harness homestead, one of the best farms in Section 34. During his life he has paid considerable attention to stock dealing. In 1846 he bought the first drove of hogs ever sold in Deer Creek Township, and has since that time, to a greater or less extent, made trading in stock and cattle, in connection with farming, his occupation. Of late years he has devoted his attention to another branch, making a specialty of breeding fine stock and cattle—the Hereford variety of cattle, and hogs of Poland-China breed. Mr. Harness built the first brick house in the township and the second frame barn. In his time he was a great hunter. He has been very successful in all his undertakings, and is in a position to enjoy the fruits of his labor.

JOHN HENDRIXSON is a native of Butler County, Ohio; was born December 18, 1825. His parents were Benjamin and Sarah (Johnson) Hendrixson, both natives of Pennsylvania, of German descent. When quite young John went out into the world to do for himself; engaging as a farm hand, he first hired to a man by the name of Kennard by the month at \$5 per month, agreeing to work three months, at the end of which time Mr. Kennard raised his wages, and John continued to work for him thirteen years. He was now twenty-two years of age, after this he farmed with him for two years on the shares. Then he went to Preble County, Ohio, and farmed with his brother-in-law about three years. When he removed to Union County, this State, and followed various pursuits until January 31, 1854, when he was married to Nancy Nelson, daughter of John and Mary Allen, natives of Virginia. Nancy was born October 27, 1827. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Hendrixson three children have been born: Sarah J., born October 27, 1854; David F., August 27, 1869; Robert M., May 2, 1856, died February 18, 1878. Mrs. Hendrixson is a member of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Hendrixson is a member of the order of the P. of H. He is a Democrat in politics. He has been very successful in his vocation of farming. He owns a fine farm of over 200 acres in Section 5 and 8. His is one of the pleasant homes in the vicinity. He is now in the prime of life and bids fair to live and enjoy many years of happy old age.

THOMAS HENRY. Among the leading men of Deer Creek Township there is no one, perhaps, that commands greater respect than the subject of this biography, who was born in Ireland November 4, 1832. His father, William Henry, was also of Irish birth, by occupation a farmer. He lived and died in the land of his nativity. The mother of Mr. Henry was Martha Henry, whose maiden name was Hunter. She was an Irish woman, born in Ireland, and died in Wayne County, Ind., in 1877. Our subject came to America in 1848, and settled in Union County, Ind., and there resided until 1856, when he came to Cass County, and January 18 of that year settled near where the village of Young America now stands. On coming to Cass County he engaged in the saw-mill business, and which he continued with much success until 1877, when he engaged in farming. This he now continues, and owns 370 acres of fine land. The marriage of Mr. Henry was solemnized in 1858—Miss Mary E. Wilson became his wife. She was born in Union County, Ind., in 1837. They have four children, as follows: William, Alice, Charles A. and Mattie. Mrs. Henry is a leading member of the Missionary Baptist Church. Politically Mr. Henry is a member of the Democratic party. In 1882 he was elected trustee of Deer Creek Township. He was the regular nominee of the Democratic party, and the Republican party also adopted him, and thus he received the unanimous vote

of the township. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. Henry has made his own way in life, and has been very successful. The history of Deer Creek Township would be incomplete without a mention of this honorable man.

GEO. W. HUBLER is a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born June 16, 1819. His parents were Jacob and Catharine Hubler, both natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. Geo. W., our subject, was reared in Pennsylvania. At the age of sixteen he engaged as mail agent. At twenty-one he was apprenticed to learn the shoe-maker's trade, which vocation, after serving his apprenticeship, he followed for nearly twenty years, saving his earnings and carrying on farming at the same time. At the age of twenty-five he was married to Frances Warner, daughter of Daniel and Sarah Warner, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter a native of Maryland, of German descent. She was born April 16, 1818. Mr. and Mrs. Hubler were blessed with eight children, namely: Harriet, born September 26, 1846; John, January 12, 1847; Sarah, November 6, 1849; Andrew, October 20, 1850; Ira, December 5, 1852; Henry, January 12, 1854; Jerome, March 20, 1857; Elizabeth, December 23, 1860—all of whom are now living. Henry, who is now residing at home, is a young man of ability, and at present is the Democratic candidate for the office of county recorder. Mr. and Mrs. Hubler are members of the German Baptist Church. Politically Mr. Hubler is a Democrat, and generally takes an active part in supporting the nominees of his party. He now owns one of the best farms in Section 36. Mr. and Mrs. Hubler are in good health, and bid fair to live and enjoy many years of happy old age.

ROBERT HUNTER, the subject of this sketch, is a native of Butler County, Ohio: he was born on August 24, 1832. His parents were Thomas H. and Clarissa J. (Laughlin) Hunter, natives of Ireland, of Scotch descent. Robert spent his young days in Union County, this State, receiving a fair education. At the age of twenty he commenced life on his own responsibility as a laborer on a farm. At twenty-two he began to work at the carpenter's trade in the town of Liberty, Union County. This he continued to follow for twenty-seven years. He came to the vicinity of what is now Young America in 1852. Returning to Union County, he remained until 1854, when he again came to Cass County, and has ever since made this his home. On August 19, 1863, he was married to Martha Brown, a native of this State, born March 17, 1839. They had born to them these children, viz.: Clarenia, born May 18, 1864, died July 11, 1865; Ada F., born September 16, 1865, died September 24, 1866; Clara S., February 9, 1867; Edmond F., February 10, 1868; Armeta J., February 4, 1870, died October 15, 1872; Oscar B., May 5, 1872, died October 17, 1872; Pearly, born October 18, 1873; Bertha, born April 9, 1875, died April 19, 1880. All of those

deceased, as well as Mrs. Hunter, who departed this life December 24, 1877, are interred in the Sharon Cemetery, in Carroll County. On April 24, 1879, Mr. Hunter was again married, to Mary A. Grow, daughter of Martin and Matilda Grow. She is the mother of Ross, born June 9, 1881, died July 3, 1881; Lewella, born June 30, 1883. Mr. Hunter is a member of the F. & A. M. order, in good standing. Politically he is a solid Democrat. He is truly a self-made man, commencing life with no capital. He has, by his industry and frugality, amassed quite a competency, being the proprietor of a fine farm, situated near the village of Young America, where he is also engaged in the undertaking business. Mr. Hunter is in the prime of life, and is meeting with the prosperity which is a just reward of his labors.

EZRA KAHL is a native of Richland County, Ohio; he was born on February 26, 1844. His parents were Henry and Susan (Rauck) Kahl, natives of Pennsylvania, of German extraction. Ezra was reared in his native county of Richland on a farm, attending the district schools, receiving a good education, sufficient to enable him to teach twenty-one terms in this and Howard County. At the age of eighteen, on July 17, 1862, he enlisted in Company A. Seventy-second Regiment Indiana Volunteers, for three years, or during the war. He was placed in the Army of the Cumberland, under Col. A. O. Miller, commander of the Seventy-second Regiment, and Col. Wilder, of the Seventeenth Indiana, brigade commander. He participated in the following noted battles: Hoover's Gap, Farmington, Chickamauga, Okaloma, and was in all the battles fought during the Atlanta campaign, with the exception of the three assaults made by Hood on Sherman's army; at the battles of Jonesboro, Franklin, Selma. July 6, 1865, he was mustered out, and received an honorable discharge. During his whole time of enlistment he did not receive a wound, and returned home to enjoy the Union he fought to preserve. He immediately commenced teaching school, and continued in that profession during the winter and for some time after his marriage, which occurred on March 26, 1868. His wife was Miss Sarah Hubler, daughter of G. W. and Frances (Warner) Hubler, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter a native of Ohio. She was born November 6, 1848, in Montgomery County, Ohio. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Kahl has been blessed with seven children: Theressa F., born February 15, 1869; Millie A., born February 19, 1871; Osius, April 17, 1873; Nevada, January 22, 1876; Ira, May 23, 1878, died July 30, 1880; Zenia Opal, August 14, 1881; Maude H., April 27, 1885. He and wife are members of the Christian Church. Politically Mr. Kahl is a Republican. He began life at the bottom of the ladder, but by dint of industry and perseverance he now has accumulated considerable of this world's goods. He owns a farm in Section 31.

which is under a high state of cultivation. He also owns a half interest in the mercantile establishment of Kemp & Kahl, of Young America. His home is a pleasant one, situated on the edge of this thriving little village. He is now in the prime of life, and bids fair, at no distant day, to become one of Deer Creek's leading citizens.

DAVID D. LENON was born July 8, 1839, in the adjoining county of Carroll, the son of Louis and Mary M. (Crockett) Lenon. His parents were both natives of Ohio, of Scotch and Irish descent, respectively; the former was born in 1813, the latter in 1815. They were united in marriage in 1836. Our subject was reared in his native county on a farm with his parents, attending school at intervals in the primitive log houses of that day. At the age of twenty he engaged in farm work for himself. September 11, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Forty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteers; he was placed in the Army of the West under Gen. U. S. Grant, and participated in the following important engagements: Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River and was before Vicksburg during the entire siege; at Carrion Crow Bayou, where his regiment was almost massacred; and Sabine Cross Roads, making a total of three years of active service. On his return home he engaged in saw-milling. December 19, 1866, he was married to Mary M. Segraves, daughter of Henry and Mary M. Plank, both natives of Pennsylvania, of German descent. They emigrated from Pennsylvania to Camden, Carroll County, in the year 1840; one year later Mrs. Plank died. Our subject's wife was born October 3, 1837, in Pennsylvania. By a former marriage, which occurred January 21, 1858, to William E. Segraves (who enlisted in July, 1862, entered the Union Army, was captured, taken prisoner of war and placed in the Andersonville prison, where he died October 29, 1864), she had born to her three children: Alphonso A., born January 2, 1859; James H., born November 21, 1861, died March 2, 1885; Martha L., February 6, 1863. Mr. Lenon is the father of five children, namely: Frank H., born September 21, 1867; Fayalvey, June 27, 1870; Mary R., August 1, 1872; Daisy A., May 27, 1876; Fred O., July 5, 1879; all of whom are now living. Mr. Lenon is a member of Post No. 14, G. A. R., Logansport. His political views are Republican. In his life occupation of farming he has been successful, owning a fine farm situated in Sections 7 and 12 of Deer Creek Township.

DANIEL LYBROOK, the subject of this sketch, is an old resident of Deer Creek Township. He is a native of Union County, this State, where he was born on October 29, 1824, the son of John and Frances (Toney) Lybrook, both natives of Virginia, the former of German descent, whose great-grandfather immigrated from Germany to Virginia in colonial days, and was killed by the Indians. Daniel, our subject, was reared on his father's farm in Union Coun-

ty, and obtained an education in keeping with the facilities of those days. He remained at home until he was twenty-two years of age, when he began life on his own responsibility by engaging in farming in Preble County, Ohio. March 4, 1847, Magdalene Rinehart, daughter of David and Magdalene (Fellers) Rinehart, became his wife. Mrs. Lybrook was born December 12, 1827, in Preble County, Ohio. Her parents were of German descent and natives of Virginia, and their marriage occurred October 14, 1813. They commenced life together in Preble County, Ohio, and continued to reside there until 1853, when they immigrated to this county and leased eighteen acres of ground in the southwest corner of Washington Township. Here he remained over three years, when he removed to the tract of land which he now resides upon, in Section 6, Deer Creek Township. Here he purchased 120 acres of land, all heavily timbered. Mr. and Mrs. Lybrook had born to them eight children, namely: David A., born January 13, 1848; William E., February 16, 1850; Jacob H., June 5, 1852, died June 26, 1863; Mary F., October 5, 1855; Vallorus F., November 30, 1858; Charles R., August 27, 1863; Harvey D., January 4, 1866; Sarah O., November 22, 1868, died March 6, 1870. Two of the children are married: David A. and Wm. E. Politically Mr. Lybrook is a Democrat.

W. E. LYBROOK, M. D., Young America. Prominent among the physicians of Cass County is the subject of these lines, who was born February 16, 1850, in Union County, Ind. He is a son of Daniel and Magdalene Lybrook, natives of Ohio, of German extraction, and who immigrated to Cass County in 1854. Our subject was reared on a farm, received a good education at the common schools, finishing his studies at the National Normal School, at Lebanon, Ohio, which he attended two years. He then began teaching in the public schools of Cass and adjoining counties, continuing for a number of years. He also taught in the Wabash Normal, his last teaching being at Rockfield, Ind., where he had charge of the graded schools for four years. In 1876 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. J. W. Powell, of Rockfield, with whom he remained two years, and then entered the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville, graduating from that institution in 1879. During the graduating exercises, he was chosen by his class to deliver the salutatory address, receiving a vote of thanks for his masterly effort. Returning to Young America he began the practice of his profession in the vicinity of his old home. On March 19, 1878, he was married to Addah F. Hewitt, who was born in Carroll County, Ind., September 15, 1861, a daughter of Elias and Elizabeth A. Hewitt, old and respected residents of Carroll County. By this union the following children were born: Ross E., Mary E., Bessie M., Rolland V., and Daniel E.—all of whom are now living.

The Doctor is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities. Politically he is a Democrat and has served as township trustee nearly two terms being appointed the first term in August, 1883, by the county commissioners to fill the vacancy occurring by the resignation of Thomas Henry, filling this office impartially and with credit to himself and constituents. During his term of trustee he took particular interest in the improvement of the public highways of his township, and increased the length of the school term from four and one-half to six months. He is also postmaster of Young America, being appointed by the present administration. Dr. Lybrook began life poor, but by careful management and fair dealings has accumulated considerable of this world's goods. As a physician, he has steadily risen in popularity, and is without a superior in the county. He is an earnest, reliable man, a respected and appreciated citizen, and successful in his chosen profession.

NEWTON J. MARTIN, the subject of this sketch, is a native of Carroll County, this State, where he was born in September, 1843. His parents were Charles and Jemima (Pachel) Martin, natives of Butler County, Ohio; the former of German and the latter of Irish descent. Newton remained at home with and assisted his parents on the farm until he attained the age of twenty-two years, receiving a good common education. On October 28, 1869, he was married to Mary A. Payton, daughter of Stephen and Rachel (McKinley) Payton; the former a native of Ohio, of English descent; the latter a native of Pennsylvania, and of Irish extraction. Mrs. Martin was born October 28, 1845, in Licking County, Ohio, and grew to womanhood in Carroll County, Ind., where she received a fair education. They had one child born to them, which lived only a short time. Mrs. Martin is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Martin belongs to the I. O. O. F., in good standing. Politically he is a Democrat, and generally takes an active part in politics. He began life in fair circumstances, and by careful management has accumulated quite an amount of property, being the proprietor of one of the best farms in Section 18. He has paid considerable attention to raising fine stock.

H. N. MILLER, a prominent citizen of Deer Creek Township, is a native of Greene County, Ohio, where he was born March 30, 1842, a child of John E. and Catharine (Minick) Miller, both natives of Pennsylvania, of German descent. When he was about eighteen months old his parents immigrated to this county, and settled in Lagansport, and in 1846 permanently located and purchased a farm of 150 acres in Deer Creek Township, where Henry grew to manhood, remaining with and assisting his parents until he attained his majority, receiving a fair education. December 21, 1865, he was married to Alice Riggle, daughter of John and Maria Riggle, natives of Pennsylvania. To this union were born seven

children: John H., William A., Irene B., Oscar, Lefie Myrtle, Warren and Harry N., two of whom are dead. February 21, 1878, Mr. Miller suffered the bereavement of losing his wife. January 21, 1886, he was again married, to Emma Baughman, daughter of O. E. and Mitilda Baughman. Mr. Miller is a member of the I. O. O. F.; also takes an active part in the Grange order, belonging to Banner Grange No. 964. Politically Mr. Miller is a staunch Republican, and takes an active part in the interest and the success of his party. In 1886 he became the candidate of his party for the office of township trustee, and notwithstanding he had a Democratic majority of eighty votes to overcome, he was elected, and is now discharging the duties of that position. As a farmer he has been very successful, having a good farm of 160 acres, a member and director in the Patrons of Husbandry Fair Association of Howard County.

DR. CHARLES D. PARKS, of Young America, a prominent physician of the county, was born in Carroll County, this State, December 28, 1856, and is of German-Irish descent, inheriting the latter from his father and the former principally from his mother. His grandparents were originally from Pennsylvania and Ohio, those of his mother owning the present site of the Soldiers' Home, near Dayton, Ohio. His mother, after a long period of ill health, died when he was seven years of age, and in the epidemic of the so-called black erysipelas of 1873, in Carroll County, he lost his father. Until the death of the latter he assisted in the duties of the farm in summer and attended the district school in winter, at which time his education was sufficient for him to enter college and take a graded course. After attending school at Lafayette and Delphi he graduated at Hall's Business College, Logansport, Ind., in 1875, when he entered the Northern Indiana Normal School and attended six terms of 1875 and 1876. By the principal of each of the two latter institutions he was presented a written commendation of his personal worth and character, of the very highest standing. The summer of 1877 was spent on the old homestead, near Rockfield, in the family of his sister, Mrs. J. W. Groninger, during which time he was very much prostrated in health. His office reading was with Dr. Powell, of Rockfield, and the eminent ophthalmic and aural surgeon, Dr. Huntsinger. In 1878 he began a regular college course in the Louisville Medical College, from which he entered the Kentucky School of Medicine, where he remained until the summer of 1879. At the expiration of the term, one of Louisville's citizens offered a valuable prize on "Materia Medica, Therapeutics, Principles and Practice of Medicine." After one of the most rigid examinations ever held in the city the young student received the second best grade, for which he received the thanks of the college, and, in connection with the impression made during the term, was offered a position by a member of the faculty, which he would have gladly

accepted but for his preceptor insisting upon the fulfillment of a former agreement; and might state, parenthetically, that of a number of contests for prizes in schools, the above is the only one in which he did not succeed. To enhance his facilities for a medical education he now entered the Rush Medical College, of Chicago, where he graduated at the close of the term of 1880. Besides the regular college requirements he received valuable private instructions, also a six months' course in the Cook County Hospital. After graduating he returned to Rockfield, and in the fall of 1880 located in Young America, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of medicine. On October 9, 1881, he was married by the Rev. W. R. Lowe, in the Campbellite Church to Sarah A. Henry, daughter of Thomas and Mary Henry, old and much respected residents of this county. His wife received a good education, and is a member of the Baptist Church. To this union was born one child, Clara Belle, born May 22, 1883, who is now living. The Doctor generally takes an active part in politics and firmly believes in the principles of Democracy. He is a member of the F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F., also of the Legation Medical and Surgical Association in good standing. By industry and perseverance he has built up a lucrative practice, and by careful attention to business has gained the respect and confidence of the citizens. The Doctor is one of those who do not fail to respect and aid those who may chance to be less fortunate in life, and in return is held in high esteem by that class. He is a young man of marked ability and is considered to be one of the most successful practitioners ever located here, promising to become, in no distant day, one of the leading physicians of the country.

FRANK PLANK was born near Dayton, Ohio, February 12, 1832. Her parents were Jacob and Barbara (Lzer) Wolf, natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania, respectively, both of German descent. When Mrs. Plank was about five years of age her parents immigrated to Carroll County, and settled near Camden, where she grew to womanhood. She attended the district schools, receiving a limited education. December 20, 1855, she became the wife of Conrad Plank. Mr. Plank was born in Adams County, Penn., August 23, 1832. His parents were John and Catharine Plank, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. He was reared in his native State on a farm with his parents. At the age of nineteen he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade, but did not adopt it as a life vocation. After his marriage he engaged in farming and followed this up to the time of his sudden and unexpected death, which occurred June 17, 1885, caused by being thrown from his carriage by an unmanageable horse. He was an old, respected citizen. He died as he had lived, a believer in the Christian faith and a member of the Lutheran Church. He left a loving wife and three children to mourn his loss, namely: John J., born April 20, 1861; Malinda A.,

born May 5, 1863; George C., born March 8, 1865; also Clarissa A., born June 23, 1857, died April 14, 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Plank began life together in poor circumstances, but by hard work and good management accumulated considerable property. Mrs. Plank now owns 240 acres of the best land in Section 7. Hers is one of the finest residences in the township. She leads, as a member of the Lutheran Church, a true and consistent Christian life.

JOHN N. POUNDSTONE was born in Fayette County, Penn., January 11, 1817. His parents were Phillip and Anne (Kreager) Poundstone; the former a native of Pennsylvania, of German descent, the latter a native of New Jersey, of German and English descent. They immigrated to Ohio in 1831. Up to this time John had attended the district schools and had learned to read, write and cipher. He remained with his parents until he was twenty-one years old, when he began life on his own responsibility by engaging at farm work. January 28, 1838, he was married to Madeline Hampshire, daughter of John and Elizabeth Hampshire, natives of Pennsylvania. She was born August 11, 1815, in Perry County, Ohio. To this union were born eight children: Richard, born May 12, 1838 (now married to Susannah Zeck and resides in Illinois); Henry, born May 3, 1840 (now residing in Kansas); Elizabeth A., born June 15, 1842 (now living in Deer Creek Township); George W., born August 10, 1844 (also living in this township); Caroline, born November 13, 1848 (now residing in Young America); an infant son, born July 7, 1851, died nine days later; Phillip, born December 25, 1852, died August 3, 1853; Delilah F., born July 6, 1860, died August 16, 1860. Those that are deceased are interred in what is known as the Beech-grove Cemetery, in Carroll County, as well as Mrs. Poundstone, whose death occurred December 25, 1877. November 28, 1878, Mr. Poundstone was married to Nancy (Ratcliff) Welty, daughter of Abner and Elizabeth Ratcliff, old and respected residents of Carroll County, this State. She was born August 23, 1832, in Clinton County, Ohio. She was married to David Welty, who enlisted in the service and was killed in the last battle that was fought at Nashville, Tenn. She is the mother of six children: Marion, born July 2, 1848; Marcus, born December 30, 1850; Sarah A., born January 26, 1853; Alonzo L., born November, 1855; Carrie A., born May 1, 1858, and A. O., born July 30, 1862—all of whom are now living. Mr. Poundstone is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, which he united with in 1845. Mrs. Poundstone is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. He began life a poor boy, and has made every dollar he is worth at hard labor. During the fall of 1842 he entered his first land in Section 36, Township 25, Range 1 east. Here he commenced to clear up a farm, burning brush many a night until he made himself a comfortable home. He is now the proprietor of a

fine farm of 140 acres in Sections 31 and 36, and also owns a fine residence property and seven acres of land in the edge of the thriving little village of Young America. His is a pleasant home, and he bids fair to enjoy many years of happy old age.

GEORGE W. POUNDSTONE, a prominent citizen and native of this county, was born near Young America August 10, 1844. His parents were John and Magdalene Poundstone, old residents of this township. He received a fair education. At the age of twenty-one he engaged in farm work. At the age of twenty-eight, October 17, 1872, he was married to Sarah J. Hendrixson, daughter of John and Nancy Hendrixson. Nancy was born October 27, 1854. They had born to them four children: Allen F., born December 18, 1873; Ella M., born January 20, 1876; Estella M., born December 2, 1883; Dora O., born August 20, 1885—all of whom are now living. Mrs. Poundstone is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Poundstone is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry. Politically he is a Democrat, and firmly believes in the principles of his party. He began life in fair circumstances, and to-day owns a fine farm of eighty acres in Section 7. He is now in the prime of life, and is one of Deer Creek's most successful farmers. His is a comfortable home, and he is surrounded by all the comforts of a rural life.

JOSEPH SHANKS. The subject of this sketch was born in Miami County, Ohio, April 11, 1815. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Gerard) Shanks, the former of German and the latter of Welsh descent. Joseph was reared in his native county, attending the schools of the day, receiving a fair education. In 1830 he, with his parents, immigrated to Carroll County, this State, where his father purchased eighty acres of wild land, and commenced to clear up a home. Six years later he disposed of that tract and bought another situated on Deer Creek, near what is called Hen Peck. December 24, 1835, our subject married Elizabeth Crockett, daughter of William and Nancy Crockett, old residents of Carroll County. They had born to them eleven children, viz.: William, Nancy A., Tilman H., Asher, Albert, Joseph, Catharine, Jane, John, Abner, Mary A., seven of whom are now living. Mr. Shanks is a Democrat. He started in life a poor boy, and now owns 120 acres of good land under a high state of cultivation.

DR. L. A. SIMMON, the subject of this sketch was born January 27, 1850, in this township, the son of John and Margaret J. (Stanley) Simmon; the former a native of Ohio, of German descent; the latter a native of this State and of English descent. They were united in marriage October 5, 1848, in this county, and have resided here ever since, the former died in March, 1876, the latter is at present making her home with the Doctor. Our subject spent his boyhood and youth here, attending the district schools, receiving a good education; at the age of nineteen he began to teach and to at-

tend the high school at Logansport, which he continued to do for about six years, during which time he had attended school in Kokomo and Galveston. In 1873 he began reading medicine under Dr. Royston, of Huntingdale, Mo., which he continued two years, when he returned to Indiana and began the practice of medicine in the vicinity of his old home. During the winter of 1879-80 he attended the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis, since which time he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. September 11, 1873, he was united in marriage to Willett Hull, daughter of Thomas F. and Susan Hull, of Huntingdale, Mo. She was born May 2, 1854, in Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Simmon have born to them two children: John D., born September 3, 1876; William F., born June 14, 1878, both of whom are now living; they are members of the Christian Church. Dr. Simmon enjoys a good remunerative practice and has been highly successful in the treatment of his patients, which bespeaks for him a continuation of the patronage of the people of his community, who all esteem him highly and justly recognize his ability.

JOHN SPRINKLE, a native of Rockbridge County, Va., was born September 3, 1827, the son of George and Hannah (Barley) Sprinkle, both natives of Virginia, the former of German and the latter of Scotch-English descent. John was reared in Virginia and Putnam County, this State. In 1844 his father immigrated to Cass County, and settled in Jackson Township. September 7, 1848, our subject was married to Margaret A. Roach, daughter of John and Elizabeth Roach. To this union were born nine children, namely: Wilson, William, John W., George W., James Leroy, Mary E., Hannah and Elizabeth J., and an infant daughter, of whom William and the infant are deceased. Mrs. Sprinkle is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Sprinkle is a Republican. Mr. Sprinkle is the owner of 320 acres of as fine land as there is in Sections 2 and 11; his improvements are good. All his life he has paid considerable attention to machinery. He owns a saw-mill; also owns a threshing-machine; but age has compelled him to give his attention of late principally to farming.

PETER TOLAN, one of the oldest residents of Deer Creek Township, was born in Cumberland County, Penn., about 1800, being the eldest in a family of four children born to Daniel and Jane Tolan, who were natives of Ireland and Pennsylvania, respectively. Peter grew to manhood in Huntingdon County, receiving a fair education for the day. When quite young he was thrown upon the world to make his way; he worked at any thing that he could get to do, and has toiled many a long day for 25 cents. On January 27, 1829, he was united in marriage with Nancy Welch, in Huntingdon County. He had purchased a small farm, to which they immediately moved, where they remained until 1837, when

they returned to Preble County, Ohio, and rented a farm. After a residence there of a few years he moved to Union County, Ind., living there until September, 1847, when he moved to this township and settled upon the land where he has ever since resided. He first purchased 80 acres of timbered land. This was then a new timbered country, and considered the poorest part of the township, but by ditching and good husbandry, what was then a meekly wilder-ness is transformed into beautiful farms. Mr. Tolan is one among the few yet living who remembers distinctly those days of pioneer life, and who was an actual participant in hardships and trials which were incidental to those times. Mr. and Mrs. Tolan had born to them eleven children, namely: James, born November 4, 1829; Sarah J., April 3, 1831; Elizabeth A., January 8, 1833; Mary E., February 21, 1835; Catherine, October 21, 1836; Thomas, March 25, 1838; John, August 15, 1839, died February 2, 1858; Margaret, April 19, 1841; Daniel, December 25, 1842; Nancy, July 8, 1846; Caroline, March 9, 1849. Mrs. Tolan died March 26, 1871, a member of the Lutheran Church and a true, consistent Christian, beloved by all who knew her. January 5, 1858, Mr. Tolan's marriage with Mary Morrow was solemnized; she is a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Morrow, who were natives of Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish descent. Mrs. Tolan was born July 16, 1820, in Huntingdon County, Penn., where she grew to womanhood. When she was twenty-one years old her parents removed to Preble County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Tolan are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Tolan is a staunch Republican, casting his first presidential vote for John Quincy Adams, and has voted during every presidential election since. He was honored with an election to the office of trustee of his township, serving in a creditable manner. He has been successful in his vocation of farming, owning a fine farm in Sections 5 and 8.

WILLIAM S. TONEY, a prominent and respected resident of Deer Creek Township, is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Union County, this State, August 19, 1837. He was the youngest of a family of ten children born to James and Sarah (Lybrook) Toney, natives of Virginia. The former was born October 29, 1798, and of English descent; the latter born May 6, 1802, and of German descent. They were married October 28, 1820, and began life together in Union County, this State, where they resided until 1864, when they immigrated to this county and settled on the farm with their son, our subject. Here they lived until their death, which occurred as follows: Sarah died February 24, 1874, and James died December 13, 1884. W. S., our subject, was reared in Union County, working on a farm, attending the schools of the day, as well as Smith's Commercial College, at Decatur, Ill., until he received sufficient education to enable him to teach, which vocation he followed for some years in the public schools of the State. He remained at

home until he attained his majority, when he engaged in farming and teaching; this was his occupation until the spring of 1864, when he moved upon the farm where he now resides. In 1871, he was married to Mary Moss, daughter of Edmund and Susannah (Rinehart) Moss, natives of Ohio and of German descent. Mary was born October 6, 1842, in Carroll County, Ind., but raised in Preble County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Toney had born to them six children: Frank H., born February 29, 1872; Elma O., born August 20, 1873; Effie M., born August 12, 1877; Charles E., born October 28, 1879; Ida S., born December 31, 1881; and Wilmer E., born February 23, 1884; all of whom are now living at home. Mr. and Mrs. Toney are members of the German Baptist Church. Mr. Toney has been a minister of the church about eleven years. He began life in fair circumstances, and now owns a fine farm of 315 acres in Section 2. A visit to his home will convince one that Mr. Toney is a man of judgment and believes in substantial improvements. His residence is one of the finest in the township, and other improvements are modern. He was appointed to fill the unexpired term of office of his deceased brother as trustee of this township, and filled the office in a creditable manner.

CHAPTER XIV.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP—THE PIONEERS—EARLY OFFICERS—INDUSTRIES—CHURCHES—ALTONER, ETC.—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HARRISON is Township 28 north, Range 1 east, of the Government Survey, and was named in honor of the illustrious soldier, President William Henry Harrison. It lies in the northern part of the county and is bounded by Bethlehem Township on the east, Noble Township on the south, Boone Township on the west, and the county of Fulton on the north. The physical and topographical features of the township are similar in many respects to those of the surrounding divisions, the general surface of the country being level, and characterized by a black loam soil of great fertility. A vast amount of fine timber originally grew in this township, much of which was ruthlessly destroyed in clearing up the country and much sold for shipment.

The leading varieties of timber were walnut, poplar, ash, maple, beech, elm, hickory, oak, with smaller growth in the forests skirting

the water-courses. Big Indian Creek, in the northern part of the township, affords drainage for a large area of territory, while the southern part is drained principally by Crooked Creek and its tributaries. Harrison is pre-eminently an agricultural township, and on every hand can be seen the evidences of material prosperity in the shape of commodious barns, elegant residences, well stocked fields, etc.; while the presence of numerous schoolhouses and churches, show that the intelligence and spiritual welfare of the people have not been neglected.

Pioneers.—The first white man to locate within the present limits of Harrison Township, was one John Fletcher, who came in the year 1832, and laid claim to the place now known as the Skinner farm. Several land-buyers had an eye on this piece of land, the quality of which was accepted as "first rate," and each was making his own calculations to get to the land office ahead of the others. Mr. Fletcher, determined not to be outdone, put himself quietly in pursuit of "the game-afoot." The land office for this district at that time was at Laporte, and to get there within a reasonable time required some exceedingly brisk traveling. Mr. Fletcher, not being overstocked with money, "went on the cheap," and, traveling by night and day, without halting, reached the office first, and secured the prize. The excitement of the race buoyed him up, and for the time being he was unconscious of his exhaustion until, having gained his point, his mind was relieved of the strain upon it. In this condition he regaled himself with a generous supply of fire-water, and started homeward, the weather being stinging cold. That night he "laid out," and there was snow upon the ground. The result was his feet and legs were so badly frozen that they had to be taken off above the knee joint, making him a cripple the balance of his days.

He was afterward often seen in Logansport, in its early days, "stumping it" around at a gait that would do credit to modern pedestrians. He got his land, however, and that is what he went for.

Probably the second man to seek a home in the wilderness of Harrison, was Robert Barnett, who laid claim to what is now known as the Shideeler farm. Mr. Barnett was a man of considerable note, and resided in the township a number of years. His son, Asbury Barnett, is now one of the influential citizens of Clay Township. During the year 1833 a number of settlers located in the township,

among whom were James Blackburn, on the Warfield farm; Harrison Barnett, on the Skinner place; Lewis Crane, on land belonging to Mr. Freshour; Richard Howard, on the farm belonging to the heirs of Senator Pratt; Mr. Ross, on the Reams' place; Joseph Dunham, on the Freshour farm, and others who made improvements in different parts of the township.

The following two years' settlements were made by William Kline, on the southwest quarter of Section 15; James Piercy, in Section 30; James Corbit, Section 35; Peter Michaels, Section 23; William Grant, Section 32; James Gates, Section 30; John Calvin, Section 32; Wm. Michaels, Section 22; Richard Brown, Section 21; and Samuel Sharp where he is still living. Others who came about the same time were James Sharp, Chas. Riley, James Montgomery, Noah Castle, Tobias Castle, John Overlesse, George Foglesong, Daniel Foglesong, Abraham Skinner, Mercer Brown, Benjamin Powell, Leander Dixon, James Denning, Stebbins Powell, Isaac Smith, A. A. Mehaffie, J. R. Johnson, Richard Brown, George Allhands, John Callahan and Henry Esterbrook.

Among the arrivals of 1836 was James B. Rogers, who settled in Section 22, where he lived until his removal to Logansport, in 1886. Others of the same year were James Stevens, Michener Tucker, Michael Burk, James Butler, Daniel Morrison, David Pinkerton, Christopher Long, Mr. Hammerly, Owen Hart, James Noland, "Conn" Noland, William Noland, Henry Garrett, William Donovan, Jesse Kilgore and Joseph Gibson.

Others who came from time to time, when the country was new, were Edward Whalen, Jacob Ramley, Daniel Ramley, Wm. Whalen, Newton Clary, Morris Landriggen, Reuben Bachelder, John Callahan, Samuel Crawford, John Barrett, John McCawley, Rev. Robert Rankin, Christian Long, Martin McGowan, John Clary, Noah Martin, Patrick Martin, William T. Murdock, Hiram Knowles, Reuben St. Clair, Henry Barnett, James Butler, Patrick McNary, Andrew Michaels, Jos. Meredith, Simon Kenton, Joshua Binney, John Pierce, Isaac Louderback and William Mitchell.

Organization.—Harrison Township was organized March 7, 1836. The first election was held at the residence of Benjamin Powell, and the first justice of the peace was James Scott; the first constable was James Corbitt; the first board of trustees was composed of James M. Stevens, John A. Calvin and J. B. Rogers. Michener

Tucker and David Pinkerton served as justices of the peace in an early day. Among the early trustees were Abraham Skinner and Samuel Black. Those who filled the office in later years have been John Hall, John H. Long, Michael Bark, Joel C. Wickard, Samuel Black, Chas. Troutman and John Hurl. The present trustee is Richard Winn. J. P. Foglesong is justice of the peace.

The only county officers from Harrison were James Butler, representative, and Daniel Foglesong, commissioner.

Industries.—In the year 1845 James N. Stevens built a saw-mill on his farm in Section 16. "It neither ran by the power of steam nor water, as do modern mills, but by the power of a strong yoke of oxen." Mr. Stevens operated his mill very successfully for some time, and manufactured much of the lumber used by the early settlers of Harrison and adjoining townships. He had the sad misfortune to be crushed to death between some of the machinery, after which the mill fell into the hands of other parties. It was moved to another part of the county a number of years ago, and ceased operations with the building of better mills in the country.

The second mill was built in about the year 1851 by Abraham Coppick, and stood in Section 23, near the present site of Altoner. This was a saw-mill also operated by steam power, and for a number of years did a good business. It was worked some time by Messrs. Wilson & Matthews, but finally fell into disuse and decay.

J. R. Johnson engaged in the saw-milling business about the year 1852, where the village of Altoner now stands, in Section 22. His mill was run by steam power, and was conducted on quite an extensive scale. Among the proprietors of the mill was Mr. McConnell, who ran it for some time.

A saw-mill was subsequently built in Section 28 by Messrs. Thrush & Pearson, who owned it a few years before the war. It is now owned and operated by Samuel Metsker.

A large steam saw-mill in Section 2 was built a number of years ago by Daniel Foglesong, who operated it on quite an extensive scale. The present proprietors are John P. Foglesong and John Reeder.

The present large steam saw and planing-mill at Altoner was erected by William Stevens, who is doing a large and lucrative business.

Churches.—No better eulogium can be pronounced upon a com-

munity or upon its individual members than to point to the moral work they have accomplished. Theories look fine on paper, or sound well when proclaimed from the platform, but it is the plain work which tells in society. Many of the pioneers of Harrison were God-fearing people, and as a consequence religious training was not neglected in the early days of the township. The early religious services were conducted by ministers of the Presbyterian Church, and about the year 1837 an organization of that sect was effected at the residence of Christian Long, in the northern part of the township, Rev. Mr. Wright, father of Hon. Williamson Wright, of Logansport, officiating. This society was known as the Indian Creek Church, and numbered originally about twenty members, among whom were Joseph Gibson and wife, Robert Montgomery and wife, Samuel Sharp and wife, James Sharp and wife, David Pinkerton and wife, Daniel Morrison and wife and J. B. Rogers and wife. A log house of worship was erected in 1838, on land donated by Mr. Long, in Section 9. This building was subsequently replaced by a frame edifice, which is still standing. It has been thoroughly remodeled and is now used principally for funeral purposes, the organization having been disbanded about the year 1865 or 1866. Among the pastors of the church are remembered Revs. M. M. Post, James Buchanan, Robert Rankin, and later Robert Irwin and McKnight Williamson. A division occurred in the congregation some time prior to the date mentioned, a portion of the members withdrawing and forming the Concord Church, near the southern part of the township, in Section 34. The original membership of this society numbered about thirteen or fourteen, and shortly after the organization the present frame house of worship was erected on land donated by Samuel Sharp. Among the pastors were Revs. M. M. Post, Andrew Jacks, J. A. Veal, Aaron Thompson, Mr. Gordon, John Branch, Mr. Long, Robert Adams, Mr. McNutt and others. The society enjoyed a fair degree of prosperity for a number of years, but was finally disbanded, a portion of the members uniting with a congregation at Royal Centre and a portion identifying themselves with the Logansport churches. A reorganization was effected in 1879 by Rev. A. L. Adams, with a membership of nineteen. Since that time there have been forty-six additions, and in these seven years of its history there have been seventeen removed by letter, eight have been called away, leaving now forty members,

six of whom went in at the reorganization. The church is under the past-and care of Rev. E. E. Scott, of Logansport, whose work is highly appreciated by all. The officers are Ira Stoughton, David McGaughey and J. B. Rogers, elders; David McGaughey, superintendent of Sunday school.

Zion Methodist Episcopal Church—It is claimed by some that the Methodists were the first religious people of Harrison, and the information is that as early as 1833 services were held at the residence of Robert Barnett by Rev. Burroughs Westlake. The Zion Church was organized about the year 1838 by Rev. Jacob Colclazer, and among the early members were George Allhands and wife, Michener Tucker and wife, J. R. Johnson and wife, Mrs. Peter Michaels, and others. The first house of worship was a log structure erected on the land of George Allhands some time prior to 1840. It was replaced by the present frame edifice about the year 1850. The organization is one of the aggressive societies of the county, and is ministered to at the present time by Rev. M. Brindle, assisted by Rev. Johnson.

The Crooked Creek Baptist Church, in the western part of the township, is an old organization, and among its early members were a number of the first settlers of the county. The present house of worship, a substantial frame building, stands in Section 32, and is the second one used by the congregation. The society has enjoyed a fair degree of prosperity during the years of its history, and is in a prosperous condition at the present time. The pastor is Rev. H. F. McDonald.

The Indian Creek Christian Church was organized a number of years ago in the northwestern part of the township. This society has accomplished much good in the community, and is still maintained, having at the present time an active membership and a substantial house of worship in Section 17.

As early as 1845 the Universalists had an organization in the township, and for a number of years thereafter meetings were held at regular intervals. A house of worship was erected, and for some time the society enjoyed a reasonable degree of success, but it was finally disbanded.

St. Elizabeth's Catholic Church was organized about the year 1858 or 1859, by Rev. Father Hamilton of Logansport. A frame house of worship was subsequently built in Section 23, on land de-

nated by John Newbaugh. The society is ministered to at the present time by Father Kelley, and is reported in good condition.

Village of Altoner.—This village is an outgrowth of the Vandalia Railroad, situated on the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 15, and part of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 22, Township 28 north, Range 1 east. It was laid out in September, 1883, by Edward Freshour, and consisted of twenty-four lots and four streets, three of which, Hill, Freshour and Fitch, run east and west, and one, Osmer Street, north and south. The village is admirably located in the midst of a rich agricultural region, and its importance as a trading point is fully appreciated by the citizens of a large area of country. The first business man of the place was Amos Swigart, who bought a stock of goods and erected a building soon after the survey of lots was made. He is still in business, with a general assortment of merchandise. The other merchant is William Freshour, who handles a general stock and reports his trade good. William Kirtland operates a blacksmith shop, and Samuel Swigart carries on the carpenter trade. The health of the community is well looked after by Dr. N. J. LaRose, one of the rising young medical men of Cass County. The large saw and planing-mill, to which reference has already been made, is the only manufacturing establishment of the village.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THOMAS BACKUS is a native of Yorkshire England, and was born December 13, 1832. He was one of ten children of William and Alice (Harrison) Backus, viz.: John, William, Joseph, Mary, Richard, Thomas, James, Robert, Jane and Elizabeth. He immigrated to the United States in 1856, landing in Philadelphia, Penn., in November of that year. From there he went to New York City, where he resided until June, 1857, at which time he came to Cass County, Ind., and in 1862 purchased the farm on which he now resides, in Section 9, Harrison Township, and on October 27, 1868, took to himself a wife, Miss Nancy Herd, who was born in Yorkshire, England, September 21, 1834, and was the daughter of John and Agnes Herd. Mr. Backus owns a fine farm of 120 acres of land, which he has improved himself. Has had born to him three children, viz.: Lizzie A., born June 21, 1870; John W., born August 29, 1872; and George T. H., born February 10, 1876.

GEORGE W. BLACKBURN is one of nine children born to James L. and Susanna (St. Clair) Blackburn, viz.: William J., Gordon S., Joseph, Rufus A., John Elmore, George W., Noah C. and David W. He was married in Harrison Township, Cass County, December 1, 1875, to Phoebe, daughter of Levi and Malinda (Clark) Eighmang. She was born in Harrison Township, this county, June 9, 1857. After our subject's marriage, he settled on his present farm, in Harrison Township, Section 29, where he has resided since. He owns at present 111 acres of fine and well improved land. Has had born to him four children, viz.: Florence E. born July 24, 1877; Clara D. born June 12, 1880; Gattie M. born October 6, 1882; and Emma born May 16, 1885.

T. G. HUCK, M. D. (Kosciusko, Ind., P. O. Oak), is a native of Pulaski County, Ind., and was born January 9, 1840. He was raised on a farm, and at the age of fourteen set out for himself. In February, 1854, he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, served two years, and was mustered out with his regiment. After a common school course he attended high school, then served an apprenticeship in the watchmaking and powder trade, and in 1870 engaged in business at Royal Center, Ind., and in August of that year married Emma Brock, who bore him one child, who died in May, 1872. Shortly after this he removed to Winamac, Ind., where his wife died in April, 1873. He then completed his medical course which had been encouraged on leaving high school. Drs. W. H. & G. W. Thompson, of Winamac, Ind., being his preceptors. In 1874 he entered the Indiana Medical College, where he attended a full course of lectures, and in the winter of 1875-76 he attended a second term, after which he began the practice of medicine at Kosciusko, Ind., which he has since pursued with success. June 1, 1878, he married Miss Aggie M. Jones, who was born in Pulaski County, Ind., May 11, 1859. The Doctor is a wide-awake, intelligent, and enterprising man, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. He is a thorough medical scholar as well as a successful and constant physician and surgeon. In March, 1882, he received the degree of M. A. from the St. Louis School of Anthropology, and a year later they conferred on him the degree of M. D. He is a member of the Pulaski County Medical Society and also a member of the Indiana State Medical Association. He is also a member of the Masonic order and the Odd Fellows.

LEVI BURTON, son of Leonard and Emma (Medesff) Burton, was born in Rush County, Ind., September 25, 1820. He was married in Cass County, Ind., in August, 1849, to Martha J., daughter of Robert Murray, and immediately afterward settled upon the same farm on which he now resides, in Section 4, Harrison Township, which he has improved, and upon which he has resided since. His wife died in November, 1856, having borne him one child.

Emma A. He was again married in July, 1851, to Ann Elgin, by whom he has had born to him seven children: Jane, Eleanor, Phebe, Sarah S., John E., Peggy and Mary. This wife died in March, 1872. Mr. Burton is a fine man and is highly esteemed by all who know him. He is a member of the Christian Church. He owns at present 240 acres of fine and well-improved land.

HEZEKIAH CAST is a native of Clinton County, Ohio, and was born February 17, 1825. His parents, Horatio and Jane (Mount) Cast, were natives of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. The former, Horatio Cast, was born in North Carolina July 16, 1795; and his parents, Ezekiel and Mary (Johnson) Cast, emigrated from North Carolina to Clinton County, Ohio, in a very early day, and there resided until death. Horatio Cast, the father of our subject, and Miss Jane Mount were married in Clinton County, Ohio. She was born in Tennessee, in August, 1798. In 1843 Mr. Horatio Cast and family moved to Clinton County, Ind., where they afterward resided until death, which occurred as follows: The mother died February 1, 1864, and the father died November 16, 1874. They were the parents of eleven children, viz.: Amos J., Ezekiel W., Hezekiah, Thomas, Alvin, George W., John M., Mary E., Elizabeth J., James R., and one son who died in infancy and not named. In 1848 Mr. Hezekiah Cast, our subject, came to Rush County, Ind., and was there united in marriage, February 8, 1851, to Phebe J., daughter of Leonard and Emma Burton. She was born in Rush County, Ind., February 6, 1830. In the following March, after our subject's marriage, he moved to Cass County, Ind., and settled upon the same farm on which he now resides, in Section 8, Harrison Township, owning, in all, 320 acres of fine and well improved land. He had born to him five children, viz.: John W., born January 24, 1852; Emma J., born August 29, 1855, and died October 16, 1860; Leonard H., born January 12, 1859; James T., born May 18, 1861, and Cary C., born September 23, 1865. Mr. Cast and wife are members of the Christian Church.

JOHN T. CASTLE, an old and highly esteemed pioneer of Cass County, Ind., is a native of Frederick County, Md., and was born March 29, 1807. His parents, George V. and Catherine (Horine) Castle, were also both natives of Frederick County, Md., and of English, Scotch and German extraction. They were married in Frederick County, Md., and from there moved to Hamilton County, Ohio, and subsequently to Butler County, Ohio, where the father died. The mother afterward came to Cass County, Ind., where she resided until her death. They were the parents of thirteen children, viz.: John T., Priscilla, George V. B., Mahala, Noah, Isaac, Rebecca, Thomas, Elizabeth, James, Mary, Huldah and Peter. John T., our subject, the eldest member of the family, was married in Warren County, Ohio, March 22, 1836, to Sarah A., daughter of

Arthur and Sarah (Eckles) Fodfield. She was born in Butler County, Ohio, January 9, 1818. In August 1866 Mr. Castle, our subject, immigrated to Cass County, Ind., and settled upon land in Section 19, Harrison Township, which he had entered in the fall previously. Here he toiled and labored hard to subdue and cultivate his land, and resided twenty-eight years. He then settled upon the land where he now resides, in Section 19, where he has resided since. He owns a fine farm of 80 acres of land, which is well improved. He is a highly esteemed man. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has had no children born to him.

WILLIAM DONOVAN was born in County Cork, Ireland, March 3, 1820. His parents, William and Mary (Harley) Donovan, were also natives of County Cork, Ireland, where they were married, and from there immigrated to Quebec, Canada, and from there, a few weeks later, to New York, and subsequently to Lancaster County, Penn., where the mother died, and in 1834 the father, with his family, moved to Wabash County, Ind., and in 1840 to Cass County, Ind., settling upon a part of the same farm on which our subject now resides, in Harrison Township, Section 13, which he had entered in 1836. He was the father of two sons, Dennis and William, our subject. He came with his father to this county in 1840; was married, in Wabash County, Ind., November 28, 1847, to Mary Coughlin, who was born in Lancaster County, Penn., in December, 1839, and a daughter of John and Ellen (Holland) Coughlin. After Mr. Donovan's marriage he settled upon the land which his father had entered in Section 13, Harrison Township, where he resided until 1880, when he settled upon another farm adjoining it, which he had purchased previously, where he has since resided. He owns at present 120 acres of land. Has had born to him four children: Mary E., John F., William P. and Dennis E. Mr. Donovan and family are members of the Catholic Church.

DANIEL FOGLESONG, an old and highly esteemed citizen of Cass County, Ind., is a native of Rush County, Ind., and was born March 14, 1823. His parents, George and Mary (Overlesse) Foglesong, were natives of Maryland and Kentucky, respectively. The former, George Foglesong, was the eldest of three sons, born to George and Mary Foglesong, who were both natives of Germany, and from there immigrated to the United States in an early day. He was born in Maryland in November, 1801; was married to Mary Overlesse in Montgomery County, Ohio, and from there, in 1821, moved to Rush County, Ind., where he resided until 1835, when he moved to Cass County, Ind., where he afterward resided until death. He died in 1863, and his wife died in 1878. They were the parents of thirteen children: Abraham, Daniel, Levi, John, Lydia, Eliza, Mary, George, Sarah, Rebecca, Amanda, Leonard and an infant daughter, who died young and not named. Daniel, our sub-

ject, came with his parents to this county in 1835, where he has resided since. He was married, in Harrison Township, this county, October 9, 1844, to Sarah J., daughter of Daniel and Mary (Borum) Remley. She was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, April 20, 1821. After our subject's marriage he settled upon his present farm, where he has resided since. His wife died August 8, 1873, having borne him seven children: Mary, John, Huldah, Sidney A., Sarah L., Martha A. and Daniel S. September 30, 1874, Mr. Foglesong married Sarah J., daughter of Emanuel and Eliza (Deer) Grauel. She was born in Cass County, Ind., August 16, 1845. By this marriage two children have been born to Mr. Foglesong: Harvey and Flora. Mr. Foglesong was elected to the office of commissioner of Cass County in 1874, and held the office three years. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ISAAC GRANT, an esteemed pioneer of Cass County, was born in Brown County, Ohio, February 5, 1828. His parents, William and Phebe (Washburn) Grant, were natives of Kentucky and Ohio, respectively, and immigrated to Cass County, Ind., in the spring of 1830, where they afterward resided until death. They were the parents of eleven children, viz.: John L., Moses C., Isaac, Nancy A., Lewis, Simon B., Cyrus, George W., Lydia J., James A. T. and William R. Isaac, our subject, came with his parents to this county in 1830, where he resided until 1852, when he went to California, where he engaged in mining and farming, and resided until 1860, in which year he returned to Cass County, Ind., and in December, 1861, enlisted in Company B, Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until September, 1865, when he was mustered out, and afterward returned to Cass County, Ind., where he was married, December 2, 1865, to Minerva J., daughter of Aaron and Trece Ann (Corts) Pool. She was born in Brown County, Ohio, May 4, 1842. After our subject's marriage, he settled upon the farm where he at present resides. He owns 270 acres of fine land. Has had born to him five children, viz.: Artemas W. (deceased); Arthur L. (deceased); William D. B., John A. W. and Frank M. Mr. Grant is an enterprising and highly respected man. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

JOHN HERD was born in Yorkshire, England, March 1, 1838, and is the third child born to John and Agnes (Steinton) Herd, both natives of Yorkshire. The father of the subject of this sketch was a game-keeper on the estate of Lord Upton. When John, Jr., was ten years old, his father came to America and settled on the farm where John now lives. Owing to unfortunate sickness in childhood he was crippled so that he has always been unable to perform manual labor. He was educated in the public schools, and such select schools as could be reached without going out of the State, and finally took a course in a commercial college at Chicago. About

1858, he commenced teaching in the common schools of this county. He purchased the interests of other heirs in the homestead, and owned on a farm of 240 acres. March 10, 1878, he was married to Emma Burton, daughter of Levi Burton, of this township. Four children: Martha Agnes, Nora, John P. and Flora. Mr. Hart has filled the office of trustee of his township once, and at other times called upon by his party (Republicans) to fill important trusts.

L. M. KING, an old and highly-esteemed pioneer of Cass County, is a native of Harrison County, Ky., and was born June 2, 1817. The parents from whom he descended were Armistead and Elizabeth King, who were both natives of North Carolina. The former, Armistead King, was a son of Joseph and Sarah King, who moved from North Carolina to Brecken County, Ky., in a very early day, and afterward resided until death. They were the parents of seven children, viz.: Lydia, George, William D., Susan, Nancy, John and Armistead, the father of our subject, the eldest member of the family, a soldier in the war of 1812. He was married in Harrison County, Ky., and from there, in 1830, moved to Rush County, Ind., and from there to Boone County, Ind., where they lived until their death. They were the parents of seven children, viz.: Jared R., Martha, Elizabeth, Jane, Sarah, Armistead L., and Isaac M., our subject, the eldest member of the family. He was married at Rush County, Ind., November 30, 1850, to Amanda M., daughter of Henry and Sarah (Swigard) Segerer. She was born in Bourbon County, Ky., March 4, 1821. After Mr. King's marriage he purchased land and settled in Rush County, Ind., where he resided until the spring of 1860, at which time he moved to Cass County, Ind., and purchased and settled upon the same farm on which he now resides. He owns 180 acres of fine land. Has had born to him six children, viz.: Mary M., born March 4, 1869, died June 7, 1874; Leonard B., born May 2, 1841; Armistead, born November 6, 1845, died March 1, 1870; Edward G., born January 22, 1849, died August 25, 1864; Richard B., born August 8, 1852; Isaac M., born February 8, 1855. Mr. King and wife are members of the Christian Church.

FREDERICK KLING was born in Germany, June 5, 1830. His parents, Peter and Mary Kling, immigrated to the United States in 1847, first settling near Buffalo, N. Y., and from there in 1852, moved to Cass County, Ind., where they afterward resided until death. They were the parents of six children, viz.: Frederick, Maud, Valentine, Mary, Elizabeth and Clara. Frederick, our subject, came with his parents to Cass County, Ind., in 1852, and has lived here since. He was married at Logansport, May 20, 1860, to Sophia Smith, who was born in Germany March 10, 1834. After Mr. Kling's marriage he settled upon the farm on which he now resides, in Harrison Township, Section 30. He owns 121 acres of

fine and well improved land. Has had a family of eight children, viz.: Mary, Joseph, Sophia, Catherine, Emma, Clara, William G. and one daughter, who died in infancy and not named.

JOHN MORPHET was born in Yorkshire, England, August 17, 1831. His parents, Richard and Sarah (Gibson) Morphet, were also both natives of Yorkshire, England, and were both born in the year 1798. They resided in Yorkshire until their deaths, which occurred as follows: The mother died November 22, 1869, and the father March 8, 1879. They were the parents of nine children, viz.: Richard, Leonard, Thomas, John, Thomas M., Elizabeth, William, Mary and one daughter, who died in infancy and not named. John, our subject, immigrated to Cass County, Ind., in 1851, settling in Harrison Township, and in February, 1853, purchased a part of the same farm on which he now resides. On July 30, 1859, he married Miss Sarah J., daughter of John and Susan Burton. She was born in Cass County, Ind., June 7, 1839. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Morphet, viz.: Richard L., born July 18, 1860; John W., born March 11, 1862; Sarah S., born February 5, 1864; Mary A., born October 4, 1866; Elizabeth C., born September 4, 1869; Phebe J., born February 15, 1873; Charley L., born May 16, 1878, and died August 7, 1879; and Earl B., born July 11, 1884. Mr. Morphet and wife are members of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM MORRISON was born in Fayette County, Ohio, August 16, 1826, the son of Daniel and Nancy A. (Pinkerton) Morrison, who were natives of New York and Pennsylvania, respectively, and of Scotch and Irish extraction. The former, Daniel Morrison, was a son of William Morrison, who was a native of Orange County, N. Y. His father, Daniel Morrison, was a native of Scotland, and emigrated from there to Orange County, N. Y., at a very early day. William Morrison, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Orange County, N. Y., in the year 1776. He married a Miss Affie Crane, and in 1816 immigrated to Fayette County, Ohio, where he afterward resided until his death, which occurred in 1836. He was the father of eight children, viz.: Oliver, Daniel, John, Samuel D., Maria, Josiah, Ann J. and Eleanor. Daniel, the father of our subject, the next to the oldest member of family, was born in Orange County, N. Y., April 9, 1801. He moved with his parents to Fayette County, Ohio, where he was married in September, 1825, to Nancy A., daughter of David and Elizabeth (Miskimmins) Pinkerton; she was born in Allegheny County, Penn., August 5, 1803. After Mr. Daniel and Nancy A. Morrison's marriage, they settled in Fayette County, Ohio, where they resided until 1838, at which time they moved to Cass County, Ind., where he died April 20, 1877. His widow still survives, and now makes her home with her children, which were seven in number, viz.:

William Eleanor, Ann E., Theodore P., Jane, Martha M. and Daniel D. William, our subject, the oldest member of the family, came with his parents to this county in 1838, where he resided until 1854, when he went to Columbus, Ohio, and he was employed as an attendant in the State Lunatic Asylum, of that place, for three years. He was married at Columbus, Ohio, May 2, 1854, to Wilhelmene, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Markle) Cook. She was born in Berks County, Penn., October 30, 1829. In 1854 Mr. Morrison, our subject, moved to Cass County, Ind., where he has resided since. He owns 176 acres of fine and well improved land. Has had born to him six children, viz.: Hiram (deceased), Edward, Ann E., David T., Lewis C. (deceased) and Mary J. Mr. Morrison and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

ROBERT MURRAY was born in Highland County, Ohio, February 3, 1825. His parents, Robert and Elizabeth (Robinson) Murray, were both natives of Pennsylvania and of Scotch-Irish extraction, and were born in the years 1792 and 1793, respectively. They were married in Highland County, Ohio, and thence, in 1839, moved to Cass County, Ind., where they resided until death. He died November 9, 1863, and his wife survived him fourteen days. They were both members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he was an elder for a number of years previous to his death. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was taken prisoner at the surrender of Gen. Hull. They were the parents of thirteen children, viz.: Nancy, Isabelle, Margaret, Eliza J., Susan, James, Sarah A., Robert, Martha J., Catherine, Mary E., Sidna A. and Elizabeth N. Robert, our subject, came with his parents to this county in 1839, where he was married, November 12, 1850, to Hannah, daughter of James and Jane (Starr) Dean. She was born in Montgomery County, Ind., October 26, 1833. After our subject's marriage he settled upon the same farm on which he now resides, in Harrison Township, Section 4, where he has resided since. He owns a fine farm of 125 acres of land. Has had born to him nine children, viz.: A. D., born December 25, 1852; Rosettie T., December 3, 1854; Drucilla J., September 25, 1859; Allee A., October 23, 1858; infant daughter, died May 9, 1861, two days old; Indiana H., born April 11, 1864; Asa J., September 30, 1867; Sarah M., October 7, 1870, and Clara B., August 3, 1874. Mr. Murray and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HIRAM SEWARD, son of Daniel and Sarah A. Seward, was born in Butler County, Ohio, November 10, 1841. He came to Cass County, Ind., in 1863, and was here married, on February 21, 1867, to Mary C., daughter of Daniel and Sarah J. Faglesong. She was born in Cass County, Ind., December 2, 1845. In 1868, Mr. Seward, our subject, purchased and settled upon the farm on which he now resides, in Harrison Township, Section 2. He owns

at present 320 acres of fine land, which is well improved and under a high state of cultivation, 80 acres of which lie in Cass County and 240 in Fulton County. He has had born to him four children, viz.: Webster, William, Leonard and Jane. Mr. Seward is highly esteemed by all who know him. He is a member of the Masonic order.

WILLIAM SHADINGER, born March 18, 1835, was the ninth of eleven children born to John and Elizabeth (Wisimer) Shadinger, who were both natives of Bucks County, Penn., where they were married in 1820. They came to Ohio and settled near Cincinnati, where the subject of this sketch was born, and from where he was brought to Indiana in 1839, and reared and educated in the common schools of Miami County. In the winter of 1860-61 he went to Minnesota, and when the tocsin of war sounded in 1861 he promptly enlisted as a private in Company F, First Minnesota Infantry, and took part in the first battle of Bull Run. He served with his regiment and took part in all its campaigns and battles, including the second battle of Bull Run, the Wilderness, and battles about Richmond, until he was severely wounded at Vienna, Va., about September 1, 1862, on account of which he was discharged in March, 1863. After recovering sufficiently from his wound, he traveled for five years, principally in the West—across the plains, Utah, Oregon and the wilds of the Northwest. Returning to Mexico, Ind., May 21, 1874, he was married to Martha A. Olliver, a daughter of Turner and Nancy (Hendricks) Olliver, natives of Kentucky. In this union four children have been born, viz.: Emma Louisa, Elmer Edgar (deceased), Jesse Milroy and Lizzie Edna. Mr. Shadinger united with the Baptist Church in 1874, and adheres rigidly to that faith. Since 1875 he has resided in Harrison Township, and followed farming. He is a Republican in politics. Honest, industrious and prosperous, he deserves, as he possesses, the esteem and confidence of all who know him.

WILLIAM W. STEVENS, saw and planing-mill and lumber dealer, Altoner, Ind., P. O. Nebo, is a native of Cass County, Ind., and was born in Harrison Township February 15, 1838. His parents, James N. and Maria (Backus) Stevens, immigrated to Cass County, Ind., in an early day. They were the parents of seven children, viz.: John, Mary, Julia A., George W., Loren C., William W. and Maria J. William W., our subject, was married in Harrison Township, this county, May 27, 1859, to Mary, daughter of John and Jane Hall, and afterward settled on a farm in Section 11, Harrison Township, where he resided until 1860, in which year he purchased and settled upon a farm in Section 16, Harrison Township, and in May, 1884, moved to Altoner, Ind., and erected a saw and planing-mill, and has since engaged in the lumber trade. He has a family of four children, viz.: Jennie M., James N., Loren C. and Laura E.

JOHN T. WALKER was born in Brown County, Ohio, December 19, 1841. His parents, William and Mary (Roberts) Walker, were both natives of England, and were born as follows: The father June 6, 1802, and the mother June 7, 1817. They immigrated to the United States in an early day, and were married at Cincinnati, Ohio, after which they settled in Brown County, where they resided until about the year 1847, at which time they removed to Cincinnati, where the mother died April 19, 1849. He subsequently married a Mrs. Mason, who died shortly afterward. He came to Cass County, Ind., in 1866, and subsequently returned to Cincinnati, where he died May 25, 1867. He was the father of five children, viz.: Ann E., Hannah A., John T., William W., and Winnifred. John T., our subject, was educated at Farmers' College, Ohio, and September 30, 1861, enlisted in the First Company of Minnesota Sharpshooters, and served until September 14, 1865; was promoted to corporal and sergeant, and in December, 1864, was promoted to first lieutenant, and then to captain July 14, 1865, in which capacity he served until his discharge, September 14, 1865; after which he returned to Isanti County, Minn., from which place he enlisted, having gone there in the fall of 1860. In June, 1867, he came to Cass County, Ind., and was married in Harrison Township, January 27, 1869, to Mattie M., daughter of Jacob Yantis. She was born in Graves County, Ky., December 10, 1846. After Mr Walker's marriage he settled upon his present farm, where he has resided since. He has had born to him four children, viz.: Infant daughter, born September 21, 1869, died at the age of eighteen days; Gertrude M., born July 1, 1874; Walter Y., born May 4, 1876, and Ida F., born March 4, 1878.

JOHN H. WEYAND, son of Daniel and Eliza (Beckley) Weyand, of Boone Township, was born in this county September 28, 1836. He was married, in this county, July 8, 1860, to Sarah S., daughter of Richard and Elizabeth C. (King) Burton. She was born in this county July 21, 1842. After Mr Weyand (our subject) was married, he first settled on land in Section 24, Boone Township, which he improved, and upon which he resided until the fall of 1862, at which time he moved to Harrison Township, and in January, 1863, purchased and settled upon a farm in Sections 10 and 11, Harrison Township, and in July of that same year settled upon the farm on which he now resides, Section 9, Harrison Township. He owns at present 339 acres of fine and well-improved land, all of which lie in Harrison Township. He has had born to him four children: Rosie J., born August 27, 1861; Grandville N., born December 8, 1864; Florence V., born August 28, 1866, and Bertha E., born November 7, 1876.

EDWARD WHITEFIELD was born in Yorkshire, England, September 14, 1849. His parents, Edward and Elizabeth (Batty)

Whitfield, were also natives of England, and from there, in 1857, immigrated to Cass County, Ind., where they still reside. They are the parents of eleven children: Dorothy, Ellen, Ann, Richard, Thomas, Elizabeth, Edward, Jane, Matthew, Phebe and Ellen. Edward, our subject, came with his parents to Cass County in 1857, and has resided here since. He was married, at Logansport, Ind., August 14, 1869, to Lavina J., daughter of John and Elizabeth (Demoss) Foglesong. She was born in Harrison Township, this county, October 10, 1852. In 1870 Mr. Whitfield, our subject, settled upon the farm on which he now resides, where he has lived since, and owns at present 210 acres of fine and well-improved land. Has had born to him four children: Dorothy E., born December 29, 1870, deceased; John E., born in December, 1871, deceased; Emma E., born February 22, 1873, and Hattie J., born February 22, 1875. Mr. Whitfield is an intelligent and enterprising man, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

JOEL C. WICKARD was born in Ripley County, Ind., November 26, 1832. His parents, Joseph and Elizabeth (Watson) Wickard were natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively, and of German and Scotch extraction. The former, Joseph Wickard, was a son of Bartholomew Wickard, who was a native of Germany, and from there immigrated to the United States in a very early day, settling in Monongalia County, W. Va., where he engaged in shoe-making, and was there married to Sarah Tice; and from there subsequently moved to Butler County, Ohio, where he afterward resided until death. He was the father of eight children: John, Hannah, Peggy, Sarah, Jacob, Mary, Elizabeth and Joseph, the father of our subject, the eldest member of the family. He and Elizabeth Watson were married in Butler County, Ohio, and afterward settled near Hamilton, Ohio, where they resided some time; and from there subsequently moved to Ripley County, Ind., where they afterward resided until death. They were the parents of ten children: Isaac, Levina, John, Joyey, Sarah, Elsy, Joseph, Joel C., Jacob M. and Catherine. Joel C., our subject, was married in Butler County, Ind., in October, 1854, to Hannah C., daughter of John and Elsy (Craser) Wickard. She was born in Butler County, Ohio, in August 1836. Shortly after our subject's marriage, he moved to Douglas County, Ill., where he resided until the spring of 1856, at which time he removed to Butler County, Ohio, and from there, in 1858, to Carroll County, Ind., and from there to Macon County, Ill., and then back to Carroll County, Ind., and from there to Cass County, Ind., in the fall of 1865, purchasing and settling upon the farm on which he now resides, in Harrison Township, Section 3. He owns 185 acres of fine and well-improved land. His wife died February 22, 1879, having borne him twelve children: Mary S., William A. (deceased), Wilkerson B., Catherine C., Willard, Wil-

son D. (deceased), Urdila, Dennis F., Elsy, Cordelia, Melvin (deceased) and James (deceased).

THOMAS WILSON was born in Westmoreland County, England, September 9, 1838. The parents from whom he descended were John and Margaret Wilson, to whom eight children were born, viz.: James, Isabelle, John, Elizabeth, Thomas, Isaac, Mary and Richard. Thomas, our subject, immigrated from England to Cass County, Ind., in 1856, and subsequently purchased land in Section 4, Harrison Township, upon which he settled and began to improve the land. He was married, December 6, 1860, to Rebecca E., daughter of John and Elizabeth Callahan. She was born in Cass County, Ind., March 27, 1842. After Mr. Wilson's marriage he settled upon his land in Section 4, where he resided until 1862, when he moved to Canada West, where he resided some time, and from there removed to Cass County, Ind., and settled upon the farm upon which he now resides in Section 3, Harrison Township. He owns 200 acres of fine and well improved land, 178 acres of which lie in Cass County, and 22 acres in Fulton County. He has had born to him five children, viz.: Maggie B., Ida M., Isaac A., Nellie, and an infant son, who died young and unnamed.

WILLIAM WINN, son of Richard and Alice (Batty) Winn, was born in Yorkshire, England, February 4, 1835, and came with his parents to Cass County, Ind., in 1847, where he was married, August 11, 1861, to Susan, daughter of Peter and Christena (Freshour) Michael. She was born in Cass County, Ind., April 6, 1837. After our subject's marriage he settled upon land in Section 4, Harrison Township, where he resided until the fall of 1876, at which time he moved to Carroll County, Mo., and resided until 1877, when he removed to Cass County, Ind., and settled upon his present farm, where he has resided since. He owns a fine farm of 160 acres of land. He has had born to him four children, viz.: William A., Willard, Thomas E. (deceased) and Gilbert (deceased).

RICHARD WINN is a native of Yorkshire, England, and was born August 3, 1836. His parents, Richard and Alice (Batty) Winn, were also both natives of Yorkshire, England, and were born as follows: The father in December, 1806, and the mother in April, 1816. They were also married in Yorkshire, England, and from there, in 1847, immigrated to the United States, settling in Cass County, Ind., where they afterward resided until their death, which occurred as follows: The mother in February, 1872, and the father in August, 1875. They were the parents of eight children, viz.: William, Richard, Edmund, Thomas, Agnes, Isabelle M., Thomas, B. and Leonard W. Richard, our subject, came with his parents to this county in 1847, where he was married, August 23, 1860, to Isabelle, daughter of John and Agnes (Stanton) Herd. She was born in Yorkshire, England, February 16, 1837. After our subject's

marriage, he settled upon his present farm, where he has resided since. He owns 340 acres of fine and well improved land. Has had born to him ten children, viz.: Agnes, John W., Mary E., Thomas J. (deceased), Margaret A. (deceased), Charles E., Henry C., James M., Florence E. and Edna M. Mr. Winn and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Winn was elected trustee of Harrison Township in 1884, and re-elected in 1886.

JACOB YANTIS, a highly respected pioneer of Cass County, is a native of Spencer County, Ky., and was born December 15, 1817. His father, Aaron Yantis, was born in Boyle County, Ky., April 11, 1787, and was a son of Jacob Yantis, who was a native of Germany, and from there immigrated to the United States previous to the Revolutionary war, in which he served, under Gen. Greene. He was twice married, and was the father of eight children, viz.: George, John, Amos, Aaron, Rebecca, Rachel, Enoch and Jesse. Aaron, the father of our subject, was married in Spencer County, Ky., in the year 1812, to Martha Cochran, who was born in Clark County, Ky., in the year 1790, and was a daughter of Robert and Jane (Laird) Cochran. After this marriage, Mr. Yantis settled in Spencer County, Ky., where the mother died March 30, 1835. In the following year, Mr. Yantis and family moved to Logansport, Ind., where he resided several years, after which he retired and made his home with his children until death, which occurred on July 19, 1861. He was the father of eight children, viz.: Jane, James, Jacob, John, Robert, Samuel, William L. and Benjamin F. Jacob, our subject, came with his father to Cass County, in 1836, where he remained until the following spring, at which time he returned to Spencer County, Ky., and was there married, October 9, 1845, to Margaret A. Scott, who was born in Shelby County, Ky., November 28, 1824. In December, 1845, Mr. Yantis moved to Graves County, Ky., where he resided until November, 1857, at which time he moved to Cass County, Ind., and settled upon the same farm on which he now resides in Section 14, Harrison Township. He owns at present 290 acres of fine and well improved land. Has had born to him five children, viz.: Mary M., Viola, Jane E., Aaron S. (deceased) and Emma F. Mr. Yantis is an enterprising and highly esteemed citizen.

CHAPTER XV.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.—AREA AND WATER-COURSES.—EARLY SETTLERS.—LAND
ENTRIES.—TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.—MILLS.—RELIGION.—GALVESTON.
LINCOLN, ETC.—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP is situated in the extreme southeastern part of the county, and embraces an area of thirty square miles, or 19,200 acres, the greater part of which lies in Township 25 north, Range 3 east, of the Congressional Survey.

The country is watered and drained by Deer Creek and its tributaries. The former flows in a westerly direction through the central part of the township, passing in its course through Sections 22, 21, 20 and 19 of Township 25, Range 3 east, and Section 24 of Township 25, Range 2 east. The largest tributary is South Branch, which enters the township near the southeast corner, flows a north-easterly course, and unites with the main stream in Section 19.

Jackson Township is marked by no striking topographical features, the general surface being level, with a few undulations in the southern part and along the various water-courses. The forest growth consists of the different varieties of oak, hickory, black walnut, poplar, beech, maple, elm, etc., and a dense undergrowth of small bushes and vines skirting the creeks.

Farming is the chief industry of the inhabitants of Jackson, although considerable attention is being given to stock-raising, which has already become quite a lucrative business with many farmers.

Early Settlers.—Jackson originally formed a part of the Miami Reservation, and consequently was not opened for settlement until other parts of the county, especially in the vicinity of Logansport, "were being rapidly brought into a state of cultivation." In April, 1841, James Dixon came to the township, and made some improvements upon what is known as the Sprinkle farm. He was joined, November of the same year, by Richard R. Howard, who had previously resided in the townships of Harrison and Noble. Mr. Howard was a true type of the pioneer, a "great hunter and fisher, and,

as the deep forests were advantageous to his calling, did not hesitate to sell his claims in the older townships and settle in the new."

In 1842 several men came to the township, among whom were Israel Bickell, who settled in Section 21; Daniel Flynn, who located the Ramsey farm; Hezekiah Frush, on land belonging to Mr. Canine; Jacob Myers, on the Fickle farm; David Kemp, John Flynn, Freeman Daggett, David Bickell, Henry Bickell and William Frush, in various parts of the township. During the year 1843 settlements were made by the following persons, viz.: David McCally, who located on the present site of Galveston; Eliza Garrett, on the Joshua Garrett place; William Stanley, on the Bickell farm; Isaac Windom, in Section 8; James Bell, near Galveston; William Dale, in Section 28; Daniel Fickle, Section 32; Christian Howdyshell, on the Stauffer farm; William Murphey, in the eastern part of the township; James Wind, on the Boring farm.

Among the settlers of 1844 were Absalom Boring, Daniel Bell, John Kemp, Abraham Widner, Charles Townsend and others. The following men, additional to those mentioned, can be appropriately classed with the early settlers of Jackson Township, although the dates of their arrival could not be definitely ascertained, viz.: James Hayworth, Daniel Fickle, David Fickle, the Gray family, Samuel B. Sprinkle, David Griffith, William Tracy, Robert McWilliams, James Graves, Joseph Graves, N. Jump, I. V. Canine, Dr. J. C. Loop, Dr. T. Baldwin, R. S. McWilliams, Joshua Barnett, Charles Jump, Franklin Griffith, William McGaughey, John Lee, John Emery, David Kemp, Daniel Kemp, John Campbell, Freeman Daggett, Simeon Spurgeon, John Dorson, Jesse Dorson, Samuel McDaniel and father, Albert Dow, Albert Joseph Rodabaugh, Henry Foy, George Daggett, William Morgan, H. Beel, James Stanley, Hezekiah Frush, George E. Douglass, Noah Weaver, Anthony Emsley, Thomas Mallaby, Anderson Mabbitt, George Sprinkle, William F. Speece, George Speece, Asel Daggett, Richard Irwin, Joseph McCarty, Philip Yakey, Franklin Griffith, William H. Sprinkle, Henry Fitzpatrick and John Thomas.

Land Entries.—The lands of Jackson Township were placed upon the market, subject to entry, in 1847, and during that year, patents were obtained by the following persons: Isaiah Nail, in Sections 3 and 5; James Stanley, Section 5; S. N. Moon, Section 10; N. Jump, Section 18; Christopher Howdyshell and Henry New-

men, Section 19; William F. Speece, Israel Bickell, and R. S. McWilliams, Section 21; Joseph Graves, Section 22; William H. Sprinkle, Section 29; George Gwinn, Section 32; John Ashley, Section 34 and J. Redabaugh, Section 35.

In 1848 entries were made by James Payne, Section 3; Elisha Rogers and William Campbell, Section 5; Robert Rodgers and Samuel Dollarhide, Section 6; Thomas Logan and John Smith, Section 7; S. C. Moon, Section 7; Oliver Hammond and Hezekiah Frush, Section 8; Isaac Flynn and Lewis Whitaker, Section 8; Levi Bickell, James Bell, F. H. Sullivan, Section 19; Noah Weaver, A. A. Emsley, Wm. Frush, Nelson F. Howard, Section 17; Chas. Jump and Thomas Mallaby, Section 18; A. Mabbat and Washington Speece, Section 19; George Sprinkle and A. J. Forgy, Section 20; I. V. Canine, Section 21; William Armstrong, Benjamin Binney and A. Covert, Section 22; A. Daggett and David Allison, Section 27; Daniel Fickle and Daniel Terflinger, Section 28; Caleb Hyatt, Daniel Kemp and L. McDaniel, Section 29; John French, John Laycock and Richard Irwin, Section 30; Albert Moorehouse and David Thomas, Section 32; John B. Lee and Simon Porter, Section 33.

Township Organization.—The township was formerly organized June 6, 1847. "The first election was held soon after at the residence of William Frush." "At this election Mr. Thomas, who is still a resident of the township, acted as inspector." "The first justice of the peace was Daniel Kemp. Thomas Patterson also held the office in an early day. Richard Howard was one of the first trustees." Among the later trustees were M. B. Knowlton, Thomas Morgan, Samuel Stauffer and H. A. Wooley. The present trustee is Dr. J. B. Wills.

Mills.—The first mill in Jackson Township, was built by Caleb Hyatt, and stood on Deer Creek, from which it received its motive power. It was a saw-mill, and manufactured much of the lumber used by the early settlers in the vicinity of Galveston. It was in operation several years and did a fair business.

In about the year 1846 or 1847, John Sprinkle built a saw-mill north of Galveston, on the south prong of Deer Creek. Mr. Sprinkle operated it several years, and subsequently sold out to other parties. Hiram Price had charge of it some time, as did also John Hicks, who attached a corn buhr. The mill ceased operations about 1866.

Religions.—The religious history of Jackson dates from its

earliest settlement, although no churches were built or societies organized for a number of years.

The first sermon was preached in the cabin of Richard Howard, about the year 1842, by Elder George Smith, of the Christian Church, and the year following Rev. Mr. Doolittle, of the United Brethren denomination, began holding meetings from house to house. The first organization was effected by the Methodists prior to the year 1849, and was known as the Sprinkle Chapel. A log house of worship was built about 1849 or 1850, and later a frame building was erected in Section 20, which is still standing.

The society flourished for a number of years, but was finally abandoned, the majority of the members identifying themselves, with the Sharon Church, in Deer Creek Township, and the Galveston Congregation. At the present time there are no religious organizations in the township, outside of Galveston and Lincoln.

Galveston.—This flourishing little city, situated in the southeast corner of the township, derived much of its early growth and importance from its location on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad—in fact, it owes its existence to the construction of the road. In May, 1852, James Carter, who had previously purchased the site, employed a surveyor and laid out a plat of forty-five lots on the southeast quarter of Section 28, Township 25 north, Range 3 east. This was scarcely accomplished before business men and mechanics were attracted to the place, and in an early day one George Bell erected a small hewed-log building where M. Thomas' residence stands, and began business with a miscellaneous assortment of merchandise. Prior to this, however, a man by name of Hanberry kept a small store about one-half mile east of the town site, but his business was conducted upon a very limited scale. The second merchant was Thomas Calhoun, who came to the village shortly after the survey and erected a log store house east of the railroad, in which he sold goods a short time. The next business firm was that of B. O. Spencer & Co., who were afterward succeeded by M. B. Knowlton. The latter was identified with the business interest of the town for a period of about twenty years, during which time he conducted a general mercantile establishment.

Another early merchant was James Thornton, who sold family groceries exclusively, and later came John Turley, who handled a general stock. Other business men who sold goods from time to

time were William Floyd, George Davis, George Williams, Jerry Sutton, "Low" Adams, Martin Adams, David Culver, E. P. Myers, Felix Graham, Marshall Ellis and Dr. H. Z. Leonard. Among the early residents of the town, additional to some of the business men enumerated, were J. McCall, Calvin Carter, Allen Harbort, Charles Timbault, Dr. J. C. Leep, Dr. T. Baldwin, Michael Garrigian, Samuel Woodington, — Fox, Henry Marden, Charles Morgan and Newton Holman.

Mechanics.—The earliest mechanics were Michael Garrigian, blacksmith; Samuel Woodington, carpenter; Mr. Fox, plasterer; Solomon Burdett and David Meyers, occupations not ascertained.

Physicians.—The earliest medical men of Galveston were Drs. Williams, Theodore Koss, T. Baldwin and J. C. Leep, the last two still in the village, having practiced their profession here for a period of about thirty-two years. Other physicians from time to time have been Drs. Thomas F. Maxwell, — Campbell, John Meary, William Floyd, James Beall, S. F. Landsey, — Whitesides, James Ward, Lewis Simmons, M. Bittler, D. K. Fiskell, Henry Gamhill and J. S. Smith.

Hotels.—The first hotel in Galveston was kept by Dr. Baldwin and David Thomas. The present hotels are kept by G. N. Shaffer and Mrs. Miller.

Incorporation.—In about 1870 Galveston was incorporated and took upon itself the dignity of a town. The incorporation was abandoned a few years later as a useless appendage, since which time the place has been content with the unpretentious title of village.

Additions.—Several additions have been made to the original plat from time to time, the first of which bears date of August, 1852, and consists of forty-six lots laid out by Emma A. McCawley. David Thomas' addition of forty lots was made February 25, 1853, and in 1863 George Stanley had a plat of twenty-four lots surveyed and added to the town. Daniel Shewman's addition was made later.

Industry.—The first mill in Galveston was built by M. B. Knowlton. It was in operation about four years, when the entire structure was destroyed by fire. A second mill was subsequently erected by Mr. Knowlton and operated for some time by Messrs. Thomas and Tucker. It "blew up" about the year 1870, the explosion resulting in the death of one man and a great loss to the mill property.

It was afterward rebuilt and operated by different parties for a period of six or seven years. The building was burned at the end of that time, entailing a great loss upon the proprietors. The last owners were M. H. Thomas & Son.

Present Business.—The present business of Galveston is represented by the following firms: F. H. Thomas & Bro., general merchandise. This is one of the most successful firms in the county, and has much more than a local reputation. M. H. Thomas & Son handle a large line of hardware and do a prosperous business. George Davis & Bro. have a large stock of general merchandise. Z. U. Loop and Dr. J. S. Smith, druggists; Daniel Cameron, general groceries; Beckner & Crissler, groceries and meat shop; I. A. Adams, flour and feed; Daniel Kelly, groceries; Meek & Cornwell, groceries; Mollie Lytle, milliner; Jacob Eisenbrey & Son, harness and saddlery; John Thomas, cabinet-maker and undertaker; B. L. King & Son, manufacturers of pumps; Charles Fike, George Smith, Judson Ware and A. B. Rule, blacksmiths; Jacob Collins, wagon-maker; A. J. Shively, tin shop; M. H. Thomas, grain dealer. Mr. Thomas' elevator is one of the largest buildings of the kind on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, and he handles during the year as much, if not more, grain than any other man in the county. John Turley has recently erected a large elevator and is doing a very prosperous business.

Galveston Lodge, No. 244, F. & A. M., dates in history from the 6th of November, 1857, at which time a dispensation was granted, authorizing members in the vicinity to work as a lodge. May 25, 1859, a charter was granted, with James D. Loder as W. M.; Alexander Murphey, S. W., and Dr. T. Baldwin, J. W.

The officers at the present time are James Bell, W. M.; Miles McBeth, S. W.; Charles Speece, J. W.; J. W. Morgan, Sec.; John Graves, Treas.; James Bell, S. D.; W. W. Conner, J. D.; Newton Holman, Tyler; Thomas Morgan, Jr., and Thaddeus Speece, Stewards. The lodge is in a prosperous condition, with an active membership of fifty-two.

Galveston Lodge, No. 225, I. O. O. F., was instituted in July, 1861, with the following charter members: Washington Guinn, G. W. Harness, C. Griffith, D. A. Gasaway, Francis Lang and J. W. Chapin; other early members were Thomas Marshall, J. W. Morgan and Joseph Gray. The first officers were W. Guinn, N. G.; J. W.

Morgan, V. G.; Thomas F. Marshall, Sec., and G. W. Harness, Treas. At the present time there are about fifty members belonging to the lodge. The following is a list of officers last elected: Z. U. Leop, S. G.; J. E. Kirkpatrick, V. G.; J. A. Rodabaugh, Sec., and H. A. Woolley, Per. Sec.

Dan Pratt Post, No. 50, G. A. R., was established March 23, 1882, with the following charter members: James M. Bell, H. C. Gemmill, Joshua Waddell, John W. McClammer, Simeon Ramsey, A. C. Garrett, S. B. Wallace, Reed Shewman, Peter W. Waggoner, J. H. McConnell, Jos. Shewman, A. B. Rule, A. Merrill, G. W. Stevens, G. W. Emery, A. C. Thomas, J. H. Bigger, H. M. Garrett, J. H. Philapy, David Culver, B. L. King, S. W. Hart and A. W. Marsh. The first commander was David Culver.

The present officers are J. H. McConnell, Commander; S. Ramsey, S. V. C.; D. L. Camron, J. V. C.; B. L. King, Quartermaster; J. A. Newcomb, Adjutant; A. B. Rule, Chaplain; J. Bell, Officer of the Day; G. Stevens, Officer of the Guard; S. Wallace, Sentinel; J. H. Philapy, Q. M. S.; J. A. Adams, S. M., and T. C. Knight, Surgeon. There are at the present time about thirty-two names on the roll.

The Thulian Cornet Band of Galveston was organized in April, 1876, with the following members: W. E. Baldwin, first E flat; D. Terflinger, second E flat; J. M. Bell, first B flat; J. Ligg, second B flat; M. A. Shirley, solo alto; H. Fickle, second alto; J. H. Marshall, first tenor; T. F. Shaffer, second tenor; J. A. Rodabaugh, baritone; C. J. Ward, tuba; R. C. Griffith, snare-drum; J. M. Stanley, bass-drum. Since then many changes have been made, and now it is composed of the following efficient corps of musicians: D. A. Stough, first E flat; W. A. King, second E flat; W. O. Campbell, third E flat; J. M. Bell, first B flat; C. W. Speece, solo alto; T. B. Speece, second alto; J. F. Rule, tenor; J. A. Rodabaugh, baritone; J. M. Stanley, tuba; C. N. Hart, snare-drum; J. W. Hill, bass-drum. The band is a credit to the town and one of which her citizens may well feel proud.

Churches.—The oldest religious society in Galveston is the United Brethren Church, organized about the year 1856 by Rev. William Ault, assisted by Allen Crissler. Mr. Ault came to the township in 1854 and settled three miles west of the town, where he at once began holding meetings, preaching from house to house. Among the early members of the class were Daniel Myers and wife.

Allen Crissler, Jane Crissler, Crowel Crissler, Elizabeth J. Crissler, Jacob Emerick and wife, David and Louis Davidson and families. The first regular pastor was Rev. Fletcher Thomas, who preached about one year in the old log schoolhouse, which was used as a meeting place until the present house of worship in the western part of the village was erected. This building is a frame structure, 40x50 feet in size, was built in 1860, and cost the sum of \$900. Prominent among the early members was Rev. Eli Hoover, a local preacher of considerable note and an influential worker in the organization. Rev. Mr. Thomas was succeeded in the pastorate by Rev. J. B. Slight, after whom came Revs. Prouty, Bartmess, Surran, and later Robert Cummings, Aaron Cummings, E. Martin, John Keeseey and the present incumbent, Isaac Cleaver. The present officers are Isaac Kepner, class-leader; Mr. McDonald, steward; William Ballard, Isaac Kepner and Crowell Crissler, trustees. The society is reported in a prosperous condition, with a membership of seventy.

Methodist Church.—Of the earliest efforts to establish a Methodist class in Galveston no record now remains, the majority of the families of that faith who resided here in the first years of the town's history having moved away or passed to the "life beyond." Meetings were held in the neighborhood by itinerant ministers prior to 1850, but it was not until about 1853 that any steps toward an organization were taken. The history of the society dates from about 1853 or 1854, and among the early members were Mrs. Jacob Fox, William Harbert and family, Mrs. Fox, Mrs. Ramsey, Mrs. Anna Rodabaugh, Mrs. Scott, A. B. Rule, Benjamin Binney and wife, Mrs. Strock, G. W. Davis and wife, and others. The early preachers were Revs. J. C. R. Layton, W. K. Hoback, James Black, Nathan Shackelford, and later C. E. Disbro and Rev. Mr. Waymire. For the first four or five years meetings were held in the old log schoolhouse, and later the new school building and United Brethren Church were used. In 1874 work was commenced on the present brick house of worship, which was completed and dedicated the following year. It is a brick edifice, 36x54 feet, surmounted by a lofty spire, and represents a capital of \$4,345. It will comfortably seat 350 persons, and is one of the neatest church buildings in the county. The present membership of the society is about fifty. The officers are L. W. Thomas, class-leader; A. B. Rule, steward, and G. W. Davis, superintendent of the Sunday-school. The pastor in charge at the present time is Rev. J. H. Jackson.

*Baptist Church.**—Previous to the year 1865 there had been almost no Baptist element in the town of Galveston. In that year Father H. L. Thomas and his sons, Meredith H. and William H. Thomas, with their families, settled in the place. They united with the Deer Creek Church, three and a half miles distant. In the spring of 1866, under impressions of duty they presented to the above named church the matter of having Baptist preaching in the town, which efforts resulted in Rev. B. R. Ward's preaching in the place, at first occasionally, but after a short time regularly. After the lapse of a few months an arm of Deer Creek Church was extended to Galveston. In November, 1867, Elder Ward and family removed to the place. His labors were greatly blessed, there were frequent additions, and on the 12th of July, 1868, twenty-six brethren and sisters, dismissed by letter from Deer Creek, met in the village schoolhouse and organized the Galveston Baptist Church, choosing Elder Ward, moderator; Wm. H. Thomas, clerk, and M. H. Thomas and John Emery, deacons. On the 29th of August following a council composed of delegates from Bunker Hill, Deer Creek, Legansport, Sharon, Antioch, Judson and Alto recognized the new church as sound in faith and doctrine. At the first business meeting after recognition, September, 1868, the church, though numerically and financially weak, took steps toward the erection of a house of worship. A building committee was appointed, and Father H. L. Thomas undertook the task of securing the necessary means for the prosecution of the work. The committee pushed the work vigorously, and on the first Sabbath in January, 1870, eighteen months after organization, a neat, substantial brick house, costing, including furniture, \$4,503.75, was dedicated to the Lord's service. The church has been ministered to by the following pastors: B. R. Ward, P. McDade, E. J. Delp, H. R. Todd, William Debolt, John Raridan and Allen Hill. Prayer meetings began to be held November, 1867, at first at private houses. They have been continued with varying success and interest without interruption ever since. The Sunday-school was organized November, 1867, M. H. Thomas, superintendent and he has since held the position. The deacons of the church have been M. H. Thomas, John Emery, Randolph Johnson, clerks, Wm. Thomas, E. P. Myers, John Emery, Randolph Johnson, D. W. Thomas and A. Merrill. The church has an active

*History furnished by the pastor.

membership, and has been a potent factor for good in the town and adjacent country.

Lincoln—The town of Lincoln is situated on both sides of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, and was laid out May, 1852, by Williamson Wright and Andrew Howard. The original plat lies on the east half of the northwest quarter and the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 17, Town 25 north, Range 3 east, and consists of ninety-seven lots and four streets, viz.: Walnut, Front, Poplar and Center. Like Galveston, it is an outgrowth of the railroad, and early became an important shipping point for livestock, lumber, staves, etc.

The first industry of the place was a large steam saw-mill, built by Williamson Wright, which was operated quite extensively for several years. It was afterward burned down, but later, was rebuilt, and the village has never been without its milling interest. The first merchant was Abner Flint, who carried on a fair business for a period of six or eight years. The second store was brought to the place by Williamson Wright, and his goods were sold by John Ingram, and later by James Baker. Howard Shanks sold goods for a while, as did also Mahlon Bell, both of whom did fairly well with general assortments of merchandise. The Watkins Bros., in later years, carried on a very successful business, and at the present time two stores are kept in the village by Bigger & Co. and Mr. Staggs.

The early mechanics of the place were P. Peters, carpenter, and A. B. Rule, blacksmith. Dr. Lester was an early physician. The present physician is Dr. J. B. Wills, who is also trustee of the township. The grain business is carried on quite extensively by A. Watkins, who is one of the largest shippers in the county. Bell & Son operate a large steam saw-mill, and are doing a prosperous business.

Lincoln has one church organization—Methodist-Episcopal—which meets for worship in a beautiful frame building erected several years ago. Services are regularly held, and the society is reported in a prosperous condition. As a shipping point Lincoln is not excelled by any small station on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, while as a grain market it is unsurpassed by any village in the county.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, one of the enterprising farmers of Jackson Township, is a native of Preble County, Ohio, and was born December 3, 1841. He came to this county in 1872, and located upon a farm in Section 19, Jackson Township. He removed to the farm where he now resides in Section 27, same township in August, 1885. His occupation up to 1880 was that of a farmer. In that year he engaged in the manufacture of tile. In 1880 he again resumed farming, in which he is at present engaged. May 3, 1862, he was married to Susan Davisson, a native of Preble County, Ohio, born March 1, 1843, and daughter of Jonathan and Isabel (Adams) Davisson, the former of whom was a native of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong have had six children, as follows: George E., born February 1, 1863, died September 22, 1865; Mary J., born April 1, 1865; Ida L., born June 19, 1867; Jonathan W., born August 22, 1870; Lydia A., born October 26, 1875, and David W., born June 1, 1882. In politics Mr. Armstrong is a Republican. He is the owner of 117 acres of good land, about 100 acres is in a high state of cultivation. He is an industrious farmer and a well-respected citizen.

DR. THORNBURG BALDWIN, of Galveston, is a native of Champaign County, Ohio, and was born November 16, 1820. He was the third son in a family of eight children—four boys and four girls—born to Walter and Olive (Hiatt) Baldwin, natives of Virginia and North Carolina, respectively, the former of Welsh and the latter of German descent. When our subject was yet a child, his parents located upon a farm in Crawford County, Ohio, and when he was about ten years old they removed to Port Clinton, in Ottawa County, Ohio. Three years later, they located upon a farm upon Put-in-Bay Island, where they resided five years and were at that time the only occupants of the island except an old Frenchman and his wife. In 1836 our subject took up the avocation of a sailor. This was upon Lake Erie. During the winter of 1836-37, he attended school in Ashtabula, Ohio. In the following spring he returned home to Ottawa County, whence his parents, in the meantime, had moved, and where his father had died a short time previous to Thornburg's return. Here he farmed his mother's place for about three years, when he began to learn the blacksmith's trade. This received his attention about two years. In 1845 he immigrated to this State and located first in Carroll County, where he worked at his trade a short time. In July of this year, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Thomas J. Raybell, of Lexington, Carroll County. After reading medicine for thirteen months, he enlisted in Company H, First Indiana Regiment, and spent one year

in the Mexican war. This was from June of 1846 until the following June. After receiving his discharge, he returned to this State and resumed the study of medicine under his old preceptor, who, in the meantime, had removed to the site of Miami Town, in Miami County. After taking a thorough course of training under Dr. Raybell, the two formed a partnership, and in the latter part of 1847 they went to Iowa, but in the February following they returned to Cole County, Ill., where they were actively engaged in the practice of medicine for about one year and a half. They then returned to Miami Town, this State. A year later the partnership was dissolved; Dr. Raybell moved West and Dr. Baldwin remained at Miami Town, where he continued the practice of his profession. About 1850 he located upon a tract of woodland in Miami County, and immediately set about clearing up a farm. Here he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1853, when he came to Cass County, and located at Galveston, where, excepting the time spent in the late war, he has ever since been actively and successfully engaged in the practice of medicine. In September, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Thirty-fourth Indiana Volunteers. He was first elected second lieutenant, but was soon promoted to a first lieutenantcy, which position, on account of disability, he resigned in February, 1863. He then returned to Galveston and practiced his profession until May, 1864, when he started out with an ox-team on a trip through the West. He went as far as Virginia City, M. T. After a stay of a few months, he returned to Galveston, having been absent just seven months. On his return he opened up the first drug store ever opened in Galveston, but a year later he retired from this to devote his entire attention to the practicing of his profession. In addition to the foregoing, he has also given some attention to the goods business, and to saw-milling and grist-milling. December 27, 1849, he married Elizabeth Van Devender, a native of Madison County, this State, born October 11, 1833. She was the daughter of Philip and Elizabeth (Ivins) Van Devender, natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively. Dr. and Mrs. Baldwin have had three children. Their names are Walter, born June 16, 1851, died September 25, 1852; Warren, born February 20, 1854, and Frank, born January 26, 1869. Dr. Baldwin is a member of the F. & A. M. lodge, and a Republican in politics. He is a highly respected citizen and a successful practitioner. After locating at Galveston, he and David Thomas took a contract of furnishing the Pan Handle Railroad Company with 20,000 ties, which they fulfilled.

DR. JOHN S. BEAL, of Galveston, is a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, and was born April 22, 1828. He was the fourth son of Thomas W. and Eliza (Ijams) Beal, both of whom were natives of Maryland. Our subject spent his boyhood and youth working upon his father's farm in his native county and attending the

district schools. He afterward continued his studies in a select school at Finney, Hancock Co., Ohio, and at the age of twenty-two he entered college at Delaware, Ohio, where he remained one year, and during the following year he taught public school. At the beginning of the next school year he again entered college, where he remained for the period of one year. Having made up his mind to study medicine, he then went to Middletown, Butler Co., Ohio, where he began that study in the office of Dr. William Webster. Here he pursued his studies diligently for about eighteen months, a part of which time he held a position as a teacher in the Middletown schools. In the fall of 1853 he entered the Eclectic Medical Institute, at Cincinnati, where he attended one course of lectures. During the summer of 1854 in order to secure means by which to finish his medical studies, he practiced medicine at Walton, this county, whither he came in the spring of 1854. He again entered the medical college in the fall following, where he attended another course of lectures, graduating in February, 1855. In the spring of this year he went to Lacon, Ill., where he immediately entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1861, his health having become impaired, he quit practicing, and, in the hope of recovering this, he went South, but owing to the existing hatred at that time for any one from the North, he soon returned, and during the three years following he resided at Lancaster, Ohio, recovering his health. In September, 1868, he again located at Walton, this county, where he resumed the practice of medicine. In June, 1867, he removed to Galveston, where he has ever since resided, and where he was actively and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession until 1881, when, owing to the ill state of his health, he was compelled to abandon it altogether. October 16, 1854, he was married to Lizzie Zehring, daughter of Philip and Anna Zehring, both natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. She was born in Warren County, Ohio, July 14, 1829, and died September 21, 1898, leaving two children: Frank H., born February 24, 1859, and Selie Z., born November 19, 1861. Dr. Beal is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the I. O. O. F. lodge, and an ardent Republican in politics. He is an intelligent and well informed man and a highly respected citizen. Our subject was possessed of a desire to secure a good education, and in view of this his father gave him his time at the age of eighteen. During the following year he worked at wheel-wrighting. Four brothers, Josiah, Isaac I., William P. and Thomas H. C. Isaac I. (deceased) was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church; Thomas H. C. is also a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church; Josiah and William P. are mechanics. Five sisters, Ann E., Armira R., Priscilla J., Mary and Emily C., all of whom are dead except Ann E.

JAMES BELL, one of the old pioneers of this county, and one among the first settlers of Jackson Township, was born in Johnson

County, this State, July 25, 1827. He was the third son born to James and Elizabeth (Rose) Bell. At the age of four years, his mother having died, he was placed in charge of his grandfather, with whom he remained until he was sixteen years of age, when he came to this county, and for a short time afterward he made his home with his father upon a farm in Jackson Township, where the latter had settled about one year previously. A year or so later he took up his residence with his eldest brother, William, and the two lived together upon a farm in Section 9, Jackson Township, until James reached the age of twenty. At this age, or on the 2d of February, 1848, he was married to Elizabeth Bickell, daughter of Henry and Asenath (Patterson) Bickell, both natives of Licking County, Ohio. She, also, was born in that county August 29, 1830. Immediately after their marriage they located upon an eighty-acre tract of land in Section 10, of Jackson Township. Here they resided until 1861, when they removed to a farm which they had purchased, lying in Section 9 of the same township. Upon this place they have ever since resided. When Mr. Bell first located in that township what are now beautiful and well tilled farms was a vast wilderness, abounding with deer, wild cats, wolves, wild turkeys and Indians, and amid all of the hard work which the development of a new country necessitates, he found time to yield to his inclinations and participate in the hunt. There was, perhaps, no one of the early settlers of this county who embraced the privilege of participating in the hunt and chase more than he, and certainly none of them appreciated the sport any better. The pursuit of game in the wild woods has ever had a particular fascination for him, to which he has permitted his inclinations to yield, more or less, throughout his entire life. He takes a trip every year to the wilds of Wisconsin and Minnesota, where a number of weeks are spent in hunting deer, bear and other game. Mr. and Mrs. Bell have had eight children. Their names are Mahlon, born May 6, 1849; Michael, September 30, 1850; John W., January 4, 1853; James H., December 19, 1854, died in infancy; Milo O., born November 16, 1856; Malissa E., born February 21, 1859, died in infancy; Sarah C., born June 6, 1860, and Perry M., September 25, 1863. Mr. Bell is the owner of 400 acres of good land, most of which is in a state of cultivation. Besides this he has a half interest in a saw-mill at Lincoln. He is also giving considerable attention to pisciculture and to the raising of deer. He has a handsome fish pond, well stocked with German carp, and a park in which roam a herd of fifteen deer. Mr. and Mrs. Bell belong to the Baptist Church. Mr. Bell is a member of the F. & A. M. lodge, in which he has held the rank of W. M. for a number of years. Politically he is a Republican. He has been an industrious and successful farmer and is one of Cass County's most highly respected citizens.

MAHLON BELL, one of the enterprising young citizens of Jackson Township, was born in the township in which he resides May 6, 1849. He is the oldest son of James and Elizabeth (Bickell) Bell, who are old residents of Jackson Township. His boyhood and youth were spent at home with his parents, during which time he attended the district school in the winter and worked upon the farm in summer. At the age of eighteen he attended the public schools of Kokomo a short time, after which he took up the avocation of a teacher. After teaching three terms, with good success, he retired from the profession, and ever since he has given his attention to farming and saw-milling. He now owns a half interest in the large and well-equipped saw-mill at Lincoln, which he has operated for a number of years. Martha J. Frush, also a native of Jackson Township, born April 16, 1859, became his wife June 26, 1879. She is the daughter of William and Sarah (Emry) Frush, natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Bell have had two children. They are Nellie, born March 20, 1872, and Daisy, born March 2, 1878. Mr. Bell and wife are both members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Bell is a member of the F. & A. M. lodge and a Republican in politics. In 1880 he was elected to the office of township trustee, and was re-elected in 1882. In the fall of 1884 he was the candidate of his party for State Representative, and the manner in which he reduced an opposing majority reflects very creditably upon his standing in the county. He is an intelligent, enterprising and industrious man and a good citizen. In his official capacity he discharged his duties with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents.

JOHN CAMPBELL, one of the prominent farmers of Jackson Township, is a native of Franklin County, Penn., and was born January 19, 1821. He was the oldest son born to William and Elizabeth (Robison) Campbell, natives of Franklin and Perry Counties, Penn., respectively. John spent his boyhood upon his father's farm, during which time he attended school in winter and worked upon the farm in summer. At the age of fourteen he had the misfortune to meet with an accident, which resulted in the breaking of his right leg. This proved to be a very important event in his life, as it necessitated his fitting himself for some vocation with which the lameness occasioned by that accident would not interfere. At the age of sixteen he became an apprentice to Samuel Laird, of Dry Run, Franklin Co., Penn., with whom three years were spent in learning the tailor's trade. In October, 1840, he located at Strasburg, Penn., where he worked at his trade as a journeyman until the following March. He then went to Chambersburg, and in the following July he went to Spring Run. Here he remained until in September, 1842, at which time he immigrated to New Lisbon, Columbiana Co., Ohio. In November of the same year he continued

westward, and reached Logansport in the same month. He removed to Lafayette in the latter part of December, 1842, and in September, 1843, he located at Rossville, Clinton County. At all of these places he worked at his trade, and, through industry and economy, he had, by the year 1848, earned and saved enough money to purchase the 160 acres of land he now lives upon, in Section 15, Jackson Township, which he did in November of that year. He located there in February, 1850, and has ever since given his attention to agricultural pursuits. March 4, 1847, he was married to Elizabeth Smith, who died August 21, 1849. March 31, 1850, he was married to Rebecca J. Spence, a native of Erie County, Penn., born March 30, 1829. She was the daughter of John and Esther (Moany) Spence, natives of Lancaster County, Penn. Mr. Campbell and his present wife have had six children, all of whom are living. Their names are Elizabeth, born January 1, 1851; George W. and William S. (twins), born April 5, 1854; Viola, born March 22, 1857; John, born December 1863, and Mary O., born November 20, 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Campbell is a member of the F. & A. M. lodge, being one of the charter members of Galveston Lodge, No. 244. Politically he is a Republican. He was elected to the office of county commissioner in 1871, and served three years. He also served out the unexpired term of William Holland, who resigned the office of commissioner in March, 1880. He has also held the office of assessor in Jackson Township a number of terms. He owns, in all, 660 acres of excellent land, most of which is situated in one of the best farming localities in Cass County. The farm he resides upon is fitted up with good buildings and fences, and is one of the most desirable locations in the county. He began life without a dollar, but, through industry, perseverance and economy, he has placed himself in good circumstances. He is an honest, upright man, an enterprising and successful farmer, and one of our county's most highly respected citizens.

ISAAC V. CANINE, one of the pioneers of this county and, at present, one of the old and highly respected citizens of Jackson Township, located where he now resides in 1848, having entered the land from the Government. He was born in Shelby County, Ky., May 8, 1822. He was the fourth son born to Cornelius and Dortha (Van Hice) Canine, both natives of New Jersey, the former of Dutch and the latter of English descent. When Isaac was seven years old, his parents removed from Kentucky to this State and located in Montgomery County, where his boyhood and youth were spent working upon his father's farm. Here he resided until the year 1848, when he came to this county as aforesaid. Having located in a wilderness, and being without help, it became necessary for him to do a great deal of hard work in the develop-

ment of his farm. He chopped, grabbed, rolled logs, plowed and, in fact, did all kinds of hard work which the development of a new country necessitates. When he located there, what is now a beautiful farming country was a dense forest abounding in wolves, wild turkeys and Indians. He settled down in a log cabin, which served as shelter for himself and family, for two years. By this time, through industry and economy, he had saved enough to build a better house, which he did, and which, with some additions, is the one he still occupies. His occupation has always been that of a farmer. He owns a farm of 3500 acres of good land, about half of which is in a high state of cultivation. September 4, 1859, he was married to Mary C. Graves, a native of Deatur County, this State, and daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Howe) Graves, formerly of Jackson Township. She was born January 4, 1827. Ever since their marriage Mrs. Canine has stood by the side of her husband, sharing alike the trials of pioneer life and its fascinations. She is yet living, and both are spending their declining years in happiness. Mr. and Mrs. Canine are the parents of four children, two of whom are dead. They are Joseph C., born July 25, 1851; died August 12, 1851; Sarah E., born September 17, 1852; James W., born November 9, 1855, and Dertlin J., born May 24, 1858, died April 10, 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Canine are faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Canine is a member of the F. & A. M. lodge and a Democrat in politics. Away back in the fifties he held the office of township trustee three years. He has been an industrious and successful farmer and is now one of Cass County's best citizens.

WILLIAM P. CHICK, one of the prominent farmers of Jackson Township, was born in Gallia County, Ohio, March 16, 1825. He was the third son born to William and Nancy (Skinner) Chick, the former a native of England and the latter a native of New York. When William was quite a small boy his parents removed to a farm in Scioto County, Ohio where he spent his boyhood and early youth working upon a farm. In 1842 he left home and went to Missouri, where he worked, by the day and month, for five years. In 1847 he returned to his father's, in Scioto County, Ohio. He came to this county, and located in Walton, in 1854, and in the fall of 1863 he located where he now resides, in Section 1, Jackson Township. December 9, 1851, he was married to Mary Ann Shope, a native of Scioto County, Ohio, and daughter of James and Armina (Chutfield) Shope, natives of Ohio and New York, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Chick have had three children: Nancy E. and James and a twin sister who died in infancy unnamed. James died at five years of age. In politics Mr. Chick is a Republican. He owns a nice farm of 160 acres, about half of which is in a high state of cultivation. His farm is fitted up with good fences and buildings, among which

is a handsome new frame residence, erected at a cost of \$2,200. Mr. Chick is an honest, upright man, an industrious and successful farmer and a good citizen.

MICHAEL COUK, an enterprising farmer and stock-raiser of Jackson Township, is a native of Preble County, Ohio, and was born December 29, 1837. He was the third son born to John M. and Cristena (Young) Couk, both natives of Wittenberg, Germany, of German descent. His parents were married in their native country, and they immigrated to America about the year 1833. Michael grew up to manhood working on his father's farm in his native county. He came to this county, and located where he now resides, August 17, 1868. He has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits. May 5, 1864, he entered the service of the Union Army, in Company B, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Ohio Regiment, from which he was honorably discharged September 1, 1864. He participated in the battle of Cumberland, Md., and discharged his duties in a creditable manner. Eliza J. Davisson, also a native of Preble County, Ohio, born June 16, 1839, became his wife September 15, 1860. She was the daughter of Jonathan and Isabel (Adams) Davisson, natives of Virginia and New Jersey, respectively. To them have been born nine children, as follows: Mary B., born August 10, 1861; Martha L., born March 17, 1863; Charles A., born August 13, 1865, died January 28, 1871; Clara C., born May 4, 1868; Laura E., born September 23, 1872; John F. and Jonathan F. (twins), born April 23, 1875, the latter died upon his first birthday; David W., born September 11, 1878, and Lizzie P., born May 27, 1884. Politically Mr. Couk is a Republican. He owns 200 acres of good land, 80 in this county and 120 acres in Howard County. About 157 acres are in an excellent state of cultivation. In addition to farming, Mr. Couk also gives considerable attention to the breeding of fine stock. He is the owner of two fine horses, one of the Clydesdale and the other of Copper Bottom and Canadian stock. He also has a half interest in Canada Southern, a fine black, Morgan horse, imported from Canada April 20, 1886. The record of this horse is 2:35, and for form, symmetry and motion is absolutely without an equal in the county.

FREEMON DAGGETT, one of Cass County's pioneers, and at present the oldest living settler of Jackson Township, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, February 10, 1827. He was the third son born to Otis and Martha (Chubb) Daggett, both natives of Vermont. Our subject spent his boyhood and early youth in his native county working upon a farm. He was left without a father before he was four years old. At the age of fifteen, or in 1842, he, in company with his brother Asel (now of Deer Creek Township), came to this county and settled in the woods of Jackson Township. The site of the location was in Section 28, about one-fourth of a

mile west of Galveston. That portion of the section, which at present is occupied by the town, was then a wilderness with no trace of civilization whatever. The woods abounded in wolves, wild turkeys, Indians and some bears. During the first four years after our subject came to the county, he worked out by the day and month, doing any and all kinds of work at which he could make wages. He chopped, grubbed, made rails, rolled logs, burned brush, and, in fact, did all kinds of work which the development of a new country necessitates. In 1847 he went to Howard County, where he took a claim of 100 acres, eighty of which he subsequently entered. Here he settled down in the woods, and remained four years. In 1852 he returned to this county and located upon a farm in Section 29, Jackson Township. He remained at that place until the fall of 1865, when he removed to a farm in Section 32, where he at present resides. In 1876 he removed to a farm in Section 28, but in April, 1884, he returned to the farm he had formerly occupied in Section 32, which has been his home ever since. Caroline Fickle, daughter of Daniel and Hester (Tipton) Fickle, became his wife October 28, 1843. She was born in Marion County, Ohio, May 12, 1827. To them have been born seven children, five of whom are living. Their names are Jacobus A., born May 31, 1850; Daniel, born December 20, 1851; George E., born April 19, 1854, died September 11, 1855; Charles, born September 27, 1857; Clinton and Hettie A. (twins), born July 21, 1866 (the latter died September 24, 1868), and Anna, born September 2, 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Daggett belong to the United Brethren Church. Mr. Daggett is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge and a Democrat in politics. He is the owner of 200 acres of excellent land, about 175 of which is in a high state of cultivation. His farm is fitted up with good fences and buildings, and is situated in one of the finest farming localities in Cass County. He is an industrious, enterprising and successful farmer, and an A No. 1 citizen. The mother of Mr. Daggett came to this county in 1855. She afterward went to Tennessee and remained with relations until 1880, when she came to this county and made her home with her son Freeman until her death, which occurred July 14, 1884, at the advanced age of ninety-six. During his early days Mr. Daggett attended the district schools, but owing to the poor advantages his education was quite limited. He remembers of attending a short term one winter after coming to this county. The building was an Indian hut, constructed of rough logs, and stood just in the edge of Miami County. John Truax was the teacher.

GEO. W. DAVIS, an enterprising business man of Galveston, is a native of Albany, N. Y., and was born August 8, 1832. He was the oldest son in a family of six sons and three daughters born to Joel H. and Mary (Harvey) Davis, the latter of whom was born in

Albany, N. Y., and the former on a farm near that city. When our subject was yet a young child his parents removed to Cazenovia, Madison Co., N. Y. Four years later they immigrated, via the Great Lakes, to Michigan City; thence, by team, to Logansport, where they arrived in May, 1837. In the latter part of 1838 they removed to a farm in Adams Township, this county. Two years later his father located in Union Township, Fulton County, where our subject spent his boyhood and youth working upon a farm. He attended the district school during the winters, in which he received a good common school education. In 1857 Geo. W. returned to this county and located at Galveston where he has ever since resided. During the first six years of his residence at that place he worked in a saw-mill. In 1863 he accepted a position as clerk in the store of M. B. Knowlton, and at the same time he began the study of telegraphy. September 1, 1865, he accepted a position of agent and day operator at the Galveston office, which he held until March, 1885. At this time he resigned to devote his entire attention to the dry goods and grocery business, in which, in connection with his brothers, he had become interested in 1880. The firm is now known as the Davis Bros. They have a commodious room, well stocked, and are doing a good business. Elizabeth J. Williams, daughter of William and Eve (Long) Williams, became his wife February 16, 1883. She was born in Peru, this State, July 31, 1836. To them five children have been born; their names are Charles (deceased), Carrie S., William J., Alban C. and Fred. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Davis is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is an ardent Republican in politics. He is an enterprising, successful business man and an influential citizen.

DAVID DAVISSON, one of the prominent farmers of Jackson Township, is a native of Preble County, Ohio, and was born November 20, 1835. He was the youngest son born to Jonathan and Isabel (Adams) Davisson, natives of Virginia and New Jersey, respectively, both of English descent. Our subject spent his boyhood and youth in his native county, working upon his father's farm and attending the district school, in which he received an ordinary common school education. At the age of twenty he came to this State and located first in White County. Here he was engaged in agricultural pursuits ten years. In 1865 he came to this county and located upon a farm in Section 31, Jackson Township. In 1874 he removed to a farm in Section 20, where he has ever since resided. December 19, 1856, he was married to Malvina Barnhart, a native of Warren County, Ohio, born of Dutch descent, March 24, 1837. She was the daughter of David and Catharine (Wisnbaugh) Barnhart, both natives of Pennsylvania. To them five children have been born, all of whom are living. Their names are Charles S.,

born December 13, 1857; John L., born January 12, 1860, Schuyler C., born January 2, 1866; Laura B., born February 29, 1868; Annabell, born June 27, 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Davisson are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Davisson is a Republican. He owns 120 acres of good land, about 100 of which is in a high state of cultivation. He is an industrious and successful farmer and a good citizen.

CHARLES S. DAVISSON, who has the principalship of the Galveston schools, is a native of White County, this State, and was born December 13, 1857. He was the eldest child of David and Mary (Burnhart) Davisson, both natives of Preble County, Ohio, the former of English and Scotch Irish descent, and the latter of common descent. In February, 1865, our subject came with his parents to this county and located with them upon a farm in Jackson Township. Here he spent his boyhood and early youth working upon his father's farm. He attended the district schools, and at the early age of fifteen he took up the vocation of a teacher. In this he has been almost steadily engaged ever since. He has now taught seven terms, two of which were in Howard and five in this county. In 1875 he entered the normal school at Valparaiso, where he attended three terms, graduating in the scientific course. In the fall of 1878 he entered the freshman class at Purdue University. Here he remained two years, completing the sophomore year. Elizabeth Emry, a native of Jackson Township, this county, born of English and German descent, May 10, 1857, became his wife January 1, 1881. She is the daughter of John and Catherine (Cowson) Emry, both natives of Licking County, Ohio. To this union one child has been born, Elsie M., born January 2, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Davisson are both members of the Baptist Church. In politics Mr. Davisson is a Republican. He is a young man of good habits and irreproachable character. As a teacher he is very successful, and he promises to rank among the prominent educators of the State.

JOSEPH G. DeHAVEN, an enterprising young farmer of Jackson Township, was born in Virginia October 6, 1854. He is the third son born to William L. and Sarah (Smoke) DeHaven, the former of whom is at present a resident of Jackson Township. While Joseph G. was yet an infant he accompanied his parents to Ohio, and a year later, or in 1856, they continued westward to this county and located upon a tract of timber land in Deer Creek Township. Joseph remained at home, working upon his father's farm, until he was twenty-two years of age, his parents having, in the meantime, removed to a farm in Jackson Township. In the spring of 1877 he began farming for himself. This was upon a farm owned by Geo. W. Williams, in Section 30, Jackson Township. In the following fall he removed to Galveston, and in the spring of

1878 he located where he now resides, in Sections 29 and 32 of the same township. October 11, 1876, he was married to Lucetta Rodibaugh, who was born upon the place where she now lives November 6, 1863. She was the daughter of Joseph and Anna (Harbert) Rodibaugh, natives of Randolph and Wayne Counties, this State. Mr. and Mrs. DeHaven have had but one child, Bertha A., born November 11, 1878. Mr. DeHaven is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge and a Democrat in politics. He is now serving his second term as supervisor in District No. 4, of Jackson Township. He is an industrious and energetic young farmer and a first-class citizen. He is the owner of 104 acres of good land, eighty-four of which are in a high state of cultivation.

JACOB H. EISENBREY, of German descent, one of the leading business men of Galveston and one of the old pioneers of Cass County, was born in the city of Philadelphia August 18, 1820. He was the youngest in a family of nine children—four sons and five daughters—born to Jacob and Eliza (Horn) Eisenbrey, who, also, were natives of the city of Philadelphia. At the age of seventeen he began to learn the trade of a harness-maker. This was finished in due time, and in 1843 he immigrated to this county, arriving in Logansport upon his birthday, August 18. In November of this year he located upon a tract of land six miles northwest of Logansport, in Harrison Township. A year later he removed to a tract of timber land in Deer Creek Township. Here he pursued the avocation of a farmer until in May, 1867, when he removed to Galveston and resumed his trade, at which he has ever since continued. Malinda J. Patterson, a native of Campbell County, Ky., born March 15, 1825, became his wife December 10, 1843. She was the daughter of Thomas and Lucy (DeWitt) Patterson, the former a native of Pennsylvania and of Irish descent, and the latter a native of Virginia and of French descent. Mr. and Mrs. Eisenbrey have had eight children—four sons and four daughters. Their names are Lucinda A., born December 25, 1844, died at the age of sixteen; Kate M., born March 13, 1846; George W., born January 28, 1848; William A., born January 17, 1851, died at the age of twenty-two; John F., born March 27, 1853; Marzilla S., born November 17, 1855, died when three years old; Elmadorus, born May 5, 1858, died July 15, 1858, and Lizzie M., born December 25, 1863. Mrs. Eisenbrey is a member of the Baptist Church. In politics Mr. Eisenbrey is a Democrat. He is now the proprietor of a well stocked harness shop in Galveston, and by the aid of his sons, George and John, he is doing a good business. He is an industrious and successful business man and one of our county's most highly respected citizens.

GEORGE W. EMRY, a prominent young farmer of Jackson Township, was born in Licking County, Ohio, December 7, 1842.

He was the only son born to John and Catherine (Courson) Emry, both natives of Licking County, Ohio, the former of Dutch and the latter of Irish descent. When George was eight years old, or in the fall of 1851, he accompanied his parents to this county and located with them upon a tract of timber land in Section 8, Jackson Township. In the spring of 1860, they removed to a farm lying in Sections 19 and 20 of the same township. Here his parents spent the remainder of their lives. During his boyhood and early youth our subject worked upon his father's farm, and a portion of the time attended the district school, in which he received an ordinary common school education. On the 29th of July, 1863, he volunteered into the service of his country in Company H, One Hundred and Eighteenth Indiana Regiment, from which he was mustered out March 4, 1864. On the 25th of October following he re-enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Forty-second Indiana Regiment, from which he received an honorable discharge July 14, 1865. He first entered the service as a private, in which rank he served the entire time he was with Company H, One Hundred and Eighteenth. While with Company I, One Hundred and Forty-second, he occupied the rank of sergeant, having during this time received one promotion. He participated in the battle of Nashville, Tenn., and discharged his duties in a creditable manner. At the close of the war he returned to the home place in Jackson Township, and in the fall of 1865, he began farming for himself. In the following fall he located upon a farm in Section 20, same township. A year later he settled upon a farm in Section 28. March 1, 1868, he removed to a farm in Section 27. On the 1st of October following, he located upon the Armstrong farm, in Section 16, and in March, 1869, he removed to the Kunkler farm, in Section 20, where he resided until the fall of 1882, at which time he located where he now resides, in Section 30, Jackson Township. His life occupation has been that of a farmer, though he has given considerable attention to the buying and selling of stock. November 24, 1866, he was married to Mary I. Davisson, a native of Preble County, Ohio, born September 7, 1848. She is the daughter of Lewis A. and Nancy J. (House) Davisson, now of Jackson Township. To them have been born five children. Their names are Susie J., born September 24, 1867; Charles D., born December 2, 1869; Lizzie M., born February 14, 1873; Nellie B., born January 18, 1876, and John O., born January 28, 1883. Mrs. Emry is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Emry is a member of the G. A. R. and I. O. O. F. lodges and a Democrat in politics. He is the owner of 120 acres of good land, nearly all of which is in a high state of cultivation. His farm is fitted up with good buildings and fences, and is situated in one of the best farming localities in Cass County. He is an industrious and successful farmer and a good citizen.

DAVID T. FICKLE, a pioneer of Cass County, and one among the first settlers of Jackson Township, is a native of Marion County, Ohio. Our subject was the first white child born in Marion County, Ohio, and was born March 21, 1819. He was the oldest son born to Daniel and Hetty (Tipton) Fickle, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, respectively, the former of Dutch and the latter of English and Scotch descent. Our subject spent his early life in his native county working upon his father's farm. He attended the district schools of his day, but the advantages were poor, consequently his early education was quite limited. In the spring of 1844 he immigrated to this county, and located upon a tract of timber land in Section 28, Jackson Township. He immediately set about clearing up a farm, and in the course of a few years he had a pleasant home. Here he resided until March, 1885, when he removed to a neat little property in the town of Galveston, where he and his wife are now spending the decline of life in a quiet, happy way. Rebecca Engler, a native of Ross County, Ohio, born March 5, 1819, became his wife December 28, 1838. She was the daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Stroup) Engler, both natives of Pennsylvania, of Dutch descent. Mr. and Mrs. Fickle have had nine children—four sons and five daughters—all of whom are living. Their names are Amanda, born March 31, 1840; Manington, born September 8, 1841; Jane Ann, born June 14, 1843; Emeline H., born August 7, 1845; Wilson S., born June 19, 1847; Henderson, born June 3, 1849; David D., born August 17, 1853; Arminta M., born July 13, 1855, and Nora, born May 18, 1864. David D., the fourth son, has gained considerable reputation as a teacher, and at present is serving his second term as superintendent of schools of Cass County. In politics Mr. Fickle is a Democrat. He is an influential member of the community in which he resides, and one of Cass County's most highly respected citizens.

HEZEKIAH FRUSH, a pioneer of this county, and at present an old and highly respected citizen of Jackson Township, was born in Maryland April, 14, 1815. He was the second son born to Peter and Sarah (Potter) Frush, both natives of Maryland. When our subject was about one year old, his parents removed to Virginia, where they located upon a farm in Shenandoah County. In that county our subject spent his boyhood and youth, working upon his father's farm. In 1833 he accompanied his parents to Richland County, Ohio. A year later they removed to Licking County, Ohio. In October, 1841 he came to this county, and located first upon a farm nine miles north of Logansport. A few months later he removed to Jackson Township, and settled upon an eighty-acre tract of land, which he had entered from the Government, in Section 8. At that time there was but one other white man in the township. That was William Stanley. Our subject immediately set about clearing a

farm out of the woods, and after a few years of grubbing, chapping, burning brush and rolling logs, he had converted his land into a nice little farm, which has been his home and support ever since. In those early times, the woods abounded with deer, bear, wolves, wild turkeys and Indians, and his recollections of pioneer life are young and vivid. He has never entered into the realm of matrimony, having always preferred the independence of single life. He has a comfortable home near Lincoln, where he is spending his declining years in a quiet, happy manner. He is a member of the Baptist Church and of the F & A M lodge. Politically he is a Democrat. He has been an industrious and economical man, and is now one of Cass County's best citizens.

JOSHUA GARRETT, one of the pioneers of this county, and one among the oldest living native citizens of the State, was born in Wayne County, this State, April 10, 1800. He was the second son born to Henry and Mary (Marquardt) Garrett, both natives of South Carolina, of Welsh and English descent, respectively. When Joshua was about fourteen years of age, he accompanied his parents to Randolph County, and in December 1820, he followed them to this county, they having come here in October previous. They first located upon a tract of land in Noble Township, which is now known as the Kuns farm. In the fall of 1820 Joshua purchased an eighty-acre tract of rural land adjoining the eighty-acre his father had settled upon. Here he resided some two or three years, when he entered 160 acres of land in Harrison Township. Here he opened up a small farm out of the woods, and continued to farm it until about 1840, when he removed to Jefferson Township. He left here and removed to his present home in Jackson Township, in March, 1844. His attention during his entire life has been given to farming. August 5, 1830, he was united in marriage to Nellie Gray, a native of Pennsylvania, born July 21, 1810. She was the daughter of Andrew Gray, who came to Randolph County, this State, about 1825. Mr. and Mrs. Garrett have had nine children, as follows: John, Mary J., Sallie A., Henry M., Andrew C., Russi E., Charles W., and two others who died in infancy unnamed. Of those named, John and Charles W. are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Garrett belong to the Baptist Church. In politics Mr. Garrett was formerly a Democrat, but since the war he has ardently supported the principles of the Republican party. He and his wife, who has stood by him ever since their marriage, are now spending their declining years in a quiet, happy manner. They have a comfortable home in Section 15, Jackson Township. They have reached the advanced ages of seventy-seven and seventy-six, respectively, and have been married over fifty-six years. At their fiftieth wedding anniversary their relatives and friends came *en masse* and made them the recipients of many valuable and handsome presents.

JACOB S. GARRITSON, of Jackson Township, is a native of Clinton County, Ohio, and was born September 15, 1825. He was the third son born to Read and Jane (Magee) Garritson, natives of New Jersey and Ohio, respectively, the former of German and the latter of Irish descent. When our subject was three years old his parents removed to Warren County, Ohio, where he spent his boyhood and youth working upon his father's farm. He received, in the district schools, an ordinary common school education. After he had attained his majority, he left home and went to Brown County, Ohio, where he made his home with his brother three years. In 1849 he came to this State and located in Deer Creek Township, Miami County. Here he remained about eleven months, during a part of which time he worked at his trade, which was that of a basket-maker. He then returned to Brown County, Ohio, and the three or four years following were spent partly in Ohio, and partly in Indiana. About 1854 he finally came to this State to remain. He first located in Miami County. A year later he removed to this county and located upon the farm where he now resides, in Section 28, Jackson Township. May 4, 1854, he was married to Eliza Cramer, a native of Warren County, Ohio, and daughter of Alexander and Nancy Cramer. His first wife died February 11, 1862; September 13, 1866, he was married to Rachael E. Hodges, a native of Washington County, Md., born November 17, 1835. She was the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Groves) Hodges, both natives of Virginia. By his first wife Mr. Garritson had three children: Nancy J., born December 29, 1857; Walter S., born May 14, 1860; Thomas O., born September 6, 1862. He and his present wife have had but one child, Eva E., born June 9, 1867. Mr. Garritson is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, and a Republican in politics. He is an intelligent man and a highly respected citizen. He has a comfortable home one-half mile north of Galveston.

WALTER M. GRAHAM, one of the prominent farmers of Jackson Township, was born in Jennings County, this State, September 8, 1826. He was the third son born to Lewis and Louisa (Carson) Graham, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter a native of North Carolina. His father was of Scotch and German descent and his mother of Scotch and English descent. When Walter was seven years old he accompanied his parents to Johnson County, Ind., they being among the first settlers of that county. Here our subject spent his early life working upon a farm. He attended school a very little, but the advantages were poor, consequently his early education was quite limited. He was left without a father at the early age of fourteen, after which he worked for his mother at home and abroad until he reached the age of twenty-two, when he purchased a farm of his own and began farming for himself. He continued to farm in Johnson County until 1873, when he

removed to this county and located upon a farm in Section 15, Johnson Township, where he has since resided. His occupation during his entire life has been that of a farmer. December 20, 1848, was married to Lavina Ballard, a native of Kentucky, and daughter of Taylor and Nancy (Fitzpatrick) Ballard. She was born December 4, 1830, and died May 30, 1904. January 5, 1866, he was married to Celia M. Hicks, a native of Jefferson County, this State, born January 24, 1845. She was the daughter of James and T. Tolitha (Huey) Hicks, natives of Kentucky and North Carolina, respectively. By his first wife, Mr. Graham had nine children. They were Abner, Frances, Christina, Edward T., John H., A. A., Katie B., Zenus W., and another who died in infancy unnamed. Of these Frances and Zenus W. are deceased. He and his present wife have had seven children. Their names are Louis E., Eva M., Lewis J., Charles L., Jesse A., Ethel F. and an infant daughter who died in infancy unnamed. Mr. and Mrs. Graham are members of the Methodist Church. In politics Mr. Graham is an ardent Republican. He owns 160 acres of good land most of which is in a high state of cultivation. He is an enterprising, industrious and successful farmer, and a No. 1 citizen.

JOSEPH GRAVES (deceased), who was one of the pioneers of this county, was born in Rock Castle County, Ky., March 1, 18. He was the youngest child born to James and Betsey Pratt (Graves), the former of whom was a native of England who immigrated to America a short time before the commencement of the Revolutionary war, espoused the cause of the Colonists, entered the service under Washington, and served during the entire war, accompanying Gen. Boone on his second expedition to Kentucky; participated as a Government sharp-shooter, in the war of 1812; afterward immigrated to Missouri, where he died about 1818. The latter, his wife, was a distant relative of the late Senator D. D. Pratt. Her death occurred in Rock Castle County, Ky., in about the year 1808. At this year our subject came with his father to Switzerland County, this State; soon afterward they returned to Rock Castle County, Ky., but in 1812 they again came to this State, and this time located in Jefferson County. Though at this time Joseph was a mere child of but twelve years, he found an opportunity to render some good service to the cause of his country when in the hour of need. He afterward accompanied his father to Missouri, where he remains until the latter died. He then returned to this State and located in Decatur County. While a resident of that county his marriage occurred to Sarah Howe, who, also, was at the time a resident of Decatur County. If a license could have been obtained this would have been the first marriage in that county, but at that time the county was yet unorganized and it was necessary for them to go to an adjoining county to have the marriage ceremony performed. In 1849 he

object came to this county and located upon a tract of woodland in section 22, Jackson Township. Here he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred February 25, 1883. In earlier days he worked at mill-wrighting to some extent.

JAMES F. GRAVES, the oldest son of Joseph and Sarah (Howe) Graves, and at present one of the prominent farmers of Jackson Township, is a native of Decatur County, this State, and was born July 3, 1829. He spent his boyhood and youth working on his father's farm in his native county and attending the district school, in which, considering the limited advantages of that day, he received a good education. He came with his parents to this county in 1849, and located with them upon the old place in Jackson Township. In 1856 he located upon a farm of his own, one-half mile east of the home place, where he has ever since resided. His avocation has always been that of a farmer. April 9, 1856, he was married to Eliza Haines, a native of Clinton County, Ohio, born May 8, 1830. She was the daughter of James and Martha Haines, natives of New York and South Carolina, respectively. His first wife died May 22, 1865, and on the 29th of March, 1866, he was married to Rebecca S. Stanley, a native of Fayette County, this State, born June 23, 1834. She was the daughter of George W. and Elizabeth (Smith) Stanley, both natives of South Carolina. By his first wife Mr. Graves had three children, as follows: Sarah E., born July 6, 1857; Albert, June 13, 1860, died July 20, 1860, and Ida D., born July 16, 1862. He and his present wife have had four children. Their names are Lenora, born November 27, 1866, died April 5, 1868; Charlie, born February 10, 1869, died August 29, 1869. The next was an infant son who died in infancy, unnamed, and Pliny A., born November 12, 1870. In politics Mr. Graves is a Democrat. He owns, in all, 400 acres of land, most of which is in cultivation. The farm which he resides upon contains 160 acres, and is one of the most desirable locations in Cass County. Mr. Graves is an industrious and successful farmer, and a No. 1 citizen.

JOHN J. GRAVES, of Jackson Township, is a native of Decatur County, this State, and was born July 15, 1832. He was the second son born to Joseph and Sarah (Howe) Graves, who came to Cass County in 1849 and located in Jackson Township, where they both spent the rest of their lives. When his parents came to this county our subject was seventeen years of age. He has ever since resided in Jackson Township, and until within the last year or two has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is the owner of eighty-one and one-half acres of good land, which is a part of the home place where his parents had resided so long. Owing to the impaired condition of his health he has retired from a life of hard work, and he now devotes his time to overseeing his farm. His

father having located right in the woods, and the suitable age of our subject for labor at the time of their locating in this county, a great deal of hard work naturally devolved upon him. He chopped, grubbed, rolled logs, plowed, ditched, and, in fact, did all kinds of hard work which the development of a new country necessitates. He remembers, for instance, attending thirty-one log rollings during one spring. Mr. Graves is a member of the F. & A. M. lodge and a Democrat in politics. He has been an industrious and successful farmer, and is a highly respected citizen.

NEWBERRY W. GRAVES, one of the substantial and influential citizens of Jackson Township, is a native of Decatur County, this State, and was born April 22, 1839. He was the youngest child born to Joseph and Sarah A. (Howe) Graves, natives of Kentucky and Ohio, respectively. When our subject was ten years old his parents removed from Decatur to this county, and located upon a farm in Section 22, Jackson Township. The former has ever since resided in that township, and has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits. Anna M. Logan, a native of Jackson Township, born January 4, 1852, became his wife February 11, 1869. She was the daughter of George W. and Nancy (Brofford) Logan, now of Jackson Township. Mr. and Mrs. Graves have had seven children. Their names are Earl, born February 16, 1870; Willie, born May 9, 1872; Stella, born January 19, 1875; Eva, born January 29, 1877, died August 11, 1880; Anna, born July 25, 1880, died November 8, 1885; Frank, born July 26, 1884, and Laura, born June 14, 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Graves belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Graves is a member of the F. & A. M. lodge and a Democrat in politics. He is the owner of 281 acres of good land, most of which are in cultivation. His farm is fitted up with good buildings, among which is a brick residence, erected at a cost of about \$2,000. He also owns 350 acres of Texas land. He is an industrious and successful farmer and a good citizen.

JOSEPH GRAY, one of the prominent farmers of this county, was born in Butler County, Ohio, December 20, 1830. He was the third son born to James and Ruth (Merritt) Gray; the former a native of Juniata County, Penn., and the latter a native of New Jersey. When Joseph was yet a young child he accompanied his parents to Carroll County, this State, where they located upon a tract of land they had entered from the Government. There our subject spent his boyhood, youth and early manhood working upon his father's farm. He attended the district schools of his day, in which he received an ordinary common school education. In August, 1859, he came to this county, and located upon a tract of land which he had purchased in Deer Creek Township. Here he resided until November, 1867, when he removed to Jackson Township and located where he now resides, in Section 25. March 7, 1867, he was married

o Mary A. Neely, a native of Juniata County, Penn., born February 29, 1844. She was the daughter of William and Mary (McConnel) Neely, both natives of Juniata County, Penn. Mr. and Mrs. Gray have had four children. Their names are Mollic, born May 2, 1868; Harvey, born August 2, 1870; Maud, born December 29, 1873, died August 3, 1874, and Harry, born May 2, 1878. Politically Mr. Gray is a staunch Democrat. He owns a splendid farm of 60 acres in Jackson Township, and it is located in one of the best farming localities in Cass County. Besides this, he owns sixty acres of good land in Deer Creek Township. His residence is a handsome brick mansion, erected at a cost of \$7,000. He is an industrious and successful farmer, and one of the most substantial and prosperous in the county.

RUFUS C. GRIFFITH, an intelligent and enterprising young farmer of Jackson Township, was born upon the farm where he now resides December 20, 1854. He was the only son born to David and Julia A. (McCauley) Griffith, the former a native of Virginia, of Welsh descent, and the latter a native of Ohio. His father was born December 1, 1822; immigrated to Ohio in an early day; thence to this county in 1847. He located where Rufus now resides, where he remained until his death, which occurred May 23, 1873. The mother of our subject also died upon this farm in May, 1857, or when the latter was but two years old. Rufus spent his boyhood and early youth working upon his father's farm. During this time he attended the district schools, in which he received an ordinary common school education. He afterward attended an academy in Logansport about eight months. In December, 1873, he went to Alabama, where he remained until August, 1874. He then returned to this county, and soon afterward he located upon the old home place, where he has ever since pursued the occupation of a farmer. February 27, 1878, he was married to Carrie S. Davis, a native of Fulton County, this State, and daughter of George W. and Elizabeth (Williams) Davis, of Galveston. She was born December 8, 1858. To them two children have been born. Their names are Everett, born August 11, 1879, and Bessie E., born April 21, 1885, both of whom are living. Mr. Griffith is a member of the K. of P. and I. O. O. F. lodges, and is a Republican in politics. He owns a farm of 165 acres of excellent land, about 150 of which are in a high state of cultivation. He is an industrious and successful farmer and a good citizen.

REV. ALLEN HILL, pastor of the Baptist Church at Galveston, is a native of Jennings County, this State, and was born January 10, 1831. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Hill, was born in the State of New Jersey March 17, 1763. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and continued in the service until the struggle for independence culminated in the surrender of Cornwallis, at which

he was present. Soon after the war closed he was married to Mary Stone, by whom he became the father of five sons. The third son, Thomas, and the father of our subject, was born near the French Broad River, in Tennessee, September 12, 1797. When four years old his parents removed to Pulaski County, Ky., and in March, 1817, they came to this State and located in Jennings County. Here the elder Thomas Hill, having been, in 1800, ordained a minister in the Baptist Church, soon began in his wilderness home to collect the few settlers in his reach into some one of their cabins and preach to them the way of salvation. As the result of his labors a Baptist Church was organized in the cabin of the younger Thomas Hill in 1822, the latter becoming a member upon the day of its organization. Thomas Hill, Jr., was licensed to preach in 1823; was ordained in 1825, and for over fifty years he gave his whole attention to the ministry. He died March 24, 1876, after serving one church as its pastor for thirty-five years, consecutively. His family consisted of three sons and five daughters, five of whom, two sons and three daughters, are yet living. The subject of this sketch was the second son. During his earlier life he enjoyed only the privileges of a common school, which he attended during the winter months, having spent the balance of the time laboring upon the farm. His early school-training was afterward supplemented by a course of instruction in the Jennings County Academy and one year's work in Lancaster College and Jefferson College. In July, 1861, he organized Company H, of the Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Regiment, and served as its captain one year, when, owing to the impaired condition of his health, he was compelled to resign. In April, 1863, he located in Illinois, where he resided fourteen years. In February, 1866, he united with the Little Flock Baptist Church, in Cumberland County, Ill.; April 4, 1869, he was licensed to preach by said church, and on January 22, 1870, he was ordained, since which time he has labored continuously in the ministry. In 1874 he was elected county superintendent in Coles County, Ill., in which capacity he served three years; when, at the earnest request of the Coffee Creek Church, in Jennings County, Ind., he resigned his office, returned to the old homestead in his native county, and took up the work upon which his father had been engaged for thirty-five years. After serving this church as pastor for three years he was assigned, by the State Board, to do missionary work at Vernon and North Vernon. Having received a call from the Baptist Church, at Galveston, he, in April, 1884, removed with his family to that place, where he has since resided. February 14, 1850, he was married to Salena H. Hudson, who died January 5, 1854, leaving one child—a daughter, three years old—now Mrs. Emmetta Dixon, of North Vernon. February 24, 1856, he was married to Sarah E. Mulcomb, by whom he has four children—three

sons and one daughter—all living. In politics Rev. Hill formerly affiliated with the Republican party, having cast his first vote for John C. Fremont. Upon the financial question he voted, for several years, with the National Greenback party. He now believes that the temperance question overshadows all others, and is, in sentiment, an uncompromising Prohibitionist.

SIMEON A. HOUSE, one of the enterprising citizens of Jackson Township, was born in Preble County, Ohio, November 17, 1843. He was the third son born to Simeon and Alpha (Blankenbaker) House, both natives of Virginia, of English and German descent. Our subject spent his boyhood and youth upon his father's farm in his native county. In 1865 he came to this county and located upon a farm in Jackson Township. He removed to a farm in Howard County in the fall of 1866, and a year later he removed to Deer Creek Township, Miami County. He returned to Howard in 1869, and in the following year he again came to this county and located in Jackson Township. He returned to Miami County in the fall of 1872, where he remained until 1881. In that year he again came to this county and located where he now resides, in Section 10, Jackson Township. His occupation during his entire life has been that of a farmer. February 17, 1866, he was married to Elizabeth Adams, a native of Huntington County, this State, born of English descent July 4, 1848. She was the daughter of Daniel and Indiann (Baldwin) Adams, natives of Kentucky and Ohio, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. House have had seven children, six of whom are living. Their names are Melvin E., born November 16, 1866, died February 26, 1872; Jessie B., born March 19, 1868; Walter A., January 24, 1873; Noley A., September 12, 1874; Martin L., February 5, 1878; Orbie R., January 31, 1880, and Nellie P., April 30, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. House belong to the Christian Church. Politically Mr. House is a Democrat. He owns a handsome little farm of eighty acres where he resides, besides forty acres of good land in Section 9 of the same township. His home is fitted up with good buildings and fences, and is a very desirable location. Mr. House is a pushing, energetic and successful farmer, and a No. 1 citizen.

BARNABAS L. KING, one of the prominent citizens of Galveston, is a native of Preble County, Ohio, and was born April 26, 1832. He was the third son born to John and Elizabeth (Collins) King, the former a native of Warren County, Ohio, of Irish descent, and the latter a native of Tioga County, Penn., of English and German descent. His father and mother were the parents of twelve children—eight sons and four daughters—all of whom, strange to say, are still living, the youngest being past thirty years of age. When our subject was quite young, his parents moved to a farm in Darke County, Ohio, where his father died. Here our subject spent

his boyhood and youth working upon a farm and in a saw-mill. He returned to Preble County in 1856, where he was engaged in saw-milling until May 1, 1864. At this time he entered Company B, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Ohio Regiment, with which he served the full time of his enlistment, receiving his discharge about September 1, 1864. He then returned to Preble County and resumed saw-milling. In March, 1866, he immigrated to Cass County and located at Galveston, where he purchased a saw-mill, which he has ever since continued to operate, and in which he has been very successful. March 24, 1859, he was married to Sarah A. Wells, a native of Butler County, Ohio, born November 15, 1839. She died October 28, 1867. June 2, 1869, he was married to Mrs. Mary A. Keeler, daughter of William Newcomb, a native of Maryland. By his first wife he had but one child, William A., December 20, 1866. Mr. King is a member of the G. A. R. and a Prohibitionist in politics. He is an industrious and successful man and a highly respected citizen.

DR. S. F. LANDRY, a practicing physician of Galveston, was born in Lexington, Preble Co., Ohio, March 28, 1834. He was the oldest son born to Richard and Elizabeth (Smith) Landry, the former a native of Staunton, Miami Co., Ohio, and the latter a native of Guilford County, N. C. His father was of French, and his mother of German and Irish descent. The latter's maternal ancestry was among the Coble family, who were formerly wealthy plantation and slave owners of Orange and Guilford Counties, N. C. When our subject was about eight years old, his parents removed to Harrisburg, Montgomery Co., Ohio, where for three years his father worked at his trade, which was that of a blacksmith. In 1848 they came to this State and located at Lockport, Carroll Co. Here his father worked at his trade until 1856, when he located upon a farm near Rockfield, of the same county. Three years later he located in Rockfield, where he resumed his trade and followed it until about 1878, when, owing to the impaired condition of his eye-sight, he (father) was compelled to abandon it altogether. In August, 1878, he removed to a farm one mile west of Woodville, Carroll County, now known as the Linkhauer farm, where his death occurred in August, 1880. He was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics was a strong supporter of the principles of the Whig and Republican parties. The mother of our subject was also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Her death occurred at Rockfield in June, 1861. The early life of our subject was spent with his parents, during which time he was kept closely to his studies, and by the time he was thirteen years of age, he had, in addition to a good knowledge of the common branches, also attained a knowledge of phrenology and electricity, and at this early age he entered the lecture-field and displayed a wonderful knowl-

edge of these subjects. His reputation as such became so widely extended, that he soon became known as the American Juvenile Phrenologist. He located in Galveston July 9, 1861. March 9, 1856, he was married to Mariamne Banfield, a native of Preble County, Ohio, born October 6, 1838. She was the daughter of Samuel and Ellen (Smith) Banfield, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter a native of Guilford County, N. C. To them have been born six children, as follows: Edward A., Stanley M., Hugh W., Ivor, Otto and an infant daughter, deceased, unnamed. Of these, Edward A. and Ivor are deceased. Dr. Landry is a Republican in politics. He is a well-informed and intelligent gentleman, and his knowledge and works upon the subjects of geology, zoology, botany and ethnology entitle him to a high place among the naturalists of the United States. While a resident of Carroll County he taught sixteen terms of school, fourteen of which he was principal of graded schools at different places. He has attained considerable reputation as a surgeon, and has performed over 150 surgical operations, some of which required extraordinary skill. His life-work may be summed up in this, to wit: He has been a teacher, poet, lecturer and scientist, and is a physician of thirty years' experience. As a fit tribute to his son who, at present, is one of Cass County's most promising youths, we append the following biography of Staley M. Landry. He was born near Rockfield, Carroll County, this State, March 2, 1861. His early life was spent at the home of his parents in Galveston. He attended the public school of that place, in which he received a good common school education. At the age of fifteen he attended a normal school at Bunker Hill one term. During the two winters following, he taught school in Howard County. In 1878 he entered the State Normal, at Terre Haute, where he attended two terms. He was then employed in the public schools of Kokomo, as second principal, which position he held for one year. In the capacity of a teacher he was more than ordinarily successful. In July, 1882, he received an appointment as cadet to West Point. At that place he pursued his military studies about one year and a half, when, on account of impaired health, he resigned. Having passed a satisfactory examination under a civil service commission at Indianapolis, in July, 1884, he received an appointment in the Pension Department at Washington. This position he held until September, 1885, when he accepted a cadetship in the Revenue Marine Service. He is a young man of more than ordinary ability, with good habits, and a character that is irreproachable.

JAMES A. LEWIS, one of the pioneers and respected citizens of Jackson Township, this county, is a native of Lawrence County, Ill., and was born November 16, 1820. He was the only child born to Peter and Mahala (Spencer) Lewis. His father died before he was one year old, and while he was yet a young child he

was given to his grandparents, Isiah, and Nancy (Julian) Lewis, who were among the first settlers of Lawrence County. Thus left without a father at this early age, and having been unavoidably separated from his mother, through the latter lived until he was thirteen years of age, he has no recollection of her in the least, and, consequently, he possesses no knowledge of either of them but such as he has been able to obtain through others. But this sad state of things was, in a measure, obviated through the kindness of grandparents, who became parents to him in every thing but in fact. He remained with them during his childhood and youth, accompanying them, in 1825, to Vigo County, this State, where his grandfather died in 1836. In 1839 our subject went out into an unfriendly world to fight its battles for better or for worse. Two years later, in June, 1841, he came to Cass County and located upon a tract of woodland on Big Pipe Creek, in Tipton Township. This land he afterward entered from the Government. Here he immediately set about clearing up a farm, and, amidst all of the privations of pioneer life, supplemented with sickness and limited circumstances, he came forth triumphant. In the course of a few years his tract was changed from a wilderness to a handsome and well-cultivated farm. Here he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1855, when he purchased a grist-mill upon Pipe Creek. He then gave his attention to the management of this mill about three years. He then located upon a farm upon the Wabash River, in the Indian reserve, Tipton Township. In 1865 he immigrated to a farm in Vermillion County, Ill., but a few months later he returned to this county, and located where he now resides, in Section 34, Jackson Township. August 1, 1839, he was united in marriage to Jeanetta C. Tritt, a native of West Virginia, born April 11, 1822. She was the daughter of Peter and Sallie (Bowyer) Tritt, both natives of Virginia. To them five children have been born. Their names are William R., Nancy M., Sarah R., Alice A., and another who died in infancy unnamed. In politics Mr. Lewis was formerly a Republican, but is at present an ardent Prohibitionist. He has never identified himself with any church, but is a firm believer in the principles of Christianity. He and his wife are now spending their declining days at their home, near Galveston. They are in comfortable circumstances and are well-respected citizens.

GEORGE W. LOGAN, one of the early settlers of Jackson Township, and one of the pioneers of the county, was born in Fayette County, this State, September 6, 1827. He was the fifth son born to Thomas and Anna (Smith) Logan, both natives of North Carolina. When George was four years old his parents removed to Clinton County, this State, where he spent his boyhood and youth working upon a farm. In 1850 he came to this county and located upon a farm in Section 7, Jackson Township, where he

has ever since resided. He had located in the woods and it was necessary for him to do a great deal of hard work in clearing up a farm. He chopped, grubbed, burned brush, rolled logs, plowed, and, in fact, did all kinds of hard work which the development of a new country necessitates. His life occupation has been that of a farmer. November 10, 1848, he was married to Nancy Braford, a native of Rockbridge County, Va., born September 1, 1827. She was the daughter of James and Nancy (Wilson) Braford, both natives of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Logan have had eight children—five sons and three daughters—all of whom are living. Their names are Martha E., born September 1, 1849; Anna M., January 4, 1852; Thomas W., December 13, 1853; James S., February 2, 1856; Geo. W., November 28, 1858; Nancy E., August 29, 1861; William G., February 12, 1864, and Andrew J., December 31, 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Logan belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Logan is a member of the F. & A. M lodge and a Democrat in politics. He owns 310 acres of good land, most of which is in a state of cultivation. Mr. Logan is an honest, upright man, an industrious and successful farmer, and one of our county's most highly respected citizens.

JAMES C. LOOP, a retired physician and surgeon, of Galveston, and one among the early settlers of Jackson Township, is a native of Clermont County, Ohio, and was born February 22, 1825. He was the second son born to Henry and Elizabeth (Marsh) Loop, the former a native of Cayuga County, N. Y., of Dutch and Irish descent, and the latter a native of Trenton, N. J., and a descendant of the English Quakers. When our subject was about seven years old his father removed to Preble County, Ohio, where the former spent his boyhood and youth working upon a farm. During this time he attended the district schools, in which he received a good common school education. At the age of twenty he began the study of medicine. He first read one year with Dr. William D. Harris, of Ithaca, Ohio. He then read medicine two years with Dr. William Mundy, of Dayton, Ohio, after which he attended lectures at the Medical College of Cincinnati. On leaving college, in 1850, he came to this State, and first located at Deer Creek, Carroll County, where he entered upon his professional duties. After practicing here with remarkable success for four years he removed to Galveston, this county, where, until 1880, he was actively and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession. In connection with the practice of medicine he has also attained considerable celebrity in the practice of law, having been admitted to the bar in 1857. August 29, 1844, he was united in marriage to Sarah Wirts, a native of Virginia, who came with her parents to Preble County, Ohio, while yet a child. She was the oldest child of John S. and Catharine (Grisso) Wirts, both natives of Virginia, of

Dutch and English descent, respectively. She was born October 26, 1829. To this union ten children have been born. They are Elizabeth, born September 18, 1847, died October 18, 1847. William M., born September 4, 1848, Zuingless U., born July 9, 1851. Kate C., born July 18, 1855; Emma and Charles C. (twins), born April 9, 1863 (the former died August 2, 1863), and Pearl A., born February 13, 1871, and three other infant daughters who died in infancy unnamed. William M. and Zuingless U. are at present both practicing medicine, the former at Deer Creek, Carroll County, and the latter at Galveston. Dr. Loop is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, and is a staunch Democrat in politics. In the fall of 1884 he was elected a member of the Indiana Legislature, and is the present incumbent. His life has been rather an eventful one, and it has been especially brilliant in so far as success in his undertakings is concerned. He is well informed upon the history of pioneer life, and can relate some interesting stories of deer-hunting in those times. He has been one of the greatest deer-hunters in the State, and certainly has not a superior as an expert shot. To illustrate this fact, upon one occasion, a few years ago, he went upon a deer hunt in Allen County, this State, and out of thirteen shots he killed ten deer. In more recent years he has gone on several hunts into Michigan, Wisconsin and Arkansas, but his inclination in this direction was more for pleasure than profit. He has traveled extensively, and only last year traveled over 5,000 miles. He is wholly independent in his religious views, and believes in every man exercising the dictates of his own conscience. He is now in easy circumstances, and not thinking it necessary to continue in active practice, he is living in retired life. He is a well informed and intelligent gentleman, and one of our county's most highly respected citizens.

DR. Z. U. LOOP, an enterprising young physician and surgeon of Galveston, is a native of Carroll County, this State, and was born July 9, 1851. He is the second son of James C. and Sarah (Wirtz) Loop, who, at present, are old and highly respected citizens of Galveston. Our subject was yet a young child when his parents removed from Carroll to Cass County and located where they now reside. His boyhood and youth, up to the time he was nineteen years of age, were spent working upon his father's farm and attending the district schools. In those he received a good common school education. In 1870 he left home and went to Logansport, where he began to learn the trade of a marble-cutter. He worked as an apprentice for Sylvester Reed, of that place, two years. He then went to Springfield, Ohio, where his apprenticeship was finished with Maxion & Forbes, who were, at that time, prominent marble manufacturers of that city. By the time this trade was finished, he had made up his mind to take up the study of medicine.

He returned to this State in the fall of 1873, and during the year following he read medicine with his brother, Dr. William M. Loop, of Deer Creek, Carroll County. In the fall of 1874 he returned to Galveston, and in January of 1875 he engaged in the drug business, in which he has ever since continued with very good success. He had in the meantime kept up his medical studies, and in February, 1881, he entered the Kentucky School of Medicine, of Louisville, where he attended two courses of lectures, graduating in June, of 1882. During his second course of lectures, he acted as assistant to the chair of chemistry. Returning to Galveston he immediately entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he has ever since continued with more than ordinary success. September 10, 1875, he was married to Mary E. Atchley, a native of Clermont County, Ohio, born May 29, 1853. She was the daughter of William and Mary Ann (Hodges) Atchley, natives of Clermont County, Ohio, and Morgan County, Va., respectively. His first wife died May 22, 1880, and on the 22d of January, 1882, he was married to Mrs. Laura A. Darragh, whose maiden name was Laura A. Wilson. She was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, August 20, 1850, and was the daughter of Hiram and Rebecca (Coleman) Wilson, both natives of Montgomery County, Ohio. To this latter union two children have been born. They are Clarence V., born May 22, 1883, and Florence, born July 14, 1886. Dr. Loop is a member of the K. of P. and I. O. O. F. lodges, and is a Democrat in politics. Though young in his profession, he has already built up an extensive practice. He is now considered a leading physician of Galveston, and he promises to become one of the leading practitioners of Cass County.

HIRAM LOTT, an old and highly respected citizen of Jackson Township, was born in Piqua County, Ohio, September 10, 1820. He was the son of William Lott, who came from Delaware to Ohio in an early day. Being deprived of his mother our subject was bound out among strangers at the early age of five years, and until he was eighteen years of age he made his home with Jacob Shafer. With him he learned the tanner's trade. About 1838 he went to Perry County, Ohio, where he learned the carpenter's trade with William Larimer. He remained in his employ until 1846, when he entered the service of the United States in the Mexican war. He enlisted in Company H, of the Third Ohio Regiment, commanded by Col. Curtis and Capt. A. F. Knowles. He received his discharge at New Orleans in July, 1847. He then returned to Perry County, Ohio, where he remained until April, 1848, when he came to this State and entered eighty acres of land in Miami County, under a special act of Congress, granting soldiers of the Mexican war the right to take a claim in any part of the unoccupied reservation. This he located upon in 1857, and immediately set about clearing

ap a farm. Here he pursued the avocation of a farmer until 1871, when he sold his farm and immigrated to Kansas. Six months later he returned to this State, and in the fall of 1873 he located where he now resides, in Section 33, Jackson Township. May 9, 1857, he was married to Nancy Ann Swinford, a native of Putnam County, this State, born September 8, 1837. She was the daughter of Wilson F. and Sarah (Lee) Swinford, natives of Kentucky and Maryland, respectively. To this union four children were born, as follows: Ella J., born April 4, 1878; Martha A., born September 7, 1859; Charles W., born September 1, 1861, and Sarah, born March 1, 1869, died June 9, 1864. Mr. Lott lost his wife April 9, 1865. Politically Mr. Lott is strictly a man of principle, as his ballots will clearly indicate, they having been distributed among different parties. He is now an ardent Prohibitionist, and he is right when he says that a vote for principle is not lost, though the man for whom it is cast is defeated. He owns 120 acres of excellent land, about eighty of which is in a high state of cultivation. He has been an industrious and successful farmer, and though his life was begun without anything and under very unfavorable prospects, he has by industry, perseverance and economy, placed himself in comfortable circumstances. It is worthy of mention that during his youth, being under the guardianship of an uncharitable man, he was reared in the woods, among the Indians, with no privileges to secure any education whatever, and it was not until he broke the fetters which bound him to this man that he was even taught the existence of a Christian Sabbath. He is now in the sixty-sixth year of his age, and, save a slight attack of rheumatism, is enjoying fair health. He has never identified himself with any church, but he is a firm believer in the principles of Christianity. He is an influential member of the community in which he resides and one of Cass County's most highly esteemed citizens.

JAMES S. McWILLIAMS, one of the enterprising young farmers of Jackson Township, was born in Shelby County, this State, March 29, 1844. He was the only son born to Robert S. and Sarah A. (Graves) McWilliams, the former a native of Jennings and the latter a native of Decatur County, this State. When our subject was five years old, or in 1849, his parents came to Cass County and located upon a tract of timber land in Section 21, Jackson Township. Here he spent his boyhood and youth working upon his father's farm and attending the district school, in which he received an ordinary common school education. His father had located in a wilderness, and as James was the only son, it became necessary for him to enter upon all kinds of hard work found in a new country very early in life. He assisted his father in the development of a farm, after which he remained upon the farm engaged in agricultural pursuits, until 1870. In that year he removed to a farm in

another part of the same township. A year later he returned to the homeplace. In 1873 he located upon a farm in Section 22, Jackson Township. Two years later he removed to a farm in Section 27, and in August, 1880, he again returned to the old homeplace, where he has ever since resided. November 8, 1870, he was married to Martha E. Logan, a native of Clinton County, this State, born September 1, 1849. She was the daughter of George W. and Nancy (Brofford) Logan, natives of Indiana and Virginia, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. McWilliams have had three children, all of whom are living. Their names are Nancy Arminnie, born April 10, 1872; Mary Ellen, born November 23, 1874, and George Roberts, born July 15, 1878. Mr. McWilliams is a member of the F. & A. M. lodge. In politics he is a Democrat. He is the owner of 100 acres of good land, eighty of which are in cultivation. He is an energetic and industrious young man, and, though he began poor, he has, by industry and perseverance, already placed himself in comfortable circumstances.

JOHN W. MORGAN, one of the pioneers of this county, is a native of Licking County, Ohio, and was born April 8, 1832. He was the only child born to his parents, and he spent his early life working upon a farm. In 1841 he, in company with David Bickell and his cousin, Thomas Morgan, came to Cass County and located in Noble Township. In February, 1842, he accompanied them to Jackson Township, where the latter took, for themselves, claims. Our subject has resided in that township ever since, and with the exception of three years, during which he was, in connection with John Turley, in the dry goods and grocery business, in Galveston, he has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits. April 9, 1862, he was married to Pauline Hensley, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Fisher) Hensley, formerly of this county. She was born in Shelby County, this State, June 17, 1842. To them have been born three children, all of whom are living. Their names are Thomas W., born September 17, 1863; Nellie B., October 22, 1867, and Lillian L., April 30, 1870. Mrs. Morgan is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Morgan and his son, Thomas W., are both members of the F. & A. M. lodge. Mrs. Morgan and her daughter, Nellie B., are both members of Pauline Chapter, No. 53, O. E. S., of Galveston, the chapter having been named in honor of the former, and in which she at present holds the position of Worthy Matron. In politics Mr. Morgan is a Democrat. In the spring of 1880 he was elected to the office of township trustee, and served one term. He owns 160 acres of good land, about 100 of which is in cultivation. He is an industrious and successful farmer and a highly respected citizen.

GEORGE W. ODEN, one of the influential citizens of Jackson Township, was born in Zanesville, Muskingum Co., Ohio, De-

ember 21, 1843. He was the youngest son born to John and Elizabeth (Reeder) Oden, the latter of whom was a native of Greenbrier County, Va. His father died while he was yet a young child, and in 1847 he, in company with his mother and other members of the family, came to this county and located upon a farm in Noble Township. Here George spent his boyhood and early youth on a farm. At the age of sixteen he accompanied the family to Deer Creek Township. In August, 1861, he entered the service of the Union Army, in Company B, Forty-sixth Indiana Regiment, from which he was honorably discharged in September, 1865. He served most of the time in the rank of corporal. He participated in the battles of Champion Hill, Port Gibson, Siege of Vicksburg, Island No. 10, and some others. At the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., he was taken prisoner, and was in a Southern prison in Texas nine months. He was liberated, by exchange, December 12, 1864. At the close of the war he returned to the home-place in Deer Creek Township, and took up the avocation of a farmer, in which pursuit he has ever since been engaged. He located where he now resides, in Section 25, Jackson Township, in 1871. June 2, 1866, he was married to Mary J. Harness, a native of this State, born June 2, 1843. She was the daughter of George W. and Drusilla (Beck) Harness, now of Deer Creek Township. His first wife died January 1, 1873, and on the 28th of February, 1875, he was married to Rebecca J. Rusk, a native of Howard County, this State, and daughter of William and Eliza J. (Lung) Rusk, formerly of Howard County. By his first wife Mr. Oden had five children: Elmer C., Schuyler C., Warren C., Luella A. and Oscar M., the last of whom died in infancy. He and his present wife have had three children: Willard O., Stella Maud and Lelia May. Mr. Oden is a member of the G. A. R., and is a Republican in politics. He has a beautiful home and a handsome farm of 110 acres, situated in one of the best farming localities in Cass County. He is an industrious and successful farmer, and through industry, perseverance and economy he has placed himself in comfortable circumstances. He is an honest, upright, square-dealing man and a good citizen.

SIMMONS RAMSEY, one of the prominent citizens of Jackson Township, was born in Marion County, this State, June 18, 1836. He was the oldest born to John and Annis (Harbert) Ramsey. The father of Mr. Ramsey was of Irish, and his mother of Scotch-Irish descent. The father of Mrs. Ramsey was of Irish, and her mother of English descent, natives of Pennsylvania and South Carolina, respectively. He came with them to this county in 1853. They located upon the farm where our subject now resides, in Sections 27 and 34. Here he worked upon the farm until he was twenty years of age, when he immigrated to Kansas. Here he took a claim, which he located upon and immediately set about

developing a farm. He pursued the avocation of a farmer until August 2, 1861, when he entered the service of his country in Company E, Tenth Kansas Infantry. From this company he received an honorable discharge in August, 1864. He entered the service as a private, but was soon promoted to the rank of sergeant. His service was chiefly upon the frontier, where he took part in several important skirmishes, perhaps the most hotly contested of which was the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark. At the close of the war he returned to his farm in Kansas and resumed agricultural pursuits, in which he has ever since been engaged. In July, 1873, he returned to this county, and again located upon the old homestead, near Galveston, Jackson Township. July 23, 1865, he was united in marriage to Ada Jane Buck, daughter of Ethel C. and Mariam (Underwood) Buck, the former a native of Steuben County, N. Y., and the latter also a native of New York. She was born in Boone County, Ill., February 8, 1849. To them have been born six children. Their names are Francis A., born January 26, 1867; Howard O., born March 27, 1869; Fred. A., born October 10, 1871; the next was an infant son, born October 10, 1874, who died in infancy unnamed; Nellie A., born February 5, 1876, and Porter Garfield, born June 22, 1880. Mr. Ramsey is a member of the G. A. R. and is a Republican in politics. He is the owner of 137.5 acres of good land, most of which is in a high state of cultivation. He is an industrious and successful farmer and a leading citizen.

MORTON E. RAY, the efficient young book-keeper for F. H. Thomas & Bro., of Galveston, is a native of Indianapolis and was born January 20, 1863. He was the only son born to Andrew and Frances M. (Lattimore) Ray, the former of which was a native of Marion County, this State, and the latter a native of Vincennes, Ind. When our subject was four years old his parents removed from Indianapolis to Michigantown, this State. Two years later they removed to Galveston, where Morton spent his boyhood and youth, attending school. In the spring of 1878 he accepted a position as clerk in the large dry goods store of M. H. Thomas & Sons, which position he held until August of 1882, when he became book-keeper for the firm of F. H. Thomas & Bro., in which capacity he has been ever since. Gertrude M. Darragh, a native of Winchester, Ohio, born December 13, 1866, became his wife June 16, 1886. She was the daughter of William and Laura (Wilson) Darragh. Mr. Ray is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, and is a Republican in politics. He is a young man of sterling integrity and irreproachable character, and well worthy the trust and confidence placed in him by his employers and the public.

JEFFERSON A. RODIBAUGH, one of the enterprising young farmers of Jackson Township, is a native of the township in which

he resides, and was born July 6, 1850. He was the second son born to Joseph and Anna (Harbert) Rodibaugh, natives, respectively, of Randolph and Wayne Counties, this State, former of Dutch, and latter of English and Irish descent. The boyhood and youth of our subject were spent working upon his father's farm and attending the district schools, in which he received a good common school education. In 1879 he took up the avocation of a teacher, and has now taught for seven consecutive winters. During this time he has furthered his studies by attending the normal school at Valparaiso one term; this was in the spring of 1880. He has also attended the teachers' normal in Lagansport three terms. His home has always been in Jackson Township. He located where he now resides, in Section 28, in April, 1884. June 9, 1885, he was married to Ida Engler, daughter of David and Martha J. (White) Engler, the former of whom at present resides in Walton. Mrs. Rodibaugh was born in Shelby County, this State, May 24, 1860. Mr. Rodibaugh is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, and is a Republican in politics. In April, 1882, he was elected to the office of township assessor, and was re-elected in the spring of 1886. He is the owner of 110 acres of good land, about 75 of which are in a high state of cultivation. He is an industrious and successful farmer, a first-class teacher and a No. 1 citizen.

JAMES M. RONK, of Jackson Township, was born in Greenbrier County, Va. (now West Virginia), May 3, 1836. He was the oldest child born to George W. and Sarah J. (Cary) Ronk, natives of Roanoke and Greenbrier Counties, Va., respectively. James grew up to manhood in his native county, and at the age of fifteen he became a deck-hand upon a steamboat plying upon the Great Kanawha and Ohio Rivers between Charleston, W. Va., and Cincinnati, Ohio. After one year's experience he was promoted to first mate, a few months later he was made watchman. At the end of three years, or when he was eighteen years old, his knowledge of the river had become so thorough, and the confidence of his superiors had become so implicit, that he was, at this early age, commissioned as pilot. He served as such about seven years and discharged his duties in a creditable manner. He entered the service of the Confederate Army in 1861, in Company A, Twenty-second Virginia Regiment. He had voted for the Union, and his sympathy was with the Union, and it was only the direct provocation and most inhuman treatment by a company of Union men that caused him to renounce his allegiance to the Federal cause and enter the Southern Army. The said Union company had, for some little petty grievance, boldly and outrageously insulted him by confiscating his own private property and putting it to its own use, whereupon Mr. Ronk, in the heat of revenge, declared he would sacrifice his own inclinations and enter the ranks of the foe. In

the course of the war he displayed such military valor and bravery that he was promoted to the rank of captain, in which capacity he served until in July, 1864, when he and his entire company—excepting twenty-five men which he had secreted in a stock-well—were captured at Winchester, Va. After a nine-months' imprisonment at Point Lookout, Md., he was liberated and permitted to enter the retreat of civil life. He served in a creditable manner in the battles of Manassas Junction, Seven Day's Fight at Richmond, Pine Bluffs (South Carolina) Cedar Creek, Winchester, and a great many others. In all, he participated in thirty-eight battles. After the war he came West, and, in June, 1865, he located at Burlington, Carroll County. He came to this county in the fall of 1877 and located upon a farm in Section 31, Jackson Township, where he has ever since continued to reside. December 25, 1865, he was married to Sophrona J. Cox, a native of Howard County, this State, born May 17, 1846. She died March 18, 1885, leaving to the care of our subject eight children. Their names are William A., Martha A., Anna M., Miranda M., Cora A., Mary D., Lizzie M. and Daisy M., all of whom are living. Mr. Ronk is a member of the Christian Church and a Democrat in politics. He owns a farm of sixty acres where he lives, besides twenty-acres in Howard County. His life has been rather an eventful one, but he is now living in a quiet way with his children, and the only impediment in the pleasure of the family circle is the absence of the wife and mother.

SAMUEL T. RONK, an enterprising and influential citizen and farmer of Jackson Township, is a native of Greenbrier County, Va. (now West Virginia), and was born December 10, 1844. He was the fifth son born to George W. and Sarah J. (Cary) Ronk, the former a native of Roanoke County, Va., and the latter a native of Greenbrier County, Va. Samuel T. spent his early life in his native county, working upon his father's farm. Early in 1862 he entered the service of the Confederate Army, in Company A, Twenty-second Virginia Regiment, his sympathy at the same time being with the Union. His entry into the Southern Army was, therefore, the result of circumstances and not his own inclinations. His duties during the war were chiefly in the service of the commissary department. At the close of the war he came to this State and located near Burlington, Carroll County, where his parents, in the meantime, had settled. In the fall of 1877 he came to this county and located where he now resides, in Section 31, Jackson Township. He gives his attention chiefly to agricultural pursuits, though he has gained considerable reputation as a veterinary surgeon. He was married to Martha J. Cox December 17, 1868. She was the daughter of Er and Dorcas (Miller) Cox, natives of Indiana and Tennessee, respectively. She was born in Howard County, this State, November 6, 1848. To them ten children have

been born. Andrew L., Lennie, Ettie R., John H., Mattie B., Laura C., Thomas G., Samuel H., and two others who died in infancy unnamed. Lennie and Samuel H. are deceased. Mr. Ronk and his wife are members of the Christian Church. Politically Mr. Ronk is a Democrat. He owns sixty acres of good land where he resides, besides twenty acres in Howard County. He is an industrious and successful farmer and a first-rate citizen.

JACOB SOMSEL, one of the enterprising young farmers of Jackson Township, is a native of Preble County, Ohio, and was born January 26, 1844. He was the fourth son born to David and Rebecca (Warrenfelts) Somsel, both natives of Maryland, of German descent. Our subject spent his boyhood and youth working upon his father's farm in his native county. At the age of twenty he began farming for himself, and in the spring of 1872 he came to this county and located upon a farm in Section 19, Jackson Township, where he has ever since resided. His occupation during his entire life has been that of a farmer. October 25, 1866, he was married to Isabel Davisson, also a native of Preble County, Ohio. She was born March 11, 1848. She was the daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Shields) Davisson, natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively. To them have been born nine children: John W., born September 1, 1867; David C. (deceased); Charles, Levi and Warren (deceased); George B., Frank E., the next was a son, who died in infancy unnamed, and Daisy B. In politics Mr. Somsel is a Democrat. He has held the office of constable four terms, two of which were in Preble County, Ohio. He owns 120 acres of land, 95 of which is in cultivation. Mr. Somsel is a pushing, energetic and wide-awake farmer and a No. 1 citizen.

CALEB H. SPRINKLE, of Jackson Township, was born in Montgomery County, this State, September 8, 1846. He was the second son born to Samuel B. and Nancy (Hardesty) Sprinkle, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter a native of Clay County, this State. He accompanied his parents to this county about 1858, and located with them upon a farm in Jackson Township. Here Caleb spent his youth working upon his father's farm. In 1869, he located upon a farm in Section 8, Jackson Township, where he has ever since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. June 22, 1869, he was married to Sarah E. Wynn, a native of Jackson Township, born April 10, 1852. She was the daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Frush) Wynn, who were among the first settlers of Jackson Township. Mr. and Mrs. Sprinkle have had eight children. They are Susie, William H., Thomas F., Charles S., Cora B., Isaac E., Mary L. and Nellie B., all of whom are living except Isaac E., who died when eleven months old. Mr. and Mrs. Sprinkle are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Sprinkle is a member of the F. & A. M. lodge, and is a Republican in politics. He is an industrious and successful farmer.

WILLIAM F. STANLEY, a prominent farmer and stock dealer of Jackson Township, was born in Deer Creek Township, this county, February 14, 1849. He was the oldest son born to George and Susan (Shelly) Stanley, who at present reside in Galveston. When he was seven years old his parents located in Galveston, where William spent his boyhood and youth assisting his father in his trade, which was that of a brick-maker. At the age of twenty-one he engaged in the business for himself. He was thus employed about six years. In the fall of 1871 he located upon a farm in Section 24, Jackson Township. The winter of 1872-73 he spent with his father-in-law, John Emry. After spending a short time on a farm in Section 15, Jackson Township, he went to Galveston, residing there about three years, during which time he was engaged in the manufacture of brick. In February, 1875, he removed to the farm he now occupies in Sections 19 and 20, Jackson Township. Since then he has been chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits and dealing in stock. November 17, 1870, he married Sarah Emry, a native of Licking County, Ohio, born November 30, 1849. She was the daughter of John and Catharine (Courson) Emry, both natives of Licking County, Ohio. To them six children have been born—all of whom are living. Their names are Jessie L., born June 26, 1871; Emma, born November 25, 1872; George E., born September 17, 1874; Mary A., born December 28, 1875; Maggie P., born November 10, 1877, and John F., born November 16, 1879. Mr. Stanley is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, and is a Democrat in politics. He owns a handsome farm of 196 acres of land, fitted up with good fences and buildings, and it is one of the most desirable locations in the county. About 115 acres of his land is in a high state of cultivation. He is an industrious and successful farmer and business man.

HENRY STAUFFER and his wife Catharine Stauffer, a venerable old couple of Jackson Township, were married in Montgomery County, Ohio, October 9, 1828. They have, therefore, lived together over fifty-eight years. The former was born in Lancaster County, Penn., August 3, 1799. He was the oldest son of John and Isabella (Kelly) Stauffer, the former a native of Lancaster County, Penn., and the latter a native of Ireland, who came to America with her parents when she was six years old. Henry's paternal grandparents were Frederick and Elizabeth (Brubaker) Stauffer. His maternal grandparents were Henry and Isabella (Wilson) Kelly. When Henry was twenty years of age, or in 1819, he accompanied his parents to Montgomery County, Ohio, where he remained until after his marriage. The latter, Mrs. Catharine Stauffer, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, April 15, 1811. She was the second daughter born to Nathaniel and Sarah (Flynn) Stutsman, the former a native of Maryland and the latter

a native of Fayette County, Penn. Her paternal grandparents were David and Anna (Nesbit) Stutsman. Her maternal grandparents were Dennis and ——— (Berney) Flynn. After their marriage our subject resided in Montgomery County, Ohio, until 1857. Mr. Stauffer having been engaged in coopering and the nursery business. In that year they immigrated to Douglas County, Kas., where they resided upon a farm until 1869, when, owing to the presence of old age, in order to be nearer their son, John W. Stauffer, they returned from the West, came to this county, and located in a cozy, little house upon a small piece of ground which they had purchased in Section 29, Jackson Township. Here they resided in a quiet, happy way until February, 1886, when, owing to the enfeebled condition of Grandfather Stauffer's health and the impaired condition of his eyesight, they yielded to the wishes of their son and daughter-in-law, and since have made their home with Mr. and Mrs. John W. Stauffer. Henry Stauffer is the oldest living person in Jackson Township, and, perhaps, the third oldest person in the county. Mrs. Stauffer is now in the seventy-sixth year of her age and is enjoying excellent health. They are the parents of four children. Their names are John W., Sarah A., Nathaniel S. and Mary J., the third of which died at the age of nineteen. The father of Mrs. Stauffer, Nathaniel Stutsman, died at Peru, this State, April 9, 1881, at the advanced age of ninety-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Stauffer both belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, having become members of that church in June, 1828. They are now spending their declining years in a pleasant way. In politics Mr. Stauffer formerly belonged to the Whig party. He is now an ardent Prohibitionist.

JOHN W. STAUFFER, one of the prominent farmers of Jackson Township, is a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, and was born October 8, 1829. He was the oldest son born to Henry and Catharine (Stutsman) Stauffer, the former a native of Lancaster County, Penn., and the latter a native of Montgomery County, Ohio. His father is of German and Irish and his mother of German and English descent. Our subject spent his early life working upon a farm in his native county. In March, 1857, he accompanied his parents to Douglas County, Kas., where the latter located upon a farm. In 1860 John returned to this State and located in Carroll County. Three years later he came to this county and located upon a farm in Noble Township. In the spring of 1865 he returned to Carroll County, but in January, 1868, he again came to this county and located this time upon a farm in Section 19, Jackson Township, where he has ever since resided. His chief occupation has always been farming. May 31, 1860, he was married to Margaret Trapp, a native of Noble Township, this county, born March 27, 1840. She was the daughter of George and Catharine (Miller) Trapp, both natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. Mrs. Stauffer is a

member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Stauffer is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge and a Democrat in politics. He held the office of road superintendent from the spring of 1882 to the spring of 1884. He owns a fine farm, fitted up with good fences and buildings, and taking everything into consideration it is one of the most desirable locations in Cass County. He is a pushing, energetic and successful farmer and a good citizen. He began life poor, but, by industry, perseverance and economy, has placed himself in comfortable circumstances.

HON. HEWIT L. THOMAS, a venerable old citizen of Galveston, was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., April 27, 1805. He was the youngest son born to Minor and Nancy (Wynans) Thomas, the former a native of Ridgefield, Conn., and the latter a native of the Van Rensselaer Patent in New York. His father's ancestors formerly came from Wales, and were, therefore, of Welsh descent. His mother's people were of German and English descent. The father of our subject immigrated to this State and located in Fayette County in 1819, and was a prominent Baptist minister. Here Hewit L. spent his youth working upon a farm. He attended the district schools of his day, in which, considering the very limited advantages, he received a very good education. By the time he was eighteen years of age he had sufficient education to teach school. After teaching two terms he went to Oxford, Ohio, where he attended college about five months. He then returned to the farm in Fayette County, but in the spring of 1826 he removed to a farm in another part of the county. Two years later he again changed his location to a farm in another part of the county. In the spring of 1828 he began a subscription school in Harrison Township, Fayette County, which he continued for one year with good success. On account of the serious illness of his father he gave up the school for the purpose of administering to the wants of the former. In the spring of 1831 he located upon a farm in Connersville Township, Fayette County. In the following spring he removed to Waterloo Township, where, for one year, he was engaged in hotel-keeping. In 1834 he located again in Harrison Township, but two years later, or in 1836, he came to Cass County and located in Clinton Township. In the spring of 1853 he removed to Noble Township. In 1855 he immigrated to Minnesota, where, for ten years, he was engaged in the lumber business and merchandising. In October, 1865, he returned to this county and located at Galveston, where he has ever since resided. March 9, 1826, he was married to Charlotte C. Helm, a native of Mason County, Ky., born, of Scotch and English descent, August 26, 1808. She was the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Drummond) Helm, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter a native of Scotland. Her father emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky in an early day, and took part in many skirmishes with

the Indians during the early settling of that State. He was under Gen. Harmer during his expedition against the Indians, and was one of the seventeen who escaped at the time of the latter's defeat. He was also a major under Gen. Harrison's command during the war of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have had three children, all of whom are living. Their names are Meredith H., born November 20, 1826; Minor T., born September 24, 1830, and William H., born November 22, 1833. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas are faithful members of the Baptist Church, and the former has been sexton of the church at Galveston about seventeen years. He was formerly a member of the S. of T. and T. of H. In politics he is a Republican. While a resident of Clinton Township, this county, he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, which he resigned four years later to accept the office of associate judge. To this he was re-elected in 1847, and served in all ten years. While in Noble Township he held the office of township trustee two years, and he was president of the first agricultural society ever held in this county. In the fall of 1856 he was elected a member of the Senate of Minnesota. In the fall of 1858 he was elected a member of the Minnesota Legislature, and was re-elected in 1860. In 1863 he received from the Government an appointment as one of three commissioners, whose duty it was to appraise the lands owned by the Winnebago Indians. He also held the offices of trustee and assessor a number of years while residing in Minnesota. Mr. Thomas is now in the eighty-second year of his age, and is in full possession of his faculties and enjoying good health. He is a well-informed and intelligent man, and one of Cass County's most highly respected citizens. Minor T., the second son, entered the service of the Union Army at the beginning of the war, and was the first volunteer from Washington County, Minn. He first entered as lieutenant but was afterward promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy in the Fourth Minnesota Regiment. In the fall of 1862 he was made colonel of the Eighth Minnesota Regiment. He commanded the expedition under Gen. Sully, who made an expedition against the Indians in 1864. He was in the battles of Bull Run, Corinth, and before the close of the war rose to the rank of brigadier-general. He at present resides in Texas and is engaged in railroading as a civil engineer. William H., the third son, served in the war three years; he was in the battles of Nashville and Tupelo; was promoted to a captaincy; took a part in the capture of Mobile. At present he is a practicing physician in Indianapolis, and holds the position of professor of the treatment of nervous diseases in the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

MEREDITH H. THOMAS, a prominent grain merchant of Galveston, is a native of Fayette County, this State, and was born November, 20, 1826. He is the oldest son of ex-Judge Hewitt L. and

Charlotte C. (Helm) Thomas; see sketch. Our subject came with his parents to this county in 1836, or when he was ten years old. They located upon a tract of woodland in Clinton Township. Here Meredith spent his youth working upon his father's farm and attending the district school, in which he received a very good education, considering the limited advantages of those days. In 1845 he was employed as clerk by Messrs. Pollard & Wilson, who, at that time, were among the leading merchants of Logansport. This position he held until 1855, when, accompanied by his father and brothers, he went to Minnesota. Here, with his father and brother, Minor T., he engaged in the lumber business and merchandising. In 1865 he returned to Cass County and located at Galveston, engaging in general merchandising. He now owns a half interest in a hardware store, and is proprietor of the best grain elevator in Cass County, which he built at Galveston in 1879. Harriet A. Knowlton, a native of New York, born June 12, 1832, became his wife October 16, 1851. She was the daughter of Artemus B. and Fannie (Spencer) Knowlton. To them have been born five children, viz.: Frank H., born April 15, 1853; Charles F., and Daniel W. (twins), February 2, 1856; Claudia B., May 13, 1866, and Mary B., September 10, 1867, all of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas are faithful members of the Baptist Church. In politics, Mr. Thomas formerly affiliated with the Whig and Republican parties but now is an ardent Prohibitionist. He is an enterprising and successful business man and an influential citizen.

ALVIN H. THOMAS, a prominent young farmer of Jackson Township, is a native of Preble County, Ohio, and was born June 6, 1846. He was the second son born to Lewis and Elizabeth (Dinwiddie) Thomas; the former of whom is at present a resident of Galveston. When Alvin was one year old his parents came to this State and located in Kokomo, Howard County. When he was eleven years old, his mother having died, he went to live with his uncle, John A. Lock, with whom he made his home, working upon the farm until 1863. In October of that year he entered the service of his country in Company A, One Hundred and Thirtieth Indiana Regiment, under Capt. E. W. Penny, from which he was honorably discharged in December, 1865. He was in the battle of Nashville, and participated in the campaign of Atlanta. After the close of the war he came to this county, and for the three years following he worked by the month in Jackson Township. In 1870 he located upon a farm in Section 20, Jackson Township, where he resided until 1877, when he came to his present home, which occupies a portion of the same section. Sarah E. Canine, daughter of Isaac V. and Mary C. (Graves) Canine, of Jackson Township, became his wife October 6, 1869. She was born in Jackson Township September 17, 1853. To this union three children have been

born, all of whom are living. Their names are John O., born November 10, 1870; Charles E., born December 7, 1874; and Cora J., born May 12, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Thomas is a member of the G. A. R. and F. & A. M. lodges and a Democrat in politics. He owns a handsome farm of 160 acres of land, nearly all of which is in a high state of cultivation. He has built upon this a fine brick residence, at a cost of \$3,000. He is an energetic and successful farmer.

FRANK H. THOMAS, an industrious and successful young merchant of Galveston and the senior member of the firm of F. H. Thomas & Bro., is a native of the city of Logansport, and was born April 15, 1853. He was the oldest son born to Meredith H. and Harriet A. (Knowlton) Thomas, now residents of Galveston. As soon as he was old enough he was placed in the public school, where he ardently pursued his studies until the age of twenty, spending his vacations clerking in his father's store. He received a good common school education, and only lacked one year of graduating in the Logansport High School. In March, 1874, he took an interest in his father's store, the name of the firm being M. H. Thomas & Son. This continued for three years, when his two brothers, Chas. F. and Daniel W., also became members of the firm. They thus continued to do business at Galveston until July 1, 1882, when the partnership was dissolved. Since this time the business of the firm has been continued by our subject and his brother Charles F. They now own an excellent stock of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, hats, caps, groceries, etc., and are doing a good business. Virginia Forest, also a native of Logansport, born December 11, 1855, became his wife September 8, 1875. She was the daughter of John M. and Rebecca (Longstreth) Forest, both natives of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have had but one child, Elsie M., born September 3, 1878. He and his wife are both members of the Baptist Church. In politics Mr. Thomas is a Republican. In the spring of 1884 he was elected to the office of township trustee, but declined a renomination. He is a young man of irreproachable character, energy and good business tact, and is one of the promising business men of Cass County. The building in which our subject and his brother do business is known as the "old brick store," and is the best business building in Galveston.

CHARLES F. THOMAS, a promising young business man of Galveston and junior member of the firm of F. H. Thomas & Bro., was born in Afton, Washington Co., Minn., February 2, 1856. He is the son of Meredith H. and Harriet A. (Knowlton) Thomas, of Galveston. He was nine years old when his parents came from Minnesota to this county, locating at Galveston. He received, in the public schools, a good common school education, after which he attended the normal school of Valparaiso two terms, completing the com-

mercial and scientific courses. In March, 1877, he became a member of the firm of M. H. Thomas & Sons, and since the dissolution, in 1882, he has continued the business of the firm in connection with his brother, Frank H. June 16, 1880, he was married to Laura L. Armstrong, a native of Eaton, Ohio, born August 19, 1859. She was the daughter of Charles L. and Mary (Lease) Armstrong, natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively. To this union three children have been born, all of whom are living. Their names are Harry B., born December 10, 1881; Nellie B., born September 24, 1883, and Sarah B., born June 4, 1885. Our subject is a member of the Baptist Church. His wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Thomas is a Republican. He is an enterprising and successful young business man.

DANIEL W. THOMAS, an enterprising and successful young business man of Galveston and the junior member of the hardware firm of M. H. Thomas & Son, is a native of Afton, Washington Co., Minn., and was born February 2, 1856, being a twin brother of Charles F. Thomas. He came with his parents to this county in 1865, and has ever since been a resident of Galveston. He received, in the public school, a good common school education, after which he continued his studies at the normal school of Valparaiso. In March, 1877, he became a member of the dry goods firm of M. H. Thomas & Sons, and after the dissolution of the firm, in 1882, he engaged in the hardware business, in which he has ever since continued. In September, 1883, C. S. Davisson took a half interest in the stock, and the firm thus continued under the name of Thomas & Davisson until March, 1886, when the interest owned by Mr. Davisson was purchased by our subject's father, and the firm is now M. H. Thomas & Son. They have a large and commodious store-room, well stocked with hardware, stoves, tinware, agricultural implements, etc., and are doing a good business. Lulu B. Patton, a native of Lafayette, born November 4, 1859, became his wife November 17, 1880. She was the daughter of William and Jane A. (Dill) Patton, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania, respectively. Mrs. Thomas' mother was born in the town of Dillsburg, in western Pennsylvania, which was named in honor of the former's grandfather. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have had two children. Their names are Herbert, born September 5, 1883, deceased, and Mary A., born August 8, 1885. Mr. Thomas and wife are both members of the Baptist Church, and the former holds the position of treasurer in that church. In politics he is an ardent Prohibitionist. He is a promising young man of sterling character and good habits, and possesses energy and good business tact.

JOHN TURLEY, one of the enterprising and successful business men of Galveston, is a native of Greene County, this State, and was born March 17, 1832. He was the second son born to William

and Elizabeth (Frost) Farley, natives of Kentucky and Tennessee, respectively, the former of German and French and the latter of German descent. When our subject was about three years old, his parents removed to Carroll County, this State, where he spent his boyhood and early youth working upon a farm. During this time he attended the district schools in which, considering the limited advantages, he received a good education. About 1848, they removed to a farm in Howard County. In 1854 he took up the avocation of a teacher. After teaching two years, he farmed for a short time and then engaged in the mercantile business in Walton, whence he had come in 1857. In the following year he located in Galveston, where he has ever since resided. During the first three years of his residence here he was engaged in the mercantile business. In 1861 he engaged in buying and selling grain, which received his entire attention until in October, 1862, when, in addition to the grain business, he purchased a stock of goods and engaged in merchandising. He was thus engaged until 1873, when he retired from the goods business and gave his entire attention to his grain interests and to saw-milling, having in the meantime purchased a saw-mill in 1874, for which he paid \$3,000. In 1876, in connection with this, he again resumed the mercantile business, and thus continued until the fall of 1880. At this time he retired from his business interests and for five years he gave his attention to his farm and to the running of steam threshers. He owns three complete outfits for threshing wheat; besides he is the owner of a good chaser, huller. In the spring of 1885, he built a large elevator in Galveston, and again resumed the grain business. He has also again resumed saw-milling. In 1861 he began the construction of a three-story, brick business building in Galveston, which he finished at a cost of \$5,000. He also has the credit of erecting one of the best frame business blocks in that place, besides some excellent residential property. Martha L. Power, a native of Deane County, this State, born of English descent, January 12, 1840, became his wife February 7, 1858. She was the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Good) Power, both natives of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Farley have had seven children, six of whom are living. Their names are John D., born April 30, 1859; William S., born August 8, 1860; Ida L., born April 7, 1862, died September 19, 1863; Minnie A., born October 7, 1866; Cora E., born December 21, 1869; Thomas E., born December 28, 1872, and Lewis C., born April 7, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Farley are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Mr. Farley is a member of the F. & A. M. lodge and a Democrat in politics.

ELISHA VAN BUSKIRK, M. D., one of the prominent citizens of Jackson Township, is a native of Wayne County, this State, and was born May 19, 1817. He was the oldest son of Joseph and

Polly (Haff) Van Buskirk, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter a native of Kentucky, both of German descent. When our subject was yet a young child, his parents removed to Henry County, where he spent his boyhood and early youth working upon his father's farm. At the age of seventeen he began to learn the carpenter's trade. This was finished in due time, but he soon abandoned it to take up the avocation of a teacher. After teaching two terms he began the study of medicine. In October, 1848, he entered the Indiana Medical College, of LaPorte, Ind., from which he graduated in March, 1849. After practicing his profession at Camden, Carroll County, for two years, he located at Lebanon, Boone County. In 1852 he retired from the medical profession, came to this county and located upon a farm in Jackson Township, since which time his attention has been given to agricultural pursuits. He located where he now resides in Section 6 of that township, in 1873. He was married, on the 16th of July, 1851, to Martha Ann James, from whom he was separated in 1864. June 25, 1873, he was married to Mrs. Maria Wineholt, a native of Virginia, of German descent, born January 12, 1828. She was the daughter of John Rhine. By his first wife Mr. Van Buskirk had four children: Juniata, Byron, Margara, and an infant daughter who died in infancy, unnamed. Of those named, Margara is deceased. In politics Mr. Van Buskirk is a Democrat. He is an honest, upright man, an intelligent gentleman and a good citizen.

SAMUEL B. WALLACE, one of the enterprising farmers of Jackson Township, is a native of Madison County, Ohio, and was born March 13, 1836. He was the youngest son born to John and Elizabeth (Burris) Wallace, natives of Kentucky, and New York, respectively, the former of Scotch and the latter of English descent. When our subject was six years old his mother removed to a farm in Hardin County, Ohio, his father having died in Madison County. In 1847 he came with his mother to this county and located upon a farm in Jackson Township. Here his mother died in April of 1883. About 1849 our subject returned to Hardin County, Ohio. In 1856 he again came to this county and located in Jackson Township, where he pursued the avocation of a farmer until 1861. In September of this year he entered Company H, Thirty-fourth Indiana Regiment, with which he served during the entire war, receiving his discharge in February, 1866. He first entered the service as a private, but afterward reached the ranks of corporal, sergeant, first-lieutenant and captain, having held the last position at the close of the war. He served with credit in the battles of New Madrid, Island No. 10, Port Gibson, Champion Hill and the siege of Vicksburg. At the battle of Port Gibson he received a slight wound, but it did not prove serious. After the war he returned to Jackson Township, where he has ever since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. April 24,

1864, he was married to Ann Maria Yakey, daughter of Philip and Elizabeth (Koeber) Yakey, the latter of whom is an old resident of Jackson Township. Mr. Wallace is a member of the F. & A. M. lodge, and is a Republican in politics. He is the owner of 160 acres of good land, about 100 acres of which is in cultivation. He is an industrious and energetic farmer and a good citizen.

JOHN L. WAMPLER, one of the influential citizens of Jackson Township, is a native of Adams County, Penn., and was born January 20, 1811. He was the fourth son born to Leonard and Mary (Martin) Wampler, the former a native of York County, Penn., and the latter a native of Frederick County, Md. His father and mother were the parents of ten children—five sons and five daughters. It is a singular coincidence that the five sons were all born in Pennsylvania, the native State of the father, and the five daughters were all born in Maryland, the native State of the mother. In 1828 John accompanied his parents to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and about 1831 they located upon a farm in Preble County, Ohio. Our subject came to this State and located in Wabash County in 1840, his parents having located there the year previous. In 1850 he located at Peru, where he was engaged in the tanning business six years, having learned the trade with his father early in life. After spending a few years in Wabash County, during a portion of which time he was engaged in the mercantile business at North Manchester, he, in 1850, came to Cass County and located in the woods of Jackson Township, since which time his attention has been given to agricultural pursuits. Some years ago, however, on account of infirmities attending old age, he abandoned the active duties of life and has since been enjoying the life of a retired citizen. He was married February 18, 1841, to Agnes Mack, also a native of Adams County, Penn., born March 21, 1813. She was the daughter of Alexander and Susan (Fisher) Mack, both natives of Pennsylvania. She died February 11, 1845, leaving to the care of our subject two children. Their names are William M., born August 1, 1843; and Susan A., born February 11, 1845, died February 12, 1846. June 27, 1850, Mr. Wampler was married to Isabella V. Stone, a native of Virginia, born October 14, 1830. She was the daughter of Frank and Isabella (Kemper) Stone, both natives of Virginia. Mr and Mrs. Wampler at present affiliate with the Methodist Episcopal Church, but both formerly belonged to the Presbyterian Church. Politically, Mr. Wampler is an ardent Republican. He owns a good farm of 160 acres of land, most of which is in a high state of cultivation. Another incident connected with the history of Mr. Wampler is that he and both of his wives were coupled with three pairs of twins. He has been a hard-working, industrious and successful farmer, is now an intelligent man and one of our county's most highly respected citizens.

A. P. WATKINS, an enterprising young grain merchant of Lincoln, was born in Henry County, this State, December 28, 1856. He was the youngest son born to Armstead and Nancy (Thornton) Watkins, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively, both of English descent. He was left without a father's care at the early age of two years, and before he was fifteen years of age the hand of death had deprived him of both father and mother. At the age of fourteen he began working upon a farm by the month, which he kept up about ten years. During this time he spent his winters in school, and thereby received a good common school education. In December, 1880, he came to this county, and in connection with his brother, Mahlon S. Watkins, he opened up a grocery store in Lincoln. In the fall of 1882, in connection with the grocery business, they engaged in buying and selling grain. Another brother, Frank Watkins, entered into the partnership in August, 1883, and since July, 1886, their undivided attention has been given to the grain business. Besides a warehouse in Lincoln they have good and substantially built elevators at Kokomo and Tampico, Howard County, and Terrehall and Nevada, Tipton County, at each of which they are doing a good business. February 4, 1883, Mr. Watkins was married to Emma B. Howard, a native of Jackson Township, born, of English descent, January 24, 1863. She is the daughter of Andrew C. and Cynthia Howard, who are among the old residents of Jackson Township. Mr. Watkins is a member of the F. & A. M. lodge, and is a Republican in politics. He is an industrious and successful young business man and a No. 1 citizen. In November, 1881, Mr. Watkins received the appointments of postmaster and railroad agent at Lincoln, which positions he still continues to hold.

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS, one of the substantial and influential citizens of Galveston, is a native of Giles County, Va., and was born September 19, 1839. He was the youngest of fourteen children—three sons and eleven daughters—born to James F. and Anna (Acles) Williams, natives of Virginia and North Carolina, respectively, both of English descent. When our subject was four years old his parents immigrated to the State of Indiana and located two miles southeast of Delphi, Carroll County. Two years later, they removed to that part of Clinton County which has since been attached to Howard, and located upon a farm one mile east of Russia-ville. In 1852 they removed to this county and located three miles west of Galveston, in Jackson Township. Here our subject spent his youth working upon his father's farm. He attended the district schools, in which he received a good common school education. At his father's death, which occurred January 24, 1864, our subject came in possession of a portion of the farm, and since he has purchased the shares of other heirs and thus became sole owner. This farm he still continues to own. Here he pursued the avocation of

a farmer until 1869, when he removed to a handsome brick residence which he had erected in Odveston. During the first slight part of his residence at that place he was engaged in the drug business. He then formed a partnership with John Turley, with whom he was in the drug business about two years, since which he has been engaged in the livery business and attending to the management of his farm. November 21, 1873, he was married to Hannah J. DeHaven, a native of Frederick County, Va., born April 24, 1852. She was the daughter of Wilbur and Sarah (Smoke) DeHaven, both natives of Virginia. To them have been born four children. Their names are Mabel A., born November 25, 1873; Sarah E., born March 25, 1875, died August 24, 1877; Bertha E., born July 24, 1878; Herold E., born February 17, 1883. In politics Mr. Williams is a Democrat. He is an industrious and enterprising man and an influential citizen. In the spring of 1878 he was the candidate of his party for township trustee, but failed to overcome an opposing majority.

DR. JOHN B. WILLS, of Lincoln, is a native of Liberty, Union County, this State, and was born May 30, 1853. He was the oldest child born to John B. and Mary A. Warner, Wills, both of whom are natives of Plymouth, England, of English descent. They were married in their native city in 1851, and immediately afterward they immigrated to America, arriving at Quebec in August of that year. They came to this State via Cincinnati and located at Liberty, this being their first permanent location in this country. One subject spent his early boyhood in his native place, attending the public school while that was in session. At ten years of age he left home, and during the seven years following he worked upon a farm. In 1860 he accompanied his employer to this county, and located with him in Washington Township. Having concluded to fit himself for the teacher's profession, in 1870 he went to Terre Haute, where he attended the State Normal School one year. He then took up the avocation of a teacher, in which he was engaged for ten years with good success. In the meantime he had improved his education by attending the normal school at Lebanon, Ohio, two terms. During the closing years of his career as a teacher he devoted his leisure time to the study of medicine, having made up his mind to enter the medical profession. During the summer of 1878 he read medicine with Drs. Lybrook & Barnett, of Young America. In February, 1879, he entered the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, where he attended two courses of lectures, graduating in June, 1880. He returned to this county and entered upon his professional duties at Lincoln, where he has built up a good practice. July 28, 1878, he was married to Flora E. Campbell, who was born in Deer Creek Township, this county, December 8, 1862. She is the daughter of James and Elizabeth Campbell,

the latter of whom at present resides in Deer Creek Township. This union has been blessed with one child—Leslie A.—born May 19, 1879. Mr. Wills is a member of the F. & A. M. lodge and a Republican in politics. In the spring of 1886 he was elected to the office of township trustee, and is therefore the present incumbent. The fact that he received a majority of 30 in a township where the political parties are about equally balanced, reflects upon his good standing in a very creditable manner. He is a young man of ability and integrity, and promises to be a success in his chosen profession.

HUBBARD A. WOOLLEY, one of the prominent citizens and farmers of Jackson Township, is a native of Orange County, this State, and was born January 1, 1829. He was the third son born to James and Rachel (Guthrie) Woolley, natives of New Jersey and Maryland, respectively, both of English and Dutch descent. Our subject spent his boyhood and youth in Chambersburg, of his native county, during which time he attended school in the winter time, and assisted his father, during his vacations, at his trade, which was that of a wagon-maker. In the fall of 1849 he left home, and went to Parke County, this State, and located at Annapolis, where for six years he worked at the trade of a wagon and carriage-maker. In 1855 he removed to a farm near Kokomo, Howard County, where he engaged in the nursery and sweet potato business. He came to this county, and located where he now resides, in Section 29, Jackson Township, in the fall of 1865, since which time he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. October 8, 1851, he was married to Elizabeth E. Lee, also a native of Orange County, this State, born, of Irish and English descent, April 15, 1832. She was the daughter of Benjamin and Queen (Lindley) Lee, natives of North Carolina and Indiana, respectively. She died October 10, 1862, and on the 14th of April, 1864, he was married to Mrs. Mary Ann Peters, a native of Marion County, this State, born, of Irish and English descent, June 27, 1838. She was the daughter of Hugh and Elizabeth (Tolin) Jennings, natives of Ohio and Virginia, respectively. Mr. Woolley and his first wife had six children. Their names are Martha E., born August 30, 1852; Mary E., born July 4, 1854; Hester E., born December 29, 1855; Amy A., born October 28, 1857; William A., born March 18, 1860, died February 11, 1864; and Oscar K., born November 24, 1861. Mr. Woolley is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, and is a Republican in politics. He was elected to the office of township trustee in the fall of 1869, and was re-elected to the office three times, serving eight years consecutively. In the fall of 1880 he was the candidate of his party for county commissioner, and the manner in which he reduced an opposing majority is evidence of his standing in his township and county. In his official capacity he discharged his duties

with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He has a beautiful home and a handsome little farm of eighty acres, where he resides, besides a farm of eighty acres in Howard County. He is an industrious and successful farmer and a good citizen. He began life poor, but by industry, economy and perseverance he has placed himself in comfortable circumstances.

MRS. ELIZABETH YAKKEY, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Keever, was born in Maryland, October 13, 1804. She was the daughter of Philip and Mary (McWilliams) Keever, both natives of Maryland. About 1830 she came with her father to Montgomery County, Ohio. About 1845 she came to this State, and located in Miami County. About 1850 she removed to this county, and located where she now resides, in Section 34, Jackson Township. About 1824 she was married to Henry Beachley, who died eleven months after their marriage. February 15, 1835, she was married to Philip Yakey, a native of Maryland, born November 11, 1812. He died August 29, 1886. By her second husband she had three children, as follows; Mary C., born January 12, 1837, died December 20, 1837; Ann Maria, born October 13, 1839; and John A., born December 16, 1842, died February 1, 1861. Mrs. Yakey is a member of the United Brethren Church. She is comfortably located upon 160 acres, having at home with her a daughter and the latter's husband. Mrs. Yakey is now in the eighty-second year of her age.

CHAPTER XVI.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP—SURFACE FEATURES—SETTLEMENT—FIRST LAND PURCHASES — ORGANIZATION — MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS — MILLS — CHURCHES—GEORGETOWN—LAKEVILLE—CURVETON, ETC.—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THE township of Jefferson lies in the western part of the county, and embraces the greater part of Congressional Township 27 north, Range 1 west. It is bounded as follows: Boone Township on the north, Noble on the east and the counties of Carroll and White on the south and west, respectively. Crooked Creek, the largest and most important water-course, flows a westerly direction through the northeastern part of the township to Section 9, where its course is deflected southwest. The main stream flows through Sections 10, 14, 23, 26, Cicott's Reservation, and empties into the

Wabash about one mile below Georgetown. This stream furnishes abundant water-power, and was an important factor in inducing immigration to this part of the county. The southern part of Jefferson is characterized by a broken surface, and in many places along the Wabash may be seen precipitous limestone bluffs of romantic boldness. The country adjacent to Crooked Creek is also much broken in places, while the northern and western parts of the township are more even. The greater part of the township is susceptible of a high state of cultivation, and as an agricultural district stands second to none in the county. Lake Cicott, a beautiful sheet of water, covering an area of about 100 acres in Sections 20 and 21, has, within the past few years, achieved much more than a local reputation as a pleasure resort. The waters of the lake are of crystal purity, and the beautifully wooded banks surrounding the greater part of the same, together with the romantic location, mark it as one of nature's loveliest pieces of handiwork in Cass County.

Settlement.—Among all grades of history none is more eagerly sought after than that which truthfully delineates the rise and progress of the State, county or community in which we live. There is pleasure as well as profit to every inquiring mind in contemplating the struggles of the early settlers in all portions of the Great West; how they encountered and overcame every species of trial, hardship and danger to which human beings were subjected. But these things strike us more forcibly and fill our minds with more immediate interest when confined to our own community, where we can yet occasionally, with some of the now gray-haired actors in those early scenes, with whom life's rugged day is almost over, whose bravery in encountering the troubles and misfortunes incident to backwoods life has borne an important part in making our country what it now is, and whose acts in connection with hundreds of others in the fast settling of our vast domain have compelled the civilized world to acknowledge that the Americans are indeed a progressive people. The pioneer was the peculiar product of the period in which he acted. The separating and classifying influences of an advanced civilization were not prominent, and save in older communities the homogeneous character of the people was undisturbed by factitious distinctions of wealth and education. These men and women were not a sordid people, and in moving to the new country they were influenced less by the natural beauty of the region than

by the opportunities it afforded to improve their fortunes—neither were they visionaries. There can be no greater mistake than the popular error which confuses the character of the founders of the commonwealth with that of the heroes of modern sensational writings, the theatrical terrors which harrow up the imaginations of the young and timid. They were eminently practical men, who sought new homes where their growing families could reap the benefit of cheap lands, and where persevering labor might lead to competence. To this unique blending of sentiment and common sense, the wilds of Jefferson Township appealed with captivating power. Its primitive fertility and beauty entranced every beholder, and it was early and eagerly sought by the pioneer in preference to other equally favorable localities.

The first comer of which there is any definite knowledge was George Cicott, a French Canadian, who for many years lived and traded with the Pottawatomie Indians, who looked upon him as one of their own number; in fact, he married an Indian wife, and was to all intents and purposes a savage so far as the rights and privileges of the tribe were concerned. By the treaty of 1826 a reservation of over 1,000 acres in the southern part of the township was ceded to him, as were also other tracts of lands in various parts of the county, from the sale of which he accumulated a handsome competence. His arrival in Jefferson antedates 1827, and for several years thereafter he lived and dealt almost exclusively with the Indians. He erected the first mill in the township in 1829, near the present site of Georgetown, and operated it for the accommodation of the tribe with which he lived. It was highly prized by the early white settler also, and supplied meal for the sparse settlements for several years. Mr. Cicott died about the year 1832 or 1833.

As early as 1828, according to the best authority, one William Price came to the township and made a settlement on what is known as the Elsroth farm. For one year he was the only white resident of the township, his only companions being the Indians, with whom he appears to have lived on terms of the greatest friendship. In 1829 John Myers settled in the southern part of the township, on the Gordon farm, and one year later the population was increased by the arrival of Peter Elsroth, who settled the farm owned by his heirs; Maj. Smith, in Section 33, near the Carroll County line; James Williams, near the Wabash River, Section 36, and Andrew McMillen, who made some improvements on the Sanderson place.

Prominent among the arrivals of 1830, was Beaufort Banta, who settled in Section 24, on land to which one George Baum had laid claim the previous year. Baum had made a few improvements, but for a small consideration disposed of his claim and went further west in 1830. Mr. Banta moved to his new home from one of the Southern States, making the trip in an ox-cart, the journey requiring about two weeks. Mr. Banta is still living, being one of the oldest living settlers of the county at the present time. In 1831 immigration from some cause began to decline, and if any persons secured homes within the township in that year, such fact is not known to the writer. In 1832 several settlers were added to the little colony, among whom are remembered Moses Ran, who moved from Carroll County and located in Section 23; Moses Craig, who settled in Section 26; Robert Gray, in the southern part of the township; Taylor Sturgeon, in Section 22, and John Kistler in Section 25, near the southeast corner of the township.

In 1833 Dr. James Gordon, still a citizen of the township, settled on the Coble farm, near Georgetown, and about the same time, came Aaron Renbarger, and located the land where his son, George Renbarger, is now living. George Renbarger, although a mere child when the family came to the township, is still an honored resident of the same, and has seen the country developed from a wilderness to its present advanced state of civilization. Conspicuous among the settlers of 1834, was A. B. Hildebrandt, who located the place upon which he has since resided. The same year came David Weirick, who settled on the Walker farm; Benjamin Baxter, where the Widow Edgerly now lives; Joseph Day, on the present site of Georgetown, and Absalom Cruse, in Section 22, not far from Lake Cicott. Maj. Daniel Bell, proprietor of Georgetown village, came in 1835, as did also William Nethercutt, John Shaw, Israel Watts, Daniel Small, John Watt, and Alexander Scott. Andrew Veal came in an early day, and purchased land in Section 1 about the year 1835. Joshua Tam located in the same part of the township and entered land the same year. William Sturgeon settled in Section 2 many years ago, the patent for his land bearing the date of 1834. Wm. Smith came about the same time and purchased Government land in the same locality. An early settler in Section 22 was William Hughes, whose arrival antedated the year 1836. James Williams rented in Section 27 prior to 1836, and as early as 1834 Daniel L.

Devere was living in Section 20. John Hicks purchased land from the Government in Section 4 in 1834, and moved to the same within a short time after that date. Thomas Martindale, George Houk, Levi Houk, and Adam Houk, all became residents as early as 1836, as did also Larken Herman, Jacob Myers, Thomas Harless, Robert Gilliam, S. M. Braden, John McMillen, John W. Wilson and Thomas Pritchard.

Among the very early settlers, the date of whose arrival has been forgotten, were John Myers, in Section 27; Robert Donovan, near the lake; William Craig, in Section 27; Thomas Patterson, Section 34; Robert Jellison, Section 9; Alexander Smith, who entered the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 11 in 1830; Michael Bruner, Section 13; Benjamin Baxter, Section 13, obtained east half of the southeast quarter October 5, 1830, and Jefferson Rhodes, Section 32.

Others who came in from time to time, as early settlers, were Alexander Searight, Timothy Calloway, William M. Rogers, James Burkett, John Crain, L. C. Thompson, William Thompson, S. M. McClure, James Hood, Silas Atchison, Wesley Johnson, Daniel Short, Jesse H. Short, John Winegardner, William Nethercutt, Jefferson Rhodes, John Miller, Lewis P. Donovan, Andrew Waymire, A. J. Small and Ninian S. Couchman, the majority of whom purchased land from the Government and became permanent citizens prior to the year 1838.

Early Land Entries.—Additional to the persons enumerated, lands were obtained by entry in an early day as follows. 1832—John W. Johnson, Section 13; Alexander Scott, James Rollings and John Hicks, Section 13. 1833—Robert McMillen, Section 3; H. and J. Taylor, Section 15; William Hicks, Section 20; John Watts, Section 24; Thomas Newman, Section 26; Alexander Gray, Section 31. Entries were made in Section 36, in 1830, by James Rush, N. Thompson and Isaac T. Canby. William Day, Joseph Day and Barbara Lobach obtained patents for lands in Section 6 as early as 1831. During the years 1835-36 entries were made by James Dunn and William W. Chase in Section 1; Richard Briggs, James Wood, David Williamson, Samuel P. Binney, James Briggs, Robert Williamson and David Williamson, Section 3; Palmer Scott, Francis Dole and Joseph Belew, Section 4; John Williamson, Section 5; Martin Kee, Israel Watts and D. White, Section 9; John Nearhoof and John Kistler, Section 13; Andrew Buchanan, Section 14; An-

derson Davis, Section 17; John Crooks and John Stevens, Section 21; Nathaniel White, Section 23. Other early entries were made by Daniel Witten, Section 14, in 1831; Isaac Dill, Section 22, in 1833; George Brown, Section 24, in 1830; Joseph Galbreath and Wm. Hudson, Section 24, in 1834; David Craig, Section 26, in 1834; Jacob Kuns, Section 26, in 1836; William Rockhill and Samuel Tam, Section 26, in 1835; Philip Bawson and Mary Donovan, Section 28, in 1835; John W. Dodd C. J. Hand and Samuel Grimes, Section 29, in 1836; James B. Elliott, Section 30, in 1835; Alexander Henderson, Section 31, in 1835; Levi Chatfield, Section 31, in 1836; Thomas Noel, Section 32, in 1836; Thomas Hays, Section 32, in 1835; Geo. Bowser, Section 33, in 1835, and Isaac T. Canby, Section 33, in 1835; a number of whom became residents of the township.

Organization.—The township was organized September 6, 1831, and named in honor of the illustrious statesman and President, Thomas Jefferson. The first election was held in the cabin of John Myers, Georgetown, Maj. Bell acting as inspector at this election; but six votes were cast. The first justice of the peace was Joseph Day. Robert Gray and Beaufort Banta were probably the first trustees. Among the trustees of later days were John Buchanan, George Renbarger and James Duffy. The present trustee is J. A. Humes.

Early Births.—On the 17th of March, 1831, was born to Beaufort and Elizabeth Banta a daughter, Elizabeth Banta, probably the first birth in the township. Nancy J. Banta, daughter of the same parents, was born March 16, 1833. Another early birth was that of a child of Lucy Hildebrandt, born some time in the year 1834.

Deaths.—The first death in the township, of which there is any record, was that of Peter Price, who died in 1833. The same year a couple of children of Alexander Gray died and were buried in the old grave-yard near Georgetown. Several canal hands, names unknown, were buried in this place in an early day. The Pisgah Burying-ground, Section 23, was consecrated to the burial of the dead in 1852, and the Winegardner Grave-yard in the western part of the township was used previous to that date.

Industries.—The presence of abundant water power early gave to this part of the county superior manufacturing facilities, and within a short period after the first settlement several mills were in

operation at various points along Crooked Creek. The first of these was the saw-mill near the present site of Georgetown, erected by George Croett, to which reference has already been made. As early as 1800 John Myers built a small saw-mill on Crooked Creek, where Mrs. Vanatta now lives. It was operated several years, but disappeared long ago, no vestige of the old building remaining at the present time.

The Garrett Mill, on Crooked Creek, a short distance above the Reed Mill, was erected as early, perhaps, as 1834-35, and was in operation until about 1844. It was a combination mill, manufactured lumber and meal, did a fair local business, and was destroyed by a freshet some time during the year last mentioned.

Another early mill on Crooked Creek was erected some time in the thirties by Andrew Waymire, who subsequently sold to Pollard & Taber. It was afterward purchased by George Houk, and ceased operations a few years previous to the war.

As early as 1838, Alexander Searight built a saw-mill on Crooked Creek, Section 26, on the spot afterward occupied by his large flouring-mill. It was in operation several years, and did a good business. The Searight Grist-mill was built in the year 1842-43, and stood on the creek near the present site of Curveton. This was the largest and best flouring-mill ever erected in the township, the building being 45x59 feet in size, five stories high including the basement, and supplied with four run of buhrs. It was operated upon quite an extensive scale for several years, and, with the exception of the Forest mill in Legansport, manufactured more flour than any other mill in the county. It was destroyed by fire about the year 1847. The second saw-mill at Georgetown was erected in 1840 by James Gordon. He operated it quite extensively, and for a number of years carried on a successful lumber trade.

The Reed Mill on Crooked Creek, Section 14, was built prior to 1860 by John Fisher, who subsequently sold to Reed. Later D. L. Fisher purchased an interest, and after him it passed into the hands of various parties. It is owned at the present time by Beaufort Banta and operated by Amos Johnson. The mill is a large frame structure, supplied with good machinery, and has been operated with good success ever since its erection.

In about the year 1868-69, Jacob J. Ringer built a flouring-mill on Crooked Creek, one half mile west of Pisgah Church, Sec-

tion 23. It was a large frame building and did a good business until its destruction by fire in 1885; the last owners were Michaels & Michaels. A small woolen-mill was erected on Crooked Creek, in the northern part of the township, a number of years ago, by Taylor Sturgeon. It was a primitive affair, and did a good local business for about three years.

The present large frame flouring-mill at Georgetown was erected some time in the seventies by Mr. Coble. It is a good mill, and has done an extensive business.

The most prominent industry of the township at the present time is the large steam saw-mill at Lake Cicott operated by A. Hurd, who ships immense quantities of lumber to Chicago and other large cities. A large force of men are employed, and the enterprise is one of the most extensive of its kind in the county.

One of the early industries of Jefferson was a small distillery, operated by William Rector, on what is now the Ed Buchanan farm. Mr. Rector conducted the business upon a limited scale, but manufactured a good article of "juice," the greater part of which found ready sale in the immediate neighborhood.

Religious.—"The citizens of Jefferson were, at an early date, enlisted in their spiritual welfare, and about the year 1835 a religious meeting, the first in the township, was held at the cabin of Robert Gray, by the Christians or Disciples." William Hicks, John Scott and Alexander Scott were pioneer preachers of this denomination. They conducted religious worship at the cabins of the settlers for several years, but no organization of their faith seems to have been effected in the township. The Dunkards or German Baptists, were early represented in the settlements of Jefferson, and the cabin of David Wirrick was for some time their principal meeting place. Another early denomination was the Christian, or New Light Church, a number of members of which settled in various parts of the township when the county was new. Ministers of that faith began visiting the sparse settlements at quite an early period, and in time an organization was brought about, under the name of Crooked Creek Church, which still continues. This society was organized some time in the thirties and has maintained an existence until the present time, being now one of the progressive congregations of the county. Among the early preachers was Rev. Abraham Sneethen, a man of great piety and a forcible

ble expounder of the word. Crooked Creek Church is situated in the northern part of the township, in Section 3. The society has a neat and commodious house of worship and is reported in prosperous condition.

Pisgah Presbyterian Church was organized September 24, 1836, in a grove near the residence of John Adair, in Noble Township, Rev. M. M. Post, of Leansport, officiating. The following persons were recognized as members at the time of organization, viz: John Adair, Sarah Adair, Rosannah Adair, W. M. Lemon, Catherine Lemon, Taylor Sturgeson, Eunice Sturgeson, Margaret Smith, Joseph Gibson, Benjamin Adair, Anna Adair, George McMillen, Susan McMillen, John Wilson, Margaret Wilson, Sarah Wilson, Jane McMillen and Sarah McMillen. Of this number all have gone from the "church militant" to the "church triumphant" except one—Mrs. Sarah Searight (nee Wilson). The first elders of the church were William M. Lemon, John Adair and Joseph Gibson. John Wilson and Benjamin Adair were elected deacons. Meetings were held in schoolhouses, groves and private residences for a number of years, the congregation failing to unite on any particular place for a house of worship until 1852. In that year John Wilson offered the church a tract of ground in Section 23, Jefferson Township, provided that a building be at once erected thereon. Richard Pryor, a zealous member of the congregation, assumed the responsibility of promising that a house should be completed and ready for use within six months, in consequence of which the ground was immediately platted, and a deed for the same made to Mr. Pryor, there being no trustees of the church at that time. The deed states that the church is to be a Presbyterian Church, but that it is to be open to all orthodox denominations when not used by the Presbyterians. The ground immediately back of the building was laid off for burial purposes, being the first public cemetery in the township. Work on the house was prosecuted with great vigor, and in due time a neat frame structure was erected, and dedicated on the 12th of March, 1853. The first regular pastor of the church was Rev. James Gordon, who served two years, and after him came a number of others, among whom were Revs. M. M. Post, Amos Jones, and J. A. Veal. The pastor in charge at the present time is Rev. Gilbert Small. The society is not so strong in numbers as formerly, owing to deaths and removals and the withdrawal of several members to unite with the Center Church in the vicinity.

Center Church.—This society is an offshoot from the Pisgah Church, and dates its history from about the year 1852. The organization was brought about by Revs. Levi Hughes and Edward Wright and Mr. Starr, and the first meetings were held at the Martindale Schoolhouse, in Boone Township. The congregation met for worship at different places until 1857, at which time the present frame building in Section 9, Jefferson Township, was erected on ground donated for the purpose by John Watts. The house is a comfortable structure, 30x40 feet in size, and cost the sum of \$800.

The following list comprises the pastors who have had charge of the church from time to time, viz.: Revs. Mr. Bell, Robert Irwin, William P. Crouch, McKnight Williamson, James Matthews, James T. Patterson, M. M. Post, Amos Jones, A. B. Bohannon and Gilbert Small. The present membership is about thirty-five. The officers are M. T. Williamson, William Williamson, James A. Hume and J. W. Barr, elders; Andrew Williamson and George Renbarger, trustees.

The German Evangelical Association have a church in the northwest corner of the township. The society meet for worship in a neat frame building situated in Section 6, and is enjoying a reasonable degree of prosperity.

Temperance Society.—The prevailing sin of early times in Cass County was drunkenness; and in almost every cabin the "Little Brown Jug" and flowing bowl were familiar objects. The convivial habits of the pioneers frequently culminated in neighborhood "knock downs," faction against faction, especially in elections, musters, or any public gathering. Jefferson Township appears to have been no exception to the general rule, and to counteract the prevailing evil among certain of her early citizens, a temperance movement was inaugurated as long ago as 1852. The movement was started by Richard Pryor and Amos Chilcott, the former president and the latter secretary of the organization, which required all desiring to become members to subscribe to the following pledge, *i. e.*: "We, the undersigned, hereby agree to abstain from the use of all intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and to use our influence with others for the same purpose." Meetings were held in the different schoolhouses; addresses were made, after which the pledges were circulated among the audiences for signatures. The cause was ably championed by eloquent speakers from different places, and the society did much toward checking intemperance.

Village of Georgetown.—Georgetown was laid out in July, 1835, by Daniel Bell, and is the seat of one of the oldest settlements in the township. It is situated on the Wabash River, Cissot's Reservation, and the plat of the town shows fifty-seven lots and six streets, to wit: Canal, Wabash, Market, Jackson, Washington and Bonaparte—the first two running east and west, and the others north and south. Prior to the platting of the village a number of dwellings had been erected on its site, and the place early became the nucleus around which a flourishing settlement sprang up. The surveys of the town gave the place new interest, and not long thereafter several residences were built and occupied, and a couple of stores were in operation. It early became a prominent shipping point on the old canal, and for many years was the chief source of supplies for a large area of territory. Among the first settlers of the village was Silas Atchison, who came as early, perhaps as 1830; and about the same time John Myers became a resident, and opened a small grocery and general goods store. He was a large land owner, and for some time operated the old Cissot saw mill, with which he did a very flourishing business. He subsequently sold his store to Simon Elseroth, who afterward went into partnership with a man by name of Berry. In connection with these pioneer industries of the village came the primitive inn kept by Mr. Atchison. It was scarcely to be distinguished from the simple home of the private citizen, and differed from the ordinary cabin principally in that its hospitality was dispensed at a fixed price. Its patronage was derived from prospectors and others who thronged the new land, the temporary character of whose stay rendered such an establishment necessary. Mr. Atchison kept a tavern, the first in the township, for several years, but afterward sold out and immigrated to California. An early merchant of Georgetown was a man by name of Edwards, who kept a small general store for several years. In 1835 Dr. James Gordon came to the place and engaged in merchandising, in which he soon achieved great success. He carried on an extensive business from the above date until 1843, from which time until 1848 he was not engaged in merchandising. In the latter year he again opened a store, and in 1852 built a large warehouse on the canal, and engaged in buying and shipping grain, in which branch of industry he for several years led the county. In connection with the above he also bought lumber, produce, building material of all

kinds, and in fact dealt in all kinds of merchandise, his business being one of the most extensive in northern Indiana. His stock of merchandise averaged from \$20,000 to \$30,000, and from 1857 until 1864 the yearly sales amounted to over \$80,000, the largest business, with the possible exception of the firm of Merriam & Rice, of Logansport, in the county during that time. With the going down of the canal Gordon's business began to decline, and several unfortunate investments about that time entailed upon him heavy losses, from which he never fully recovered. He is still a resident of the village, and keeps the only store in the place at the present time.

A man by the name of Johnson sold goods as early as 1846, and about the year 1852-53 one Jacob Meace, a peculiar character, engaged in the grocery and liquor business, which he carried on for a short period. Matthew L. Kendrick had a general store from 1873 till 1879, and in 1880 Abraham Herman sold goods a short time.

The early mechanics of the village were John Dipbra, carpenter; John Long, William C. Kinney and William Couch, blacksmiths. In about the year 1840 Jos. Day engaged in the tannery business, an enterprise which yielded him a fair profit for several years. The present mechanics are Baker and Kinney, blacksmiths, and George W. Nethercutt, wagon-maker.

Georgetown, although at one time the leading business point in Cass County outside of Logansport, never had over 150 inhabitants, and upon the abandonment of the canal it began rapidly to decline. The population gradually drifted to other and more favorable localities, and at the present time a few dilapidated and time-stained buildings are all that remain of the once flourishing village. Like the ancient city of prophecy, "the spider weaves its web in her palaces, and the owl sings his watch song in her towers." *Troja fuit.*

Lakeville.—A small village on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, situated in the northwest quarter of Section 28, was laid out July 9, 1868, by James Duffy, and consists of eight lots and three streets. The town lies at the east end of Lake Cicott, and is the prominent shipping point for lumber on the Peoria branch of above road. The business of the place is represented by a large steam saw-mill operated by A. Hurd, who does an extensive business; two general stores by S. P. Loutz and Daniel Watts, a small grocery store kept by M. M. Vernon, and a blacksmith shop oper-

ated by Jacob M. Bee. L. E. Rogers is railroad agent and grain dealer, and E. Geer is the resident medical man of the village.

Carsonton, a small hamlet on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, of which it is an outgrowth, is situated in the northeast quarter of Section 25, and was surveyed February, 1878, for William Turpie and William Collom, proprietors. The plat shows 96 lots, traversed by the following streets: Railroad, Logan, Main, Collom and Turpie—the first two running east and west and the other three north and south. The village is a local trading point, and has one general store and blacksmith shop.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BENJAMIN BANTA, a prominent citizen and native of this township, was born June 16, 1839. His paternal grandfather, Albert Banta, a native of Pennsylvania, removed to Kentucky and died in Bourbon County, that State; his wife and paternal grandmother of our subject was Ruth Alexander, of Irish extraction, a native of Pennsylvania. His father, Beaufort Banta, a native of Bourbon County, Ky., was born February 3, 1808. He moved to Delphi, Carroll Co., Ind., in 1829, where he lived about one year, when he moved to Cass County, where he has since resided. His wife, mother of our subject, Elizabeth McNary, was also a native of Bourbon County, Ky., born, of German parents, March 7, 1803. She died November 29, 1860. The subject of this sketch was one of fourteen children—six now living. He lived with his parents on the farm until he was twenty-two years of age. His education was obtained in the common schools. He was married, March 12, 1867, to Elvira Wilson, a native of Cass County, Ind., born in 1840, of German-Irish parents. She died September 12, 1875, leaving one child, Everett, born October 21, 1867. Mr. Banta is a farmer of considerable wealth, owning 160 acres of good farming land and a third interest in a flouring-mill and fifty acres of land. Mr. Banta enlisted in the Seventy-third Indiana Infantry in 1862 and served six months, and was discharged for disability. After his discharge from active service he was appointed enrolling officer in Sub-district 131. He is a member of Logansport Post, No. 14, G. A. R., and is a Republican in politics.

FREDERICK C. FORD is a native of New Hampshire, born April 24, 1816. He is of English descent. His grandfather, John Ford, was born about 1740, and died November 8, 1824. His father, John Ford, Jr., was a native of New Hampshire, born April 9, 1773, and died September 24, 1822. He served as captain in

the war of 1812. He was paymaster in the State militia after the close of the war. His mother, Polly Goodhue, was born March 5, 1776, died November 15, 1841. They were united in marriage January 12, 1876, and became the parents of ten children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the only one living. His father dying when he was but six years old, he commenced life's battle with the world at an early age. His education was obtained in the common schools. At the age of fifteen, he was apprenticed to learn the machinist's trade. He served four years, and then became engineer on the Buffalo & Niagara Falls Railroad. He ran on that road five years, when he was promoted to the position of master-mechanic, which position he held for six years. For the next ten years he acted in the same capacity on the road from Sandusky to Cincinnati. The two years following he was in the employ of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad. For the five years immediately succeeding he served the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, when he accepted a position on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, which he continued to fill for a period of eleven years. His next position was on the Western Division of the Northern Pacific. He worked there a little over three years. Since that time he has lived on his farm in this township. He was married, in 1840, to Minerva Symonds, a native of Rochester, N. Y., born June 22, 1820. They are the parents of four children: Sarah, born February 24, 1841; Mary I., born March 14, 1845, died April 25, 1847; Frederick J., February 4, 1849, died May 24, 1871, and William B., October 30, 1857. Mr. Ford is an old member of the I. O. O. F., having been a member of that order nearly fifty years. He moved his family to this township in 1872. He owns 240 acres of well improved land. He is a genial old man and has many tales to tell of his life on the rails. He is a Republican in politics.

ASA R. GIBSON is a native of Carroll County, Ind., born September 19, 1830, of German and Irish parentage. His paternal grandfather, William Gibson, came from Germany to Highland County, Ohio, in an early day. His maternal grandfather, William McMillen, came to Highland County, Ohio, from Ireland. His father, Joseph Gibson, was a native of Highland County, Ohio, born April 19, 1799. He moved to Carroll County, Ind., in 1829, and lived there one year, when he removed to Cass County. He died in Jasper County, December 1, leaving a widow, Nancy (Irwin) Gibson, and seven children to mourn him. His mother, Martha McMillen, was a native of Highland County, Ohio, born in 1802. Her death occurred October 24, 1835. By her marriage to Joseph Gibson she became the mother of seven children, of whom six were living at her death. The subject of this sketch was left an orphan at an early age and bound to John McMillen, with whom he lived nearly four years, when he went to work for himself, hiring by the

month. His education was, of course, limited, the opportunities being very poor. He was married, April 3, 1852, to Louisa Wilson, a native of Ohio, born April 9, 1824, of German parents. After his marriage he rented a farm in this township, and went to work in real earnest. By his industry and economy he was enabled to purchase the place on which he lived. By his union with Miss Wilson he is the father of five children: Maria, born December 6, 1852; Robert and Melinda, born June 3, 1854; Miha, born December 10, 1856, and Schuyler, born August 31, 1861. His wife died December 21, 1881. After her death he sold his home farm and moved to one joining it on the north. This he has so improved that it is one of the neatest and best in the township. Mr. Gibson was formerly a Whig, but a Republican since the organization of that party. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a man whose influence is very great in his community, one whose example may well be emulated.

ROBERT M. GIBSON, an enterprising farmer and a native of Jefferson Township, was born June 3, 1854, of German Irish descent. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Gibson, was a native of Highland County, Ohio, born April 19, 1799, and died December 1, 1845. His maternal grandfather, Abraham Banta, was of German descent. Asa R. Gibson, the father of subject, is a native of Carroll County, Ind., born September 19, 1830. His wife (mother of Robert M.), Louisa (Banta) Wilson, was a native of Ohio, born April 9, 1824, and became the wife of Asa R. Gibson April 3, 1852. To them were born five children, of whom the second was Robert, who lived with his parents until he was twenty-five years old, when he moved on the farm where he now lives. His education was limited to the common school of his township. He was married June 21, 1877, to Louisa Million, a native of this township, born September 27, 1857, daughter of William Million, a native of Ohio, born August 17, 1823. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson are the parents of two children, Harry E., born June 25, 1878, died February 7, 1879; and Frankie, born December 18, 1879. Mr. Gibson has been very successful for a young man. He owns 80 acres of well improved and stocked land. He is a man whom his neighbors love and respect, and one from whom the township may expect much in the future. His political views are Republican.

JAMES A. HUME is a native of Pennsylvania, born November 14, 1838. He is of Dutch Irish descent, his grandparents coming to America in an early day. His father, John Hume, was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1800, and died in 1881. His mother, Elizabeth Searight, was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1807. The subject of this sketch is the second of six children, born to John and Elizabeth Hume. He came to Marshall County, with his parents, in 1855, and remained there one year, when they removed to

this township, where he has since resided. His education was obtained in the common schools of Pennsylvania. Mr. Hume was married to Margaret Gray in 1868. The result of this marriage is a family of four children, two boys and two girls. Mr. Hume owns a farm of 101 acres, which is under good cultivation. He was elected assessor in 1855-56-57, and township trustee in 1886. He was a member of the Grange movement. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church in good standing. Mr. Hume is a man of great political influence in his township, which is proven by his being elected to office in a Democratic township, he being a Republican.

SIMON P. LONTZ, a prominent citizen of Lake Cicott, was born in Wayne County, Ind., March 18, 1845, of German parentage. His father, Henry Lontz, a native of Pennsylvania, was born in 1821, and came to Indiana about 1840, and located near Centerville, Wayne County, Ind. He was married, in 1842, to Catharine Beaver, a native of Virginia, born in 1819. They were the parents of nine children, all but one of whom are living. The subject of this sketch was the second child. He lived with his parents until he was twenty-one years old, when he went to farming for himself. He farmed for six years, and then engaged in teaching school. He taught for ten years with marked success, spending nearly all of the time at two schools. When he ceased teaching he embarked in the general mercantile business at Lake Cicott. He was married, in 1864, to Maria J. Hildebrand, a native of Carroll County, Ind., born in 1849. They were the parents of three children: Cora A., born in 1866; Lilly M., born in 1868; William H., born in 1870. His wife died in 1871. January 1, 1879, his marriage ceremony with Affie Wirick, a native of Carroll County, born in 1861, was celebrated. Mr. Lontz is a man of pronounced temperance views. He is a Democrat in politics, but does not allow himself to be controlled in voting by party prejudice. He is a member of the Christian Church.

GEORGE RENBERGER is a native of Randolph County, Ind., born December 28, 1828, of German parentage. His paternal grandfather, Geo. Renberger, and his maternal grandfather, Christopher Miller, were natives of Pennsylvania. His father, Aaron Renberger, was a native of Licking County, Ky., born in 1801. He moved to Randolph County in 1817, where, in 1825, he married Eliza J. Miller, a native of Ohio, born in 1807. The result of this marriage was a family of ten children, of whom George, our subject, is the third. His father died in 1879, his mother is still living. The subject of this sketch lived with his father on the farm until he was nineteen years old, when he went into the tannery business in Rochester, Fulton County, which he followed eighteen years. His chances for education were very limited, there being but two schools in the township at that time. Upon disposing of the tan-

nery, in 1864, he moved to the farm where he now lives. He was married to Susan A. Gray, a native of Pennsylvania, in 1857. She died in March, 1863, leaving him with two children: Mary E., born in 1861, and Ida Adilla, born in 1863. In 1865 he married his second wife, Naomi J. Price, a native of Indiana. She died in 1881, leaving six children: Gertrude, George, Cyrus, May, Guy and Myrtle, three of whom are dead. He was elected township trustee in 1867 and held the office six years. He was elected county commissioner in 1877 and held that office six years. He is a Democrat in politics. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and a man who is respected by all of his neighbors, and is a successful farmer, owning a farm of 280 acres, which is well stocked.

LEWIS E. ROGERS is a native of Cass County, Ind., born in 1850. His paternal grandfather, Elton Rogers, a native of New Jersey, was born June 9, 1781, died September 1, 1866. His paternal grandmother, Ruth Matlock, a native of New Jersey, was born November 9, 1799, died June 8, 1869. They were the parents of seven children—four boys and three girls. The subject's father, William M. Rogers, a native of New Jersey, born November 29, 1810, was the eldest child. He lived on the farm with his parents until he was twenty years old, when he learned the carriage-maker's trade. He carried on an extensive business in Ramecos, N. J., from 1831 to 1836. He then sold his factory and came to Mishawaka, Ind., where he took a contract to make a number of iron threshing-machines. Becoming dissatisfied, he returned to New Jersey in 1837. Two years later he again came to Indiana and located in Jefferson Township, on the farm now owned by his family. He was married, in 1836, to Lydia W. Wright, a native of New Jersey. To them were born eleven children, four of whom are yet living. He died March 9, 1872; his widow still survives. Lewis E. was the sixth child. His boyhood was spent on the farm with his parents. He attended the neighboring schools, receiving an ordinary education. He was elected to the assessor's office in 1872, although his party, the Democratic, was in the minority. He received the appointment of agent for the State Line Station of the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh Railroad, at Lake Cicott, in 1883. He is also engaged in the grain business, having built a large grain warehouse in 1886. He was married, September 30, 1873, to Jennie Berryman, a native of Indiana, born in 1857. They are the parents of three children: Elmer E., born October 26, 1874; Lydia, born October 28, 1879, and William T., born March 26, 1883.

ELI WATTS is a native of Cass County, born September 29, 1833. He is of Irish-English descent, and son of John Watts, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Cass County with his family in 1829; he died in 1844. The mother of our subject, Martha Woodkirk, the second wife of John Watts, was a native of Kentucky and

died at the age of sixty-seven. She was the mother of two children. The subject of this sketch and surviving child of that marriage received a very limited education—only such as the schools of his day could furnish. He was left an orphan at the age eleven years, and fought the battle of life alone from that time. He worked on the Wabash & Erie Canal three years, and several years in a saw-mill. In 1853 he went to California, where he remained, working in a saw-mill, nearly three years. He was married, in 1858, to Indiana McCombs, a native of Cass County, born in 1840, of Scotch-German descent. By her he is the father of these children: Martha J., born in 1859; Cassius M., born in 1862; Sarah M., born in 1864; Casabianca, born in 1866; Junius E., born in 1870; Aurora A., born in 1873, and David E., born in 1880. Mr. Watts owns 187 acres of good farm land, and is in easy circumstances. He is one of the oldest citizens in the county, being the second white child born in Noble Township. He is a man who is respected by his neighbors, and one whose influence is felt for good in his community. A Republican in his politics, but very fair in his views. He has traveled extensively in the States and Territories in his trip to California, crossing the Isthmus of Panama.

DANIEL M. WATTS is a native of Noble Township, born January 2, 1856. His father, William P. Watts, is a native of Indiana, born about 1818. His mother, Elizabeth (Daily) Watts, is a native of Tennessee, born about 1813. She died in 1877. They were the parents of nine children, two of whom are dead. The subject of this sketch is the eighth. He lived with his parents until he was twenty years old, when he moved on a farm of his own, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits for five years. He then embarked in flour-milling, at Royal Center, in which he continued three years, when his mill was burned. For the year immediately subsequent he was engaged in the retail liquor business. He then located at Lake Cicott, where he established himself in the mercantile business, where he has since continued. He enjoys a good, remunerative trade. He also keeps a boarding-house. His education is as good as could be obtained in the district schools. He was married, January 1, 1874, to Emma C. Schrock, a native of Ohio, born in 1855. To them have been born four children: Alice, born January 20, 1875; William H. H., born August 27, 1878; Earnest, M., May 6, 1879, and Harry E., July 3, 1882. Mr. Watts is a young man of great energy, and will, in a few years, retrieve the loss he sustained in the burning of his mill. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is a Republican in politics.

CHAPTER XVII.

MIAMI TOWNSHIP — BOUNDARY AND DRAINAGE — COMING OF THE PIONEERS —
 —MILLS AND INDUSTRIES. TOWNSHIP OFFICERS. ITEMS OF INTEREST —
 RELIGIOUS HISTORY — CASSVILLE — LEWISBURG — NEW WAVERLY —
 HOOVERVILLE, ETC. BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THIS division of Cass County forms part of Townships 27 north, Ranges 2 and 3 east of the Congressional Survey, and is bounded as follows: Miami County on the east, Eel Township on the west, Eel and Wabash Rivers on the north and south, respectively. It is irregular in outline, and, next to Eel Township, the smallest division of the county. The surface of the country is pleasantly diversified, being gently undulating, with a few abrupt hills and deep ravines in certain localities. That part of the township bordering on the Wabash River is considerably broken, the bluffs in some places being from 60 to 100 feet high and of romantic boldness. From the summits of these majestic uplands, far above the water, a general view of the noble river and the beautiful scenery for many miles along its banks can be obtained. Another beautiful and picturesque view can be obtained from the summits of the large hills lying south and southeast of the village of Hooverville. The soil of the township is mostly a black loam, sand-mixed in places, and very fertile. It is rich in tree food, and was originally clothed in a dense forest of walnut, hickory, ash, poplar, beech, maple and other large trees—beech and sugar predominating on the clay soils, and oak trees on the drift clays or sandy soils. Miami is an agricultural district, and there is scarcely a section of land that can not be rendered capable of almost unlimited production. All the fruits and cereals indigenous to this latitude, are raised in abundance, the staple crops, however, being corn, oats and wheat, for which the soil seems peculiarly adapted. Among the fertile portions of the township, deserving of special mention, is the region of country bordering on Eel River, and a section lying adjacent to the Wabash, east of the village of Lewisburg. The eastern and central parts of the township present large areas of fertile land, also; and the farms of the same are among the best improved in the county. The old Wa-

Wabash & Erie Canal, running parallel with the Wabash River through the southern part of the township, was a potent factor in inducing immigration to the country in an early day, and the completion of the Wabash Railroad, later, served as an active stimulus to the development of the township.

Coming of the Pioneers.—The first recorded settlement within the present limits of Miami was made in the spring of 1831, by Peter Berry, who moved hither from Logansport, and located the farm now owned by Adam Cart, a short distance west of Waverly. Mr. Berry purchased this land the same year, and the house he built thereon was the first dwelling erected between the cities of Peru and Logansport. It stood about midway between those two places, hence was known as the half-way house, and many a passer-by found within its humble walls a generous hospitality, which Mr. and Mrs. Berry knew so well how to dispense. The building was a rude log structure with puncheon floor, stick chimney, and supplied with the indifferent household effects of pioneer times, yet the good taste of Mrs. Berry, who was one of the tidiest of housewives, dispensed such an air of comfort, that the house was a favorite stopping-place for several years. Mr. Berry had made no improvement worthy of mention previous to moving to his land, and a more uninviting prospect than the new home presented on the day of the family's arrival, would be difficult to imagine. On every side were deep, gloomy forests, among the recesses of which but few white men had ever penetrated, and the whole scene was uncheered by the slightest presence of civilization. Mr. Berry at once went to work, and, with the assistance of his sons, a small "patch" of ground was cleared, which gradually extended its area until the term field could be appropriately applied. The field thus prepared for the plow was "broken up" by John H. Berry, who was always proud of the fact that he turned the first furrow in Miami Township.

Peter Berry resided upon his original purchase until about the year 1840, when he moved a couple of miles west and bought a farm in Section 24, where his death occurred in the year 1855. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and a man of more than ordinary energy and intelligence. His sons, Henry P., John H., Peter and Samuel Berry, figured prominently in the early history of Miami and Tipton Townships.

During the year 1831, the following men and their families came

to the township. John Fiddler, who settled near Lewisburg, on the farm yet owned by his heirs, William Conner, in Section 16, where W. C. Gallahan now lives, and John Hoover, near El River, on the place belonging to his son-in-law, Gus Moore. These were all men of substantial worth and did much, in a quiet way, toward the development of the country. Another early settler was Abraham Reed, who came in the year 1832, and opened a farm in the western part of the township, in Section 26, which land he purchased from the Government the following year. A son of Mr. Reed, now living, describes the journey to their new home as having been made in the face of many difficulties, chief among which was the almost impassable condition of the road, owing to the dense timber through which but few vehicles had previously passed. Mr. Reed's first habitation was a rude affair, hastily constructed by the side of a large log, in which the family found shelter until a more convenient but very imperfect log structure could be erected. Mr. Reed became the possessor of a valuable tract of land, a part of which is still owned by his descendants. Prominent among those who came in an early day, were Christian Casebeer and his sons Joseph and David, who made settlements near the Wabash River, a short distance east of the village of Lewisburg. These were men of note in the community and their descendants are among the most substantial citizens of the township. In the year 1832 came Nathaniel Williams and settled in Section 29, on the farm now owned by his son, John Williams, of Logansport. Mr. Williams moved here from Darke County, Ohio, and for many years was one of the leading citizens of Miami. His sons, Addis and John came at the same time, and can be appropriately termed early settlers. The former is dead, and the latter is now an esteemed citizen of Logansport. Another early settler was Lewis Bowyer, who selected a home near the present site of Lewisburg, of which village he was proprietor. His original homestead is now owned and occupied by his son, Clayton Bowyer. David Miller, Jr., son-in-law of Peter Berry, came as early as 1833, and chose for his home a tract of land lying in Section 20. He was a prominent resident of the township until his death, which occurred in the year 1885. As early as 1832, Isaac S. Patton, father-in-law of John Williams, was living in the township, on a part of the farm still owned by his descendants. His sons, Abraham, Vincent, and Arthur were here at the same time, and passed the greater part of

their lives in the township. Jesse, Curtis, Lewis and Henry Fiddler, sons of John Fiddler, were among the first comers, as was also William P. Van Dorn, who made a settlement near the Wabash River, where the town of Cassville was afterward laid out. James Henry became a resident here about the year 1832-33, and settled in Section 19, where Levi Burnett now lives. William Guard, Samuel McPherson, and William Rucker were among the earliest settlers in the eastern part of the township, their arrival antedating the year 1834. Other early pioneers who came to the township when the country was a wilderness were Andrew Wilson, George Rush, Thomas Craighead, Reuben Grimes, Peter Chidester, James McPherson, Stephen Clemens, Hiram Clemens, James Rush, John Fouts, Andrew Martin, Henry Martin, David Miller, Sr., the Truax family, Thomas Black, Isaac Parks, Frank Kelly, H. M. Eidson, Archibald Forgy, William Sweeney, Jacob Miller, William Pearson, Jacob Loser, Anthony Hiller, William Murphey, Solomon Hyer, Abraham Hyer, and others whose names have been forgotten.

Industries.—The presence of abundant water-power gave to Miami unusual advantages as a manufacturing district, and as early as 1834 a saw-mill and corn-cracker was erected on the present site of Hooverville by David Miller. It received its motive power from Eel River, and was extensively patronized by the early residents of Miami and other townships. A distillery was subsequently attached, and a two-story frame flouring-mill, with two run of buhrs, erected. It was operated a number of years by Conrad Martin, and in 1854 the entire structure was washed out by a freshet. Peter Cowdrey built a large saw-mill just south of the Burnett farm, in Section 18, as early as 1842-43. It received its motive power from a spring branch, and was operated by John P. Baker until about the year 1851. The construction of the railroad destroyed the race, and the old building gradually fell into decay.

A second flouring-mill was built by David Miller, near Lewisburg, about the year 1845. It stood in Section 29, was a tall frame building, and did a fair business for a number of years. It ceased operations about the year 1860, but the building stood until within a comparatively recent date. The present large flouring-mill at Hooverville was erected in the year 1859 by S. L. Kendall & Co., of Logansport, by whom it was operated until 1864. It then fell into the hands of John Hoover, who ran it for some years. The

present owners are Bennett & Wilson. This is one of the largest mill buildings in the county, and much to the regret of the neighborhood is standing idle at the present time.

In about the year 1846 an iron furnace and forge was built in the western part of the township, four miles east of Logansport, by John P. Baker and Richard Green, who operated it with fair success for several years. Iron ore was shipped from various parts of the country by the canal, and at one time six furnaces were kept constantly going. Bog iron obtained from the Hyer farm near Waverly and from Clay Township was used, and the enterprise gave employment to quite a number of men. The large hammer used for forging was operated by water from the canal, and its loud pounding was familiar music to the people for many miles around. The enterprise was abandoned about the year 1855.

About the year 1842 a distillery was built on Eel River, where Madison Reed now lives, by John P. Baker and John Fouts. It was operated on an extensive scale, and produced a fair article of "fire water," much of which found a ready sale in the immediate neighborhood.

In addition to the manufacture of whisky the proprietors carried on quite a large business in live stock and produce, which they occasionally shipped by flat-boat to New Orleans. The presence of the distillery proved an eye-sore to the piously inclined of the community, and the records of the old church in the vicinity show that a goodly number of the early members were "excommunicated" for too frequently haunting the lurking place of the "worm." The distillery ceased operations about 1854-55.

One of the earliest industries of the township was a turning lathe operated by James Henry, on the farm now owned by Levi Burnett. Mr. Henry was a skillful mechanic, and with the aid of his machine, which was ingeniously operated by water-power, manufactured much of the furniture used by the early settlers.

Lime Kilns.—The presence of vast beds of limestone in various parts of the township early led to the manufacture of lime, and within a short period after the country's settlement several kilns were burned near the canal.

In 1868 David Keyport, of Pennsylvania, leased a large tract of land adjacent to the canal in the western part of the township, and erected the large kilns now in operation. Keyport & Donaldson

carried on the business for several years, and later the firm was changed to that of D. Keyport & Son. The kilns are now operated by A. B. Keyport & Co., and have a capacity of from 1,000 to 1,200 bushels of lime per day.

Township Organization.—Miami Township was organized January 3, 1831. Under this organization the first election was held soon after, at the residence of Peter Berry. The first justice of the peace was William Conner, and the first board of trustees was composed of Peter Berry, Nathaniel Williams and Thomas Craighead. Other early trustees were Lewis Bowyer, Paul Burk, Joseph Cottrell, a Mr. Elliot, Henry Eidson and Peter Chidester. Among the early justices of the peace were Isaac Patton, Lewis Bowyer and Henry Eidson. The trustees of the township since 1865 have been G. W. Arnott, E. W. Rush, Henry Lattourette, William Pearson, Samuel Smoot, John Williams, Charles G. Cox, John Rudolph and R. J. Forgy. The present trustee is Mr. Rudolph.

Items of Interest.—The first store in the township was kept by David Miller, in a little house that stood a short distance east of Cass Station, near the Wabash Railroad. Mr. Miller brought a small general stock of goods here as early as 1836, and did a fair business for a period of about four years. His house was a double log building, and answered the two-fold purpose of a store and tavern.

One of the first frame houses in the township was built by Peter Berry, on his farm, in Section 24. He and his son, Henry Berry, were the first blacksmiths in the township, having run shops as early as 1833 or 1834.

Early orchards were set out by William Conner, Nathaniel Williams, Abraham Reed and James Rush.

The first death which occurred was that of Mrs. Vandorn, who departed this life about the year 1833. Hers was the first interment in the Williams Grave-yard, which was set apart for burial purposes by Nathaniel Williams, about the year 1832.

The Miami Grave-yard, on the Berry farm, was consecrated to the burial of the dead a few years later, and beneath its sombre shades are sleeping many of the early pioneers of the township. The Reed Grave-yard, near Eel River, on the Madison Reed farm, was set aside for burial purposes as early as 1835, at which time Mrs. Nancy Reed, wife of Abraham Reed, was laid to rest. There are two

other cemeteries in the township—the Dunkard Grave-yard, near Hooverville, and a burying-ground recently laid out a short distance north of Waverly.

The death of Erasmus Clibster, by drowning, in the year 1866, was an event which cast a shade of gloom over the entire country. He with three others—Dr. McAlister, Allen Bowyer and Stephen Williams—attempted to cross the Wabash, at Lewisburg, at a time when the river was overflowing its banks, caused by a spring freshet. The current ran very rapidly, and when about two-thirds across the stream, the boat capsized, precipitating the entire party into the chilly waters. Clibster and McAlister were drowned, and the body of the former was recovered, many miles down the river, four months after the sad disaster occurred.

Another man, by the name of Miller, was drowned in the Wabash several years prior to the above event.

A citizen of Waverly, name forgotten, was killed by the cars near the Burnett farm about 1861. He was put off the cars after night and crushed to death by a following train.

"Bloody Hollow," a low, wild ravine, between the railroad and canal south of the Burnett farm, was the scene of a small engagement between a detachment of American troops and Indians several years before the beginning of the present century. The troops were supposed to have been a part of the army sent against "Old Town" and their camping place was on the "bald" hill east of the ravine. They were fired upon while in camp, so says the legend, and several of them wounded. The Indians were chased into the Hollow, where three or four of them were killed.

In March, 1837, Joseph, a son of Thomas Black, then residing in the eastern part of the township, at that time about ten years old, was kidnapped by the Indians. "Missing the child soon after, the mother, terror-stricken at not finding him, gave the alarm to the neighbors residing near by, who immediately made search for the lost little one." The country was scoured in every direction, brush heaps were overturned and hollow logs examined, but no trace of the missing child could be found.

The received opinion was that he had been taken by a small band of Pottawattomies, who were passing that way *en route* for the Pottawattomie Mills, adjacent to the treaty ground on the Tippecanoe River. Whether this theory is true or not, it bears the marks

of plausibility, since it is known that such Indians had been seen in that locality, and not long after they were removed westward beyond the Missouri River." A man claiming to be the long lost son of Mr. Black, made his appearance at the latter's home in 1866. His arrival occasioned no little sensation in the neighborhood, but whether or not he was the lost son or an imposter will probably remain forever a mystery.

Religious History.—The first religious services held in Miami Township were conducted by Rev. William Rayburn, at the residence of Peter Berry, as early as 1833. Other Methodist ministers visited the neighborhood in an early day, but no class was organized for several years after the above date. Religious services were held by Rev. M. M. Post, of the Presbyterian Church, many years ago, but no society of that denomination was ever organized in the township.

**Miami Baptist Church.*—Prior to 1842 the Baptist residents of Miami and adjoining townships were members of the first Baptist Church of Logansport. At that time, feeling themselves sufficiently strong to maintain an independent organization, they resolved, with the consent of the Logansport church, to constitute themselves an arm or branch of said church.

Accordingly, on the 25th of July, 1842, a business meeting was held at the schoolhouse situated in Section 25, to prepare for a council to be held the next day. The record reads: "Agreeable to an understanding of the brethren and sisters of the Logansport Baptist Church in the neighborhood of 'Union Mills,' Miami Township, Elder William Pratt was chosen moderator and John P. Baker clerk. After mutual consultation it was resolved that we request the brethren that shall meet with us to constitute us as a branch of the church held at Logansport, to the end that we may have our regular monthly meetings and discipline the members within the bounds of this branch and transact such other business as may be local in its character."

The council acted agreeable to the wishes of the brethren and sisters, and the church commenced its work as a semi-independent organization on the 26th of July, 1842. Meetings had been maintained in the neighborhood for a number of months previous to the organization. Rev. William M. Pratt was the regular preacher.

*Contributed by I. J. Berry.

He was then a young man, in his prime, and his preaching caused a great religious awakening. The people left their cabins, clearings and crops to attend the Divine services. During the summer on special occasions no building large enough to contain the congregations could be procured. The meetings were held in the woods, and every path and road seemed to lead to the meeting place. Numbers came from a distance, and the woods surrounding the congregation presented the appearance of a camping ground, rather than any thing pertaining to a religious gathering.

Among those who constituted the church we find the names of Ira S. Sellers, Nancy Sellers, Rachel Coons, Samuel Coons, Paul Burk, Nathaniel Williams, Samuel Berry, Wm. R. Coons, Mary Coons, Mary Rush, H. P. Berry, Mary Berry, Elizabeth Berry, A. L. Williams, Andrew Rush, Catherine Miller, Elias Williams, J. C. Moore, Stephen Chappell, Moses Coons, Martha Coons, Eliza Pfouts, Elizabeth Baker, E. G. Childester, Elizabeth Patton, George Clowson, George Rush, J. P. Baker, Sarah Ann Williams, Peter Berry and Jane Childester. On the day of the organization a building committee was appointed to look after the "speedy building" of a house of worship on the land of Father Berry. This house was erected in due time (1848), and was the first building for church purposes in Miami Township.

The organization increased in numbers and influence, and ere long the majority of the citizens of the community identified themselves with the congregation. The first trustees were Nathaniel Williams, E. G. Childester and Wm. R. Coons. Ira S. Sellers was elected clerk, and in 1843 E. G. Childester and John Williams were ordained deacons. During the year 1842 Elder Pratt acted as pastor, but in 1843 Elder J. H. Dunlap supplied the church a part of the time.

Revs. S. G. Minor, William J. Greenleaf. — Thomas and Dennis Robertson preached at intervals prior to 1846. The pastors since then have been the following, to wit: — Manning, Samuel Dewese, L. E. Layne, S. V. R. Coon, J. B. Allyn, John Dunham, Silas Tucker, L. A. Alford, E. J. Delp, E. M. McGraw, J. M. Maxwell, — Wolfe and J. G. Tedford.

The present temple of worship at Haerverville was built in the year 1872, and represents a capital of about \$1,800. It is a brick building, well-finished and furnished, and is one of the neatest church edifices in the county.

The German Baptists or Dunkards have a society in the western part of the township, near Hooverville, established about the year 1881. A large frame house of worship, capable of seating 400 persons, was erected in 1882. The preachers of this society have been Revs. Barnhart, Fisher, Myers and others. The organization is an offshoot of the Mexico Church, Miami County, and is not very strong as to members.

**Methodism in Miami.*—The history of Methodism in Miami dates back prior to the year 1848, at which time there were two small societies, or classes, in the township. One of these was at Lewisburg, and another met for worship at the residence of Henry Voorhis, a short distance northeast of Waverly. At Lewisburg they held services in a little frame schoolhouse near Jesse Fiddler's residence, Lewis Bowyer being class-leader. Among the early members were Lewis Bowyer, Malinda Bowyer, Virginia Bowyer, Eliza A. Bowyer, Naomi Bowyer, William Meeks, Harriet Meeks, Mrs. Blankenship, Rachel Pennel, Clarinda Casebeer, Maria Casebeer, Phoebe Dayton, Catherine Eaton, C. R. Fields, Unity Fields, John Conkling, Mary Conkling and Elizabeth Chrisman. The names of those meeting in the eastern part of the township were H. M. Voorhis, Louisa Voorhis, David S. Bennett, Jane Bennett, Horace Bennett, Panthea Bennett, Father and Mother McNamara, H. M. Eidson, Henry Canfield and Nathaniel Williams. The same pastor, Rev. J. S. Donaldson, ministered to both societies, and their meeting places were at that time points on the old Peru circuit. In 1849, Peru was struck off, and the name of the circuit was changed to that of Paw-Paw. Brinton Webster was appointed pastor in 1850, and after him came Henry Badly, who was instrumental in building a house of worship at Lewisburg. The house was completed in 1851, and dedicated by Rev. W. L. Huffman. The next pastor was Rev. James Black. Meeting continued to be held north of the prairie, and in the year 1857 the organization was moved to the town of Waverly, which had been laid out years before. The Lewisburg class continued to decrease from time to time, and the two societies were finally merged into one. A reorganization was effected at New Waverly in the spring of 1858, with the following members: Dr. C. R. Quick, Lucinda Quick, H. M. Voorhis, Louisa Voorhis, A. Voorhis, John Passage, Mary Passage, H. M. Eidson

*By Henry Lattourette.

and wife, D. L. Bennett, Partha Bennett, H. Bennett, Indiana Bennett — Fox and wife, Josiah Fox and wife, Hannah Fox, Ezekiah Fox, Julia A. Fox, A. J. Huffman, Habbah Huffman, Clarinda Casebeer, Maria Smith, Henry Lattourette, Maria Lattourette, Frances Place and Augusta Williams. There were perhaps others whose names have been overlooked. The house of worship in New Waverly was erected in 1860, and dedicated January, 1867, by V. M. Beamer and H. N. Barnes. The number of presiding elders that have served the work since 1843 are fourteen. The pastors, since 1851, have been the following: William Anderson, J. W. Bradshaw, Jacob White, William Bradford, R. H. Calvert, Philip Stevens, Charles Martindale, C. Boyce, William Vigus, A. S. Lakin, W. R. Edmonson, A. Greenman, W. R. Hedrick, F. T. Simpson, J. T. Shackelford, S. J. McElwee, James Leonard, R. T. Lang, R. J. Parrot, O. S. Harrison, Samuel Miller, J. W. Miller, E. S. Preston, William Peck, Joseph Cook, T. J. Elkin, J. S. McElwee and E. F. Albertson. The present membership of the church numbers thirty-eight; present number of probationers nineteen.

Cassville—a paper town situated on the Wabash River a short distance west of Lewisburg, was laid out August, 1835, by William G. Vandorn, who settled in the vicinity a short time previous to that date. Mr. Vandorn built a large frame hotel on the town site, which he opened for the accommodation of laborers on the canal and such travelers as saw fit to accept his hospitalities. He also kept a small stock of goods, which was the only business of any importance ever brought to the place. At one time there were several small board shanties in the town, occupied by canal hands; but with the growth of Lewisburg in the vicinity, the village soon fell into decay, and nothing but a cultivated field remains to mark its former site. The plat shows fifty-four lots and six streets, four of which—Mill, Market, Walnut and Washington—run north and south, and two—Main and Bridge Streets—run east and west.

Lewisburg, on the Wabash & Erie Canal, of which it is an outgrowth, was laid out September, 1836, by Lewis Bowyer. The village is situated in Section 32, Town 27 north, Range 3 east, and the original plat contains 14 lots, with several streets and alleys. The place acquired considerable prominence during the days of the Canal, and early became an important trading and shipping point for a large area of territory. The first merchant was a Mr. Cole,

who kept a small stock of groceries and whisky; and soon after the completion of the canal, W. W. Haney, now of Logansport, opened a general store, which he carried on very successfully for a number of years. Several "gin shops" were in full operation in an early day, and the village soon became the resort of a class of people who gave it the unsavory reputation, from which it has never entirely recovered. John Kelsey kept an early hotel, and Jonathan Pauley, John Wilson and a Mr. Meeks were among the first mechanics, the two former operating blacksmith shops and the latter a cabinet shop. Drs. Loder and Hogle were early physicians. A leading merchant and grain dealer in later years was Samuel Smoot, who for some time carried on a very extensive and prosperous business. With the decline of the canal the fortunes of the town began to wane, and at the present time the skeleton of an old warehouse, a few dismantled dwellings and other ancient buildings, upon which a general decay has fastened, are all that remain of this once flourishing metropolis of the Wabash Valley.

New Waverly.—The town of New Waverly is situated in the eastern part of the township, on the Wabash Railroad, and dates its history from December, 1855, at which time the original plat of 71 lots was laid out by the proprietor, John A. Forgy. The village is an outgrowth of the railroad; and, in a short time after the survey was made, a stock of goods was brought to the place by Mr. Forgy, who carried on a successful business in a small building which stood near the lot now occupied by Mr. Black's meat shop. Mr. Forgy's clerks were I. S. Smith and Dr. C. R. Quick, both of whom became prominently identified with the growth and development of the village. The first residence was built by John A. Forgy and the second by Dr. Quick, the latter building still standing. Mr. Forgy subsequently erected a large business house, 45x70 feet in size and two stories high, in which he kept a large general assortment of merchandise and also a hotel. This building was put up in the year 1856, and destroyed by fire in 1867. George Arnott and C. P. Forgy, succeeded John A. Forgy, and sold goods as partners for several years. The firm was afterward changed to Forgy & Morse, and later to Temple, Forgy & Arnott.—Finley and Wilson Reed erected a store building in 1857, on part of the lot now occupied by the Pennel Building, and sold goods for some time. This house was burned in the conflagration of 1867.

An early business firm was that of Arnett & Smith, who handled groceries, boots and shoes, and operated a warehouse for a period of about three years. Hugh Pennell came to the village in an early day, and engaged in the hotel business, using for the purpose the building previously erected by John A. Forgy. He afterward built a hotel of his own, and carried on the business until within a short time of his death. He was the first postmaster of the town and also one of its early merchants.

In addition to the merchants enumerated, the following men have been identified with the business interests of the village from time to time: J. B. Wallace, Hiram Parsons, Eaton Forgy, R. J. Forgy, Samuel McCoy, James Wilson, R. N. Floyd and D. C. Jenkins.

The first physician to locate in the town was Dr. C. R. Quick, who practiced his profession from 1856 till his death in 1876. He was a man of considerable prominence, a local minister of the Methodist Church, and was widely and favorably known throughout the county. His sons, Drs. L. L. and R. H. Quick, are resident physicians at the present time.

The early mechanics were Johnson Reed, blacksmith; I. S. Smith, shoe-maker; William Murphey, carpenter and wheel-wright, R. M. P. Sutton, wagon-maker, and John Griffin, carpenter and general workman.

One of the first industries of the town was a large steam saw-mill erected by George Bennett, who did a successful lumber business for a number of years. Mills have been operated in the town, at different times, by the Davidson Bros., Daniel Haney, James Gazaway, John and Joseph McNary, — Kinzie, and others.

The first school was taught in the Forgy Hotel, in the winter of 1856, by a man named McSherry. The first schoolhouse was built a short time afterward, and is still standing in the east end of the village, being used at the present time for a residence. The present beautiful two-story brick schoolhouse was completed and first used about the year 1872.

Present Business.—The business of Waverly at the present time is represented by the following register: C. P. Forgy & Bro., large general store, and grain dealers and general shippers. This is one of the most successful firms in the county, and has a reputation much more than local. Samuel Pennell, dealer in general groceries, has a large stock, and is doing a successful business.

Mr. Liger, dealer in boots and shoes; A. E. Graves, druggist; Black & Sebring, meat market; Mr. Griffin, butcher; Peter Castle and Joseph Hogentogler, blacksmiths.

The Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities have prosperous lodges in the villages, and the G. A. R. Post, No. 19, is in a flourishing condition, with a membership of forty.

Hooverville, a small neighborhood village in the western part of the township, on Eel River, is the site of a very early settlement, and the place where the first mill in Miami was built. It was early known as Union Mills, and did not take the name of Hooverville until about the time that John Hoover purchased the present mill property of the place. The village was never regularly platted, and is simply the outgrowth of the mills that have been in operation from time to time.

The first merchant was P. A. Fair, who began selling goods about the year 1863. He afterward erected a large two-story building, in which, besides himself, the following men sold goods: — Harrison, Dr. Gross, George Reed and Samuel McCoy. The present store building was first used by Mr. Dubois, and subsequently by Amos Fortney, J. M. Maxwell, Samuel McCoy and Emanuel Loser, the last named being the present merchant. I. J. Berry and Nelson Scott sold goods at one time in the building now occupied as a residence by Mrs. McLucas. An early industry of the place was a fanning-mill factory, which for several years did a prosperous business. Among the mechanics of the village have been David Flory, Jacob Scherer, Benjamin Reed, Samuel McCoy, William Reed, Henry Flory, Hiram Armstrong, Mr. Armantrout, Elijah Gwinn, Frank Flory, George Friend and Mr. Chestnut. The medical men have been Drs. Gross, Orr, Crook, Peters, Benj. Peters, Burns, Jackson, Conner, Black and Waite. The present business is represented by one general store, one blacksmith shop and a grist-mill. There are also two churches—Dunkard and Baptist—and one schoolhouse.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THE BERRY FAMILY. Peter Berry, the first settler of Miami Township, was a native of Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, born about the year 1787. He was descended from German-French ancestry, his father coming from Germany in Colonial times and

settling in Pennsylvania. He early learned the blacksmith's trade in which he acquired great proficiency, making the manufacture of edged tools a specialty. He was married in his native State to Miss Elizabeth Latta the daughter of a German physician and dentist, and a lady of much more than ordinary intelligence and refinement. Mr. Berry, some time between the years 1812 and 1818, immigrated to Cincinnati, Ohio, and subsequently moved to Butler County, that State, locating near the city of Middletown, where he resided until 1829. In that year he moved to Logansport, Ind., where for one year he worked at his trade, and at the end of that time, made a settlement in the wilderness of what is now Miami Township, making his first improvements near the present site of New Waverly. He afterward moved about two miles west of his original purchase, to the farm, still owned by his descendants, where his death occurred on the 8th of October, 1855. Elizabeth Berry was born in the year 1786, and departed this life April 6, 1871. The following are the names of the children born to Peter and Elizabeth Berry, viz., Henry P., Catherine, wife of David Miller, John H., Peter C., Samuel, and Elizabeth, wife of Crasen Moore. Of the above Peter C. and Mrs. Moore, only are living. John H. Berry, the second son, and for many years a prominent citizen of Miami Township, was born in Pennsylvania, October 31, 1812. He accompanied his parents to Indiana and followed agricultural pursuits the greater part of his life, and was a man widely and favorably known throughout the county. On the 9th of April, 1838, was solemnized his marriage with Miss Harriet Reed, a daughter of Abraham and Nancy (Cox) Reed, natives, respectively, of New York and Ohio. Abraham Reed was born near the city of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., October 12, 1799, and was the son of Brewster Reed who came from Scotland to the United States in an early day. Abraham Reed settled near Dayton, Ohio, many years ago, moving thence to Tippecanoe County, Ind., about the year 1820, and in 1832 made a settlement five miles east of Logansport, in Miami Township, Cass County, locating the place where his daughter, Mrs. Mary J. Blier, now lives. His death occurred September 4, 1849. Nancy Reed was born June 4, 1800, and died in Miami Township October 8, 1835. Harriet Berry, second child of Abraham and Nancy Reed was born May 27, 1823, and departed this life on the 23d of January, 1872. John H. and Harriet Berry had a family of thirteen children, namely: Israel J., born June 4, 1839; Peter A., born January 23, 1842; Edwin R., born January 23, 1844, died January 30, 1865; James P., born January 19, 1846, died April 2, 1882; Maria, born October 20, 1847, died November, 1847; Graham N., born November 16, 1848; Wilson R., born April 22, 1851; Eliza, born October 11, 1853; Elizabeth, wife of William Oberachin, born June 6, 1856; John M., born March 31, 1858; Harvey

H., born March 18, 1861, died September 27, 1873; Harriet, born March 12, 1863, died March 21, 1880; and Martha J., born December, 1865.

JOSEPH CASSBEER (deceased) was born in Pennsylvania in the year 1810, and is a son of Christian and Elizabeth Cassbeer, natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. Joseph was married in Ohio to Miss Clarinda Abdill, and in 1833 removed to Cass County, Ind., and settled in Miami Township, where, by his honorable conduct and neighborly ways, he acquired many warm and steadfast friends. He was a hard-working and economical citizen and a credit to the township. He died November 7, 1867, followed by his widow in 1876. They were the parents of eight children, four of whom are living: Nancy, Maria, Emma and Irad. Of these, Irad, the youngest child in the family, was born on the old homestead, in Miami Township, August 20, 1845. He worked on his father's farm and acquired his education from the common schools. He selected farming as his employment through life, and has pursued this occupation with success. He now owns 123 acres of land, all under a good state of cultivation. On December 30, 1880, he was wedded to Miss Mary Benson, a native of Cass County, born in 1852, and a daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth Benson. To their union four children have been born: Mary, Alexander, Clarinda and Josephine. Mr. Cassbeer is a Democrat, and takes an active interest in all public matters.

C. G. COX was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, May 19, 1827, son of Elijah and Barbara (Brannaman) Cox, the father a native of Tennessee, born in March, 1795, and the mother a native of Virginia, born in December, 1775. Elijah Cox, at the age of ten, removed with his parents, Richard and Fannie Cox, to Montgomery County, Ohio. Here the father was married in about 1818, and in 1834 removed to Miami County, Ind., and his occupation was that of a farmer. He died in 1854, followed by his widow in 1866. They were worthy members of the Christian Church, and the parents of eight children. Our subject, after securing the education obtainable in the common schools, commenced his career in life as a farmer. In 1852 he purchased and removed to his present farm in Miami Township, which consists of 210 acres of excellent land, which is under a good state of cultivation and with good improvements thereon. He was married, January 1, 1852, to Elizabeth Furguson, by whom he is the father of two children, Anzonetta and Charles, the latter having died at the age of twenty years. Mrs. Cox died in 1859, and, January 3, 1861, Mr. Cox was again married, choosing for his second wife Caroline Shortridge. Seven children were born to this union, these six now living: Effie E., Arnold W., Nellie A., Lemuel F., Sylvia A. and Carrie M. Mr. Cox has held positions of honor and trust, and is the present nominee of the Democratic party

for joint representative of Cass and Miami Counties. He and wife are members of the Christian Church and highly esteemed citizens of Miami Township.

C. P. FORGY, one of the leading men of Waverly, Ind., is a native of Clark County, Ohio, and was born January 27, 1835. His father, John D. Forgy, was also a native of Clark County, Ohio, born February 12, 1811. He married in his native State February 29, 1834, Miss Catherine Voerhis, and in June, 1880, removed to Logansport, Ind. He was among the first to engage in the mercantile business, in which he continued until about 1859. In the latter year he returned to Ohio, and followed farming until his death, which occurred September 24, 1844; his widow surviving until March 4, 1885. John Forgy, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was a native of South Carolina, and removed to Ohio in about 1800, and engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death in 1843. Our subject remained with his mother until sixteen years of age, acquiring in the meantime a good common school education. He then went to Princeton, N. J., where he learned the printer's trade, and in 1856 went to Indianapolis, Ind., where for a time he was engaged on the *Sentinel*. In the fall of 1856 he came Cass County and engaged in his present business of general merchandising and buying grain and produce. He is a live business man and is doing a large and profitable trade. His marriage with Miss Louisa M. Quick occurred in 1859. Mr. Forgy is a member of the F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. fraternities and a Republican in politics.

DICKINSON J. FORGY, merchant, was born in Clark County, Ohio, November 13, 1841. He received his education from the common schools, and at an academy in New Carlisle, Ohio. When about sixteen years old he was apprenticed to the printer's trade on the *Sentinel* of Peru, Ind. For two years he was employed on the mechanical part of this periodical. He then, in company with J. T. Conover, went to Harrisburg, Ill., where they founded and began the publication of the *Harrisburg Chronicle*, in which he continued until the breaking out of the civil war. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in Company B, Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, served through the engagements of New Madrid, Fort Pillow and others, receiving an honorable discharge, by reason of sickness, about a year after his enlistment. The fall of 1862 he came to New Waverly, where he became a partner of his brother, C. P. Forgy, in the mercantile business. Possessing all the requirements of a successful merchant, Mr. Forgy has made their business a success in every particular, their success being due to a courteous treatment and honorable dealings with all people, regardless of age and social position. He was married, in 1870, to Miss Emma J. Chidester, of Cass County, by whom he is the father of one son.

Oly K. Mr. Forgy was elected township trustee in 1882, and in 1884 re-elected, proving an honest and efficient official. He is a Republican, a member of the F. & A. M. and G. A. R.

W. C. GALLAHAN. Conspicuous among the representative citizens of Miami Township is the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. Mr. Gallahan was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, on the 30th of June, 1830, and is the son of William and Jane (Cox) Gallahan, both parents natives of the same State. At the age of seven years he accompanied his parents to Miami County, Ind., where his father died about the year 1840. The father's death left him, in a great measure, to rely upon his own resources, and from that time until his twenty-third year he was the main support of the family. The responsibility thus placed upon him qualified him for the active duties of later years, but the advantages of school education, so essential in the formation of the youthful character, were enjoyed by him in a very limited degree. He grew to manhood amid the rugged duties of the farm, and early chose agriculture for his life work. He came to Cass County in 1849, and at the present time owns a fine farm of 175 acres of land, upon which are some of the most substantial improvements in the township. Mr. Gallahan is a model farmer, and as an honorable and upright citizen none stands higher in the community than he. He is an active member of the Christian Church, to which he has belonged for many years, and in politics supports the principles of the Democratic party. On the 25th of November, 1852, he was united in marriage with Miss Martha J. Arnout, daughter of Alexander and Polly (McPherson) Arnout, of Pennsylvania. Alexander McPherson was a farmer and blacksmith by occupation. He removed to Cass County, Ind., in 1849, and resided here until his death, which occurred in the year 1865. Mrs. Gallahan was born in Clarke County, Ohio, on the 9th of August, 1832. She was a lady of intelligence and refinement, a consistent member of the Christian Church, and departed this life on the 8th of July, 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Gallahan raised a family of six children whose names are as follows: May R., wife of Jacob Snyder, Mary E., John E., Schuyler C. and Jesse G. Gallahan.

SEBASTIAN C. MOORE. Prominent among the successful business men and representative farmers of Cass County is the gentleman whose biographical sketch is herewith presented. Mr. Moore is a native of Franklin County, Va., and the eldest son of Peter and Elizabeth (Payne) Moore, the father born in New Jersey and the mother in Virginia. Mr. Moore's paternal ancestors were natives of Germany, his grandfather, Joseph Moore, emigrating from that country to the United States about the time of the war of independence, and settling in New Jersey. He subsequently moved to Virginia, and died in the latter State many years ago. Peter Moore removed with his parents to Virginia, where he resided until

1820. He then came to Cass County, Ind., settled a short distance east of Lagansport, and died the following year. His widow died about the year 1860. She was the daughter of James Payne, whose ancestors came from England in colonial times and settled in Virginia. Peter and Elizabeth Moore raised a family of five children, whose names are as follows: Sebastian C., Sarah, Cruse (deceased), Augustus and Henry (deceased). Sebastian Moore was five years of age when his parents moved to this county. His early life was spent amid the stirring scenes of pioneer times, and in the rugged school of experience he obtained that practical education which enabled him to so successfully overcome the many obstacles by which his youthful days were beset. He was early left an orphan, and at the age of twelve years began life for himself as a common laborer, working for a mere pittance per month; but, actuated by that energy characteristic of the man, he succeeded in saving a small portion of his hard earned wages, thus laying the foundation for a fortune which but few in his sphere have been able to realize. He purchased his first land in Miami Township, and developed a good farm near Eel River, where he lived until within a very recent period. He added to his original purchase from time to time, bought real estate in various parts of the country, and is now the possessor of 800 acres of fine land, the greater part of which is well improved and under a high state of cultivation. He has been more than ordinarily successful in all his undertakings, and the ample competence he has succeeded in accumulating, shows him to be a man of rare ability as a financier and manager. He has voted the Republican ticket since the organization of that party, but has never sought political honors at the hands of his fellow-citizens. In the year 1853 was solemnized his marriage with Miss Martha Hoover, daughter of John and Rachel Hoover, who were among the pioneers of Cass County. The children born to this marriage were four in number: Mary E., wife of Cornelius Kinsey; John H.; George, who was accidentally killed by a revolver shot in 1883, and William R. Moore.

WILLIAM PEARSON, retired farmer, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, January 30, 1814, and is a son of William, Sr., and Martha (Martindale) Pearson. The father was a native of South Carolina, and came to Ohio in the year 1800. He was a potter and stone-mason by trade, and in 1820 removed to Wayne County, Ind., where he lived three years. He then returned to Montgomery County, Ohio, remaining until 1838, in which year he came to Cass County and lived until his death in 1857. Mrs. Pearson having preceded him in 1855. Our subject was reared upon a farm and attended the common schools. In 1839 he came to Cass County and settled in Miami Township, which at that time was a wild and unsettled country. Although he began life a poor boy, by

industry and economy he has acquired a good farm, comprising 117 acres. He is a Republican in politics, and held the office of trustee for six years with the best of satisfaction. In 1843 his marriage with Miss Mary Fentes, of Miami County, Ohio, was solemnized. She was born August 4, 1815, and died in 1849. Two living children by this marriage: Nancy and Naomi. One son, Joseph, enlisted in the Seventy-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and died while serving his country near Nashville, Tenn., in 1862. In 1851 Mr. Pearson was united in marriage with Mrs. Hannah (Scott) Patton, by whom he is the father of one child—Sarah A. Mr. Pearson is a member of the Christian Church, having belonged to that denomination for over forty-one years, and is one of the township's well-known and useful citizens.

SAMUEL N. PENNEL, merchant, was born January 6, 1840, in Jefferson County, Ohio, the oldest son of Hugh and Rachel (Abdill) Pennel, the former a native of Lancaster County, Penn., born February 18, 1797, and the latter a native of Harrison County, Ohio, born October 16, 1808. They were married October 16, 1828. The father was for a time engaged in general merchandising in Little York, Jefferson Co., Ohio, and in 1843 removed to Lewisburg, Ind., where he followed farming two years. He was then engaged in keeping hotel and also held the position of postmaster. In 1849 he removed to Mexico, Ind., where he conducted a hotel until 1853, in which year he removed to Peru, where he was engaged in the hotel business, also clerked. In 1858 he came to Waverly and engaged in the mercantile and hotel business. He died December 17, 1878, his widow dying July 12, 1881. Hugh Pennel, Sr., the paternal grandfather of Samuel N., was a native of Ireland. He was a farmer by occupation, and died in Ohio in 1841. Connell Abdill, the maternal grandfather, was a native of Wales, born December 25, 1778, and died in Cass County, Ind., December 13, 1842. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. His wife, Elizabeth (Bowman) Abdill, was born May 1, 1789, in the State of Pennsylvania, and died in the year of 1856 in Fountain County, Ind. Our subject came to Cass County with his parents, received his education at the common schools and clerked in his father's store. September 27, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until September 14, 1865, when he received an honorable discharge. He then became his father's partner in general merchandising at Waverly, in which he continued until the death of the latter, since which time he has been the sole proprietor, owning a large stock and controlling a fine trade. He also holds the position of postmaster. He was united in marriage, September 14, 1875, to Martha A. Hancock, a native of Butler County, Ohio, who died July 7, 1877, after bearing one child, Riley H., born June 29, 1877. Mr. Pennel is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the G. A. R. and the I. O. O. F.

JOHN W. RUDOLPH, farmer, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, December 27, 1835, being the seventh of nine children born to Peter and Mary (Wooden) Rudolph. The former was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1801, and the latter a native of Virginia, also born in 1801. The father, when three years old, removed with his parents to Fairfield County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood, and followed farming until his death, which event occurred in 1881, his wife having departed this life in about the year 1841. Peter Rudolph, Sr., the paternal grandfather of John W., was a native of Pennsylvania, and was a cooper by trade, also followed farming. He participated in the war of 1812, and died in Fairfield County, Ohio. Benjamin Woodman, the maternal grandfather, was a native of Virginia and one of the first settlers of Fairfield County, Ohio, where he followed farming until his death. John W. Rudolph was reared and educated in his native county, and in October, 1857, came to Cass County and engaged in farming and has ever since resided. On March 8, 1863, Miss Harriet Miller became his wife. Mrs. Rudolph is a native Cass County, born April 28, 1838, and a daughter of David and Catherine (Berry) Miller. The father was a native of New Jersey, born September 11, 1807, and the mother a native of Ohio, born October 16, 1810. To Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph four children have been born: Estelle M., Mary O., Catherine and James E. Mr. Rudolph has served Miami Township two terms as trustee, and was re-elected to that office in 1886, and has also served one term as assessor. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities, and is a Democrat in politics.

HENRY M. VOORHIS. The subject of this biographical sketch is a native of Lebanon, Warren Co., Ohio, and is descended from an old and highly honorable Dutch family, which figured prominently in Holland as long ago as the sixteenth century. One of the remote ancestors, Steven C. Van Voor Hees, as the name was originally spelled, immigrated to America in the year 1600, and purchased a tract of land on Long Island, N. Y. His descendants were among the early residents of New York, New Jersey and other Eastern States. Among the names in the direct line of descent from Steven Van Voor Hees are Albert Stevense Van Voorhis, Petrus Albert Van Voorhees, Daniel Van Voorhees and Cornelius Voorhis, the last named, the grandfather of subject. Cornelius Voorhis was an early settler of Licking County, Ky., and also figured in the early history of Ohio. He was a farmer by occupation, and died in Warren County of the above State many years ago. His wife, Peggy Voorhis, died in Cass County, Ind., at quite an early day. Jacob Voorhis, the father of subject, was born in Kentucky August 18, 1789. He was married in Hamilton County, Ohio, March 25, 1813, to Miss Nancy Tucker, who was born August 24,

1792. Jacob Voorhis was a soldier in the war of 1812, and for a number of years worked at the carpenter's trade in Ohio and Indiana. He removed to Wapakoneta, Ohio, in 1833, thence to Piqua, and later came to Cass County, Ind., where his death occurred March 28, 1859. His wife survived him a number of years, dying November 4, 1877. Jacob and Nancy Voorhis were the parents of eleven children, the subject of this sketch being the second in number. Henry M. Voorhis was born January 1, 1816. He early learned the carpenter's trade, and at the age of nineteen left home, in company with his brother, to make a living at that vocation. He worked at various places in his native State, and in June, 1848, came to Cass County, Ind., and located upon the farm where he now lives, a short distance northeast of the village of Waverly. January 1, 1838, he was united in marriage with Miss Louisa Bennett, who was born in the State of Vermont April 4, 1821. Her parents were David S. and Pernetha (Hoolcomb) Bennett, natives, respectively, of Vermont and New Jersey; the former born June 16, 1789, and the latter in the year 1791. They immigrated to Ohio in an early day, and later came to Indiana, where Mr. Bennett died March 6, 1869, and Mrs. Bennett May 9, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Voorhis are the parents of fourteen children, the following of whom are living: Mary F. (wife of Nathan Gallahan) Aurelius L., Manlius N., Percina R. (wife of E. S. Bruington), Albinus H., Hartly W., Wilbur E. and Olive M. (wife of Mr. Kinsey). Mr. and Mrs. Voorhis have been active members of the Methodist Church since the year 1840, and are honored and respected by all who know them. Mr. Voorhis was originally a Whig in politics, and cast his first vote for Gen. Harrison. On the dissolution of that party he identified himself with the Republican party, of which he has since been an earnest supporter. He is a commendable example of what may be accomplished by perseverance and prudent management, and is now one of the well-to-do farmers of Cass County.

CHAPTER XVIII.

NOBLE TOWNSHIP*—GENERAL FEATURES—FIRST SETTLERS—TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION—INDUSTRIES—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS—CHURCHES, ETC.—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

THIS township, named in honor of Noah Noble, governor of Indiana, lies near the central part of the county, and dates its history as a separate division from the year 1836. It is bounded on the north by Harrison Township, on the east by Clay, on the south by the city of Logansport and Wabash River, on the west by Jefferson Township, and embraces a geographical area of about twenty-eight square miles, all of which lies in Township 27 north, Range 1 east, of the Congressional Survey. The face of the country presents many varied features, the southern and southwestern portions being considerably broken, and abounding in limestone bluffs, while the central and northern sections are distinguished by a gently rolling surface and a black loam of unsurpassed fertility. Many places of romantic beauty abound along the southern border, chief among which is Fitch's Glen, one of the most picturesque spots in northern Indiana. The glen is formed by two large thickly-wooded hills, between which flows a stream of the purest water, the banks on either side rising to the height of over 100 feet. The scenery within the glen is wild and beautiful beyond description, and the place is a favorite resort for sight-seers all over the country. The timber of the township is similar to that of other divisions of the county, and the agricultural productions consist of all the grains and fruits indigenous to the northern part of the State. The country is watered and drained by a number of streams, which traverse it in various directions, chief among which are Cottonwood Creek, and the tributaries of Crooked Creek, in the southwestern and northern parts of the township. Horney Creek, in the southeastern part of the township, affords ample drainage for a large area of territory, while a number of smaller water-courses not designated by any particular names, flow throughout the country

* From information furnished by C. A. Brandt.

in different directions. Numerous springs of the purest water abound, and, taken all in all, the township is as well watered as any other division of the county.

In point of material prosperity, Noble takes a high rank among her sister townships. Her farms and buildings are models in their way, and on every hand are to be seen the evidences of thrift and prosperity which bespeak an intelligent and contented community.

Historically, Noble occupies a prominent place among the townships of Cass County. Nearly sixty years have dissolved in the mists of the past since the echoes of the woodman's ax first rang among the lofty forests, as he felled the trees for his solitary cabin or cleared away the timber for his garden and diminutive grain field. The dense woodlands have long since given place to fertile areas dotted with prosperous homes, while but few of the pioneers who first saw the country in its native solitude, and joined hands to change it from a wilderness to its present advanced state of civilization, remain to weave the historical fabric of facts with the thread of personal incident. The lapse of more than half a century has not only swept from the theater of life most of the heroes of the old and perilous times, but has dimmed the memories of those who remain, so that some have forgotten the exact time when many events pertaining to the township's history transpired. However, by a careful comparison of the different statements and dates, we think they have been given with sufficient accuracy for general utility, even in instances where there is a lack of coincidence.

The settlement of the township dates back to 1829, at which time one George Richardson, who came to the county the previous year, built a cabin and cleared a small field a short distance west of where George Hardy now lives, on the southwest quarter of Section 16. Mr. Richardson's improvements were made on unsurveyed Government land, and it does not appear that he ever obtained a patent for the tract to which he laid claim. He was what might be termed a "squatter," or transient settler, and belonged to the large class of comers and goers that generally lead the van of civilization in all new countries. He was, however, a man of great industry, as is attested by the fact that in 1830 he had six acres of land in cultivation, from which, in the fall of that year, was gathered the first crop of corn ever raised in the township. After remaining a few years, Mr. Richardson left for other parts, and the field, thus abandoned, soon

grew up with shrubs and berries, and in time became a noted black-berry patch. The place is now thickly covered with a forest growth, and, from the size of the trees, no one would suppose that the ground had ever been in cultivation. In the spring of 1820 Henry Garrett accompanied by his son, Josiah Garrett, and two sons-in-law, William and Isander Dixon, moved to the township and settled a short distance west of Logansport, choosing for their homes what are now known as the Kuns and Trapp farms. Mr Garrett improved the west eighty acres of the former place, and was a prominent resident of the county for a number of years. William Dixon improved the Trapp farm and did much toward the development of the community in which he resided. He was the first and only commissioner that ever represented Noble Township on the county board, and his name appears on the tablet over the court house door, bearing date of 1841.

In October, 1830, John Watts, Sr., father of Israel and William P. Watts, came to the township and made a settlement where the latter now lives. Mr Watts had made no improvements on his land previous to moving to the same, and a more uninviting prospect than the future home presented on the day of the family's arrival would be difficult to imagine. In close proximity to their stopping place was an encampment of about 200 Indians, and no sooner had a rude shed been constructed than the family was visited by a great many of the red men, who seemed to manifest the liveliest interest in the newcomers. Mr Watts' first habitation was a very primitive affair, hastily built by the side of a large black walnut log, and the shelter thus improvised served as a dwelling until a more substantial cabin could be erected. Soon after settling in the new country Mr. Watts was visited by Robert McMillen, who came to the township in the fall of 1830 for the purpose of securing a home for himself and widowed mother, Jane McMillen. He boarded with the Watts family while cutting logs for a cabin, and, after completing the task, returned to Carroll County for his mother, who in due time was safely domiciled in her new home in the wilds of Noble. Mr. McMillen came to Indiana from Highland County, Ohio, and has been one of Cass County's most highly esteemed citizens, for a period of fifty five years. Mr. Watts was a leading citizen of Noble for many years, and his sons, Israel and William P. Watts, are among the substantial men of Cass County at the present time.

George and William McMillen, brothers of Robert, came in 1830 and secured homes in Sections 22 and 21, respectively. Two other brothers, James and Thomas, moved to the county about the same time and became permanent residents of the township. Another family of McMillens, relatives of the former, were among the earliest settlers, their arrival antedating the year 1832. These were John, Andrew and Linn McMillen, all of whom made substantial improvements and became prominently identified with the growth and development of the country.

Another early comer, worthy of special mention, was Robert Gibson, who came about the year 1830 and settled where Samuel Farlow now lives. He was an esteemed citizen of the township until his death, which occurred in 1855. His brother, Joseph Gibson, came about the same time and made an improvement on the farm now owned by Mr. E. H. Moss. As early as 1830 Benjamin and John Adair were living in the township, the former on the southwest quarter of Section 18 and the latter on the northeast quarter of Section 19. Benjamin Adair lived on what is now the Maye farm, and was a resident of Noble until his removal to Kansas in 1859. He was a worthy man, and departed this life in Kansas in the year 1874. One son, J. N. Adair, and one daughter, Mrs. C. A. Brandt, are living in the township at the present time. John Adair was for many years a leading citizen of the township, but subsequently moved to Carroll County, where his death occurred.

Daniel Dale came in a very early day and settled on what is now the Royal Centre Pike, not far from Logansport. He raised a large family and was a citizen of the township for several years. William Grant moved to the township as early as 1829 and settled on the William Douglas farm, a short distance north of the city. Before the close of 1831 the following men had become permanent residents of the township: James Hood, in the northeast quarter of Section 20; a man by name of Lamb, on land now owned by Oliver Brandt; Elder Alexander Scott, on the Neff farm, near Shiloh Church, and George Trapp, who located where John Moss now lives, near the McMillen settlement. Prominent among those whose arrivals antedate 1831, was Judge James Horney, who located about one mile north of Logansport, on the creek that bears his name. He was for several years an associate judge of the county, served as sheriff in an early day, and was a man whose honesty and integrity became pro-

verbal throughout the entire country. His brother, Solomon Horney, was an early settler also, and a man highly esteemed for his many sterling qualities.

In the year 1832 came a number of worthy men, who were in no wise dismayed by the gloomy prospect presented by a home in the backwoods. They were James Harper, father-in-law of Robert McMillen, who settled on the northwest quarter of Section 22; Daniel Harwood on the Stephenhauser farm; Richard and John Smith, on the Sanderson place; James Wilson, where Lamb originally settled; Arnett Shields, on the farm owned by his heirs; Thompson Barnett, where DeHart Booth lives; T. J. Soward, in the western part of the township; Richard Howard, in Section 14; and others whose names can not be recalled. Eli Cotner became a resident in quite an early day, but the exact date of his settlement is not known, though it is supposed to have been prior to 1832. He selected a home on the northwest quarter of Section 17, and was the first justice of the peace elected in the township. He raised a large family—ten sons and two daughters—three of whom, William, "East" and David are prominent citizens of Noble.

Jesse Hodge came to the township in 1833 and located where Jonathan Neff now lives, in Section 17. Other settlers of the same year were Isaac Louderback, on the Thomas Hurd farm; Gen. Hyacinth Lasselle, on the Israel Watts place; Henry Baum, Elizabeth Denbo, John Cary, Isaac Hodges, James Hood and Joseph Oliver. Other early settlers were William McKaig, John Watts, Jr., David Corbett, Joseph Corbett, Ephraim Dukes; William Thornton, father of John and Harvey Thornton; James Hensley, Joel Elam; Daniel, William and James Corbett, sons of Joseph Corbett; James Adair, son of John Adair; Dixon McCoy, the Galbreath family, a man by name of Pinchase, William Neff, Samuel Rader, Elijah Oliver, Landy Rector, Hugh B. McCain, Harvey Brown, Henry Weirrick, Peter Barron, Jacob Bookwalter. — Dean, David Hillhouse, William Harrison, John Sellers, Thompson Barnett; a man by name of Dunlap, the first school-teacher in the township; William Lewis, D. Elsworth, Dr. Quick, Abraham Wolford, John Hurd and DeHart Booth, the majority of whom purchased land from the Government and became residents prior to the year 1840. Soon after the above year many changes began to occur, and it would be difficult to continue the list of early settlers further.

Others deserving of special mention came in from time to time, but their names were not given to the writer.

Township Organization.—The township was organized on the 8th of March, 1836, and named in honor of Noah Noble, then governor of Indiana. Soon after the organization an election was held at the residence of Robert McMillen. At this election but five or six votes were cast.

The first board of trustees was composed of James Hensley, James Horney and Joel Elam. Robert McMillen was elected treasurer of the township and William Lewis secretary. The first trustee elected under the new law was Robert McMillen.

Industries.—The first saw-mill in Noble Township was built in 1833, by Gen. Hyacinth Lasselle, and stood at the mouth of Cottonwood Creek, on the farm now owned by Israel Watts. It was highly prized by the early citizens of Noble and other townships, and for some time was the only lumber-mill in the county outside of Logansport. In 1835 or 1836, Hugh B. McCain built a saw-mill on the Fitch farm, which was in successful operation several years. It disappeared long ago, and no vestige of the old building remains to mark the spot where it stood. The first mill for grinding corn in the township was constructed by Henry Garrett, and stood on what is now the Kuns farm. It was a primitive affair, supplied with indifferant machinery, but manufactured a fair article of meal. The first steam saw-mill was built in 1846 by William McKaig, and stood about one-half mile south of Gebhart Station, on the farm now owned by L. H. McKaig. It was operated one year by McKaig & Tuttle, and at the end of that time Uhl & Thompson became owners. They ran it until 1848, at which time the entire structure, together with a large amount of lumber, were destroyed by fire, entailing a heavy loss upon the proprietors. William and Richard Watts built a saw-mill near the present site of Cottonwood Mill in 1847, and operated it for a period of about ten years. It did a good business, and was well patronized by the people of the neighborhood. In 1849 or 1850, John Brandt built a saw-mill on the farm where he now lives, and operated it very successfully for a number of years. It stood on Cottonwood Creek, from which it received its motive power, and was considered one of the best mills in the country during the time of its operation. The Cottonwood Flouring-mill, on Cottonwood Creek, was erected in the year 1857 by C. A. Brandt & Brother, who

operated it with good success until 1881. This is the only flouring-mill ever erected in the township, and is still standing, though not in operation at the present time.

In 1860, a steam circular saw-mill was built at Geddart Station by the Ferguson Bros. It was subsequently remodeled by Joseph Richards, and is now owned and operated by Jacob & William Davidson, who are doing a very successful business.

An early and important industry of the township was a large stone quarry, operated on quite an extensive scale during the days of the canal. From fifty to sixty men were employed the greater part of the time in order to supply the demand for building stone, and the proprietor, a Mr. Beard, of Lafayette, did a thriving business for a number of years. The enterprise was abandoned when the canal went down. A warehouse was built on the Fitch farm in an early day by William L. Brown, who used it first for storing his own grain. He afterward bought and shipped grain, and did a fair business. The building is still standing, in a good state of preservation.

Deeds of Interest.—Among the earliest marriages celebrated in Noble Township, was that of William Neff to Susannah Galbreath, in 1832. Another early marriage was that of Robert McMillen and Rosannah Harper, solemnized July 10, 1834.

The first frame house in the township was built by John Adair, about the year 1833. Robert McMillen erected a frame dwelling in 1836, and the same year two others were built by Joseph and David Corbett, Mr. McMillen doing the carpenter work. The first brick residences were built by Robert Gibson and William Kern.

In the year 1833, James Hood and Eli Cotner, set out orchards, the first in the township. Thomas Barnett and Robert McMillen planted orchards in an early day, also, a number of the trees of which are still standing, bearing fruit.

The first physician in the township was Dr. James Wilson, who practiced his profession for some time during the early days of the country. He subsequently moved to Legansport, where he achieved considerable reputation as a practitioner.

"In 1834 there was born to James and Elizabeth Hood a daughter, Asenath, who was probably the first white child born in the township. The same year Eli Watts was born to Martha and John Watts."

In June, 1844, the packet "Kentucky" ran out of the canal at the mouth of Cottonwood Creek, which accident resulted in the death of three persons. The casualty happened in the night, and part of the crew saved themselves by clinging to a log in the water until morning.

In the year 1852 George Leach died suddenly at the residence of Israel Watts. He was sitting in a chair singing, and had no premonition of death's sudden approach.

Daniel Elsworth, an early settler of the township, met with a violent death many years ago, under very mysterious circumstances. He was found dead in the woods, near the site of McKaig's saw-mill, but no clue to his mysterious "taking off" was ever obtained.

An odd character worthy of mention in connection with the history of the township was one Jacob Summy, an old crippled man, who kept a canal grocery in an early day near the stone quarry, or "Cork Town," as the place was more familiarly known. His stock in trade consisted of boat stores and bad whisky, and his leisure hours were devoted to the study of the Scriptures, which he could quote more fluently than any minister in the country. He had a strange fancy for old axes, of which he accumulated a pile in bulk as large as a wagon bed.

In the fall of 1872 one Timothy O'Driscoll fell out of the door of a whisky shop near the old canal and broke his neck, causing almost instant death. The verdict of the coroner's jury was that he was accidentally killed by falling from the door while in a state of intoxication. Strong suspicions were entertained, however, that he was knocked or kicked out of the building.

An accidental death occurred in an early day at the lock of the canal, a few miles southwest of Logansport. The lock was being repaired, when one of the workmen—name forgotten—was caught and crushed beneath a pile of falling timber.

Cemeteries.—The Shiloh Grave-yard, in Section 17, was set aside for burial purposes in 1833, the ground being donated by John Watts. The first person laid to rest in this cemetery was James, the son of Jesse and Margaret Hodges, whose death occurred August 20 of the above year. Lucinda McMillen, daughter of John McMillen was buried here in 1833, as was also Susannah, wife of J. Neff, their deaths occurring in October and November, respective-

ly. Other early burials were James McKaig, April, 1835; Mrs. Martha Watts, July, 1836, and a Mrs. James, October, 1836.

The Harper Grave-yard was consecrated to the burial of the dead many years ago, and the first person laid to rest beneath its somber shades was Martha, wife of Joseph Gibson, whose death occurred in an early day. A child of Mrs. Gibson was the second buried, and the third was a child of Andrew McMillen.

A third burying-ground was afterward laid near the East Sandridge Schoolhouse, but the names of the first persons buried therein were not learned.

Religious.—Among the early settlers of Noble were some who never faltered in the discharge of their religious duties, although no organizations were effected or houses of worship built for several years after the appearance of the first pioneers. The first religious services of which there is any knowledge were conducted by Rev. M. M. Post (Presbyterian), at the residence of Jane McMillen, as early as the year 1831. Mr. Post continued his visits at regular intervals, and as a result of his labors a Presbyterian Church was organized in 1832, with a membership of about eighty persons. Meetings were held at Mrs. McMillen's residence until 1836, at which time a hewed-log house of worship was erected, Mrs. McMillen donating land for the purpose. Mr. Post looked after the interests of the little flock for several years and did much toward placing it upon a substantial basis. He was succeeded by Rev. Robert Rankin, whose pastorate extended over a period of four or five years, and at the expiration of his term of service no other preacher was employed. The members continued to meet, from time to time, but the organization was finally abandoned, the majority of the communicants identifying themselves with the Logansport congregations.

The first Sunday-school in the township was organized in the spring of 1831, at the residence of Mrs. Jane McMillen, with John Adair as superintendent. It was kept up for several years and was the means of accomplishing much good in the community.

Shiloh Christian Church was organized in the year 1856, by Elder Nicholas Myers, and the following persons constituted the original membership, viz.: William P. Watts and wife, John W. Oliver and wife, Mrs. Sarah Watts, Lavina Rector and John R. Watts. The first deacons were Wm. P. Watts and Peter Cotner, who have been continued in the same position ever since. The first house of

worship was erected some time previous to the organization, and served as a meeting place for all orthodox denominations, the people of the neighborhood building it for that purpose. It was a frame structure, and stood on ground donated by John Watts, in Section 17. It was used until 1885, at which time the present commodious temple of worship was built on the same ground, at a cost of \$1,500. The following preachers have had pastoral charge of the church since its organization: John S. Winters, Elijah Tillman, Bayless L. Dixon, George Buzard, James Atwood, William Y. Winegardner, B. D. Hayes, James Roberts, Kendall E. West, Isaac Crago, Samuel McNeely, John L. Puckett and George Abbott. The present preacher is Mrs. Strickland. The church is in a prosperous condition, with an active membership.

Webb Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church.—The early Methodist families living in the neighborhood of Webb Chapel, were members of the Logansport congregation, and it was not until about 1856 that the organization of a class so near the city was attempted. In that year Rev. Mr. Webb, presiding elder of the circuit, organized a class of about twenty or twenty-five members, and within a short time thereafter a frame house of worship was erected on land donated by a Mr. Saxton. Among the early preachers were Revs. Reeder, White, Hayes and others. The society was kept up until 1881, at which time, owing to the small membership, it was thought best to disband the organization. The building was remodeled, and is now used at intervals by local preachers and ministers of various denominations. A flourishing Sunday-school is maintained the greater part of the year.

Ford's Crossing Memorial Church, Evangelical Association, dates its history from the year 1880, at which time the organization was brought about by the labors of Revs. J. M. Dustman and J. E. Smith. The original membership consisted of twelve persons, whose names are as follows, to wit: F. B. Lutman and wife, Amos Sweigard and wife, Samuel M. Cogley and wife, Jane Cogley, Ellen Cogley, Lizzie Cogley and Charles F. Sheets and wife. The West Sandridge Schoolhouse was used for a meeting place until 1881, when the present beautiful temple of worship at Ford's Crossing was erected at a cost of \$1,000. The building is frame, 30x40 feet, and will comfortably seat 200 people. The following pastors have had charge of the church since its organization: J. M. Dustman,

William Ackerman, Rev. Mr. Schutt, Henry Arlen and Rev. Mr. Overmeyer. The present membership is about sixteen. F. B. Latman is class-leader.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

CHARLES A. BRANDT, one of the pioneers and a substantial citizen and farmer of Noble Township, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, December 14, 1828. He was the oldest son born to John and Hannah (Coulson) Brandt. His father immigrated to this State in 1837, consequently at this time he was but nine years old. At seventeen years of age he became an apprentice to E. B. Williams, of Logansport, with whom he remained one year and learned the trade of a wagon-maker. He worked at his trade in Logansport and in Lafayette until in 1850. During this time he made his home at his father's, in Noble Township. In the spring of 1850 he started to Oregon, but after reaching St. Louis, on account of sickness, he returned home. In the following spring he made another start, and this time completed the entire trip, reaching Oregon in September, 1851. Shortly afterward he journeyed southward into California, where he engaged in mining; some months later he returned to Oregon. He then engaged in the packing business, or conveying provisions from Oregon to the mines of California. This recolved his attention until June, 1854, when he returned to this county, where he has ever since resided. In 1855 he located upon a farm in Section 20, Noble Township. In 1864 he removed to his present home, in Section 21, same township. In the spring of 1860 he made a trip to Pike's Peak, returning in the following September. In the fall of 1866 he went to Kansas, but returned a year later. These trips westward were more of a prospective nature than with a view of locating permanently. Rosanna Adair, a native of Noble Township, this county, born August 5, 1834, became his wife, March 30, 1855. Mrs. Brandt was the daughter of Benjamin and Anna (McMillen) Adair, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Brandt have had two children: James M., born October 28, 1857, lived but one day, and Albert O., born June 21, 1859. Mr. Brandt formerly affiliated with the Whig party, but has been a Republican since 1856. He owns 178½ acres of good land, more than 80 acres of which are in the farm he lives upon. About 50 acres of this farm are under cultivation.

OLIVER P. BRANDT, one of the old settlers and substantial citizens of Cass County, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, December 27, 1832. He was the second son born to John and Hannah (Coulson) Brandt, both natives of Pennsylvania. When his parents immigrated to this State and located in Logansport, he was but

four years old. After his father moved to a farm in Section 20, Noble Township, in 1847, he worked upon the farm until 1859. In this year he located upon a farm of his own, in the same section, which has ever since been his home. Farming and stock-raising has always been his chief occupation, though, for several years a part of his attention was given to milling. Eliza A. Gotshall, a native of Vigo County, this State, born September 27, 1839, became his wife February 24, 1859. She was the daughter of Peter and Ann (Woodling) Gotshall, both natives of Pennsylvania. She came with her parents to this county in 1844, where she has ever since resided. Mr. and Mrs. Brandt have had eight children: Nelson S., born January 16, 1860; William E., born June 18, 1863, died September 27, 1865; Franklin P., born September 27, 1865; Carrie M., born November 22, 1868; Nettie A., born August 30, 1871; Charlie C., born June 18, 1873; Arthur B., born July 5, 1877, and an infant girl, a twin with William E., who was still-born. Politically, Mr. Brandt is an ardent Republican. His first presidential vote was cast for John C. Fremont, and he has been a firm supporter of the principles of the Republican party ever since. In the spring of 1882 he was elected to the office of assessor, and was re-elected in the spring of 1886. He owns a farm of eighty acres, most of which is in a state of cultivation. He is an enterprising farmer and a good citizen.

MARTIN V. CARNEY, an old citizen of Noble Township, was born in Shawangunk, N. Y., October 24, 1811. He was the fifth son born to Stephen and Leah (Towillager) Carney, both natives of New York, the former of Irish and the latter of Dutch descent. Ten other children were born to the same parents, their names being Solomon, Sarah, Matthew, Mary, Moses, Thomas, Eliza, James, Robert and Nancy, all of whom are dead except Eliza and Nancy. His boyhood and youth were spent upon his father's farm, during which time he attended the common school about three months in the year. But the advantages were poor, consequently his education is quite limited. When he was six years old, his parents moved to Greene County, Penn., where they remained until he was nineteen when they immigrated to this State and located upon a farm in Shelby County. They landed here in October, 1830, and in the following August he (subject) returned to Green County, Penn. Here he remained until April, 1834, when he again came to Shelby County, this State, arriving May 11. One year from the following October, he returned to Greene County, Penn. In October, 1844, he removed to Oxford, Butler Co., Ohio. In the spring of 1846 he came again to this State and located upon a farm of forty acres, in Marion County. This was the first land he ever owned. Six years later he removed to another farm in the same county where he remained three years. While a resident of Marion

County, he was engaged a good share of the time, in building public works, such as the building of aqueducts, railroad bridges, cattle guards, etc. In October, 1857, he came to this county and located upon a farm near Lake Cicott, in Jefferson Township. Three years later he bought the John Watts farm in the same township, to which he moved, and lived upon until the fall of 1865. In this year he moved to a farm in White County, remaining two years. In the spring of 1867 he took a trip to southwestern Missouri, with a view to locate, providing the country suited him. Six weeks later he returned, having concluded to remain in the Hoosier State. In September, 1867, he purchased his present home, whence he moved in the October following. In the fall of 1871 he exchanged the farm for one in White County, Ind., to which he moved in December of the same year. In the fall of 1875, the owners of these two farms again exchanged, bringing him in possession of the old home again, in Noble Township, where he has ever since resided. Sarah Cloviss, a native of Fayette County, Penn., born June 6, 1811, became his wife June 10, 1832. She was the daughter of Matthias and Nancy (Baer) Cloviss, the former, of Dutch descent, born near Harrisburg, Penn., and the latter a native of Bedford County, Md., of Dutch descent. She had four brothers and six sisters, whose names were Catharine, Mary, Lydia, Ann, Jacob, Susan, Martin, Phebe, William, Samuel H. and Solomon, of whom Lydia and Martin are dead. Mr. and Mrs. Carney have had ten children, as follows: James R., born April 25, 1833; Nancy, born July 20, 1835, died November 23, 1835; Solomon, born October 22, 1840; Catharine, born May 4, 1842; William N., born February 12, 1844; Leah J., born January 4, 1846; Samuel J., born October 30, 1847; Mary A., born February 6, 1850; Harriet L., born November 20, 1851, and Phebe M., born August 12, 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Carney have been faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal Church over forty years. Mr. Carney formerly affiliated with the Democratic party, casting his first vote for Andrew Jackson, but since 1856 has firmly supported the principles of the Republican party. He can say, what few of his age can, that he has never been sued in his life, and has never been upon the witness-stand but once in his life. He and his wife are enjoying excellent health, though their fiftieth wedding anniversary was passed over four years ago, upon which occasion their relatives and friends came in, to the number of 100, and made them the recipients of many handsome and valuable presents, which, it is hoped, they will live many years to appreciate.

THOMAS P. CASTLE, one of the pioneers of this county, and at present a resident of Noble Township, was born in Warren County, Ohio, June 15, 1829. He was the fifth son born to George V. and Catharine (Horine) Castle, both natives of Maryland, the

former of Irish descent and the latter of Dutch descent, their respective births occurring in about 1782 and 1789. His father served in the war of 1812, and died in Warren County, Ohio, at the age of sixty-five. His mother died in Harrison Township, this county, at the advanced age of eighty-nine. He had six brothers and six sisters, whose names were John T., Priscilla, George B., Noah, Mahala, Isaac P., Rebecca, Elizabeth, Mary, James M., Huldah and Peter, of whom Priscilla, Rebecca, Mahala, Isaac P. and James M. are dead. In the fall of 1837 he came to Montgomery County, this State, with his brother-in-law. Here he remained two years, when he came to Harrison Township, this county. He lived here on a farm until the fall of 1880, when he purchased property in Logansport. After spending eighteen months in the city he removed to a farm in Section 2, Noble Township, where he has ever since resided. November 9, 1847, he was married to Mary Tucker, a native of Tippecanoe County, Ind., born, of Dutch descent, September 15, 1827. She was the daughter of Mitchner and Barbara (Hunsinger) Tucker, both natives of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Castle have had six children, as follows: Peter, Albert, Barbara Jane, Priscilla, Melvin and Emma Olive, of whom Albert and Barbara Jane are dead. Mr. and Mrs. Castle are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Castle formerly was a Democrat, but since 1862 he has firmly supported the principles of the Republican party. He is an influential citizen and is highly respected where he is known.

WILLIAM COTNER, one of the pioneers of Cass County, was born in Darke County, Ohio, May 27, 1816. He was the oldest child in a family of thirteen children born to Eli and Nackey (Mullennix) Cotner, both natives of North Carolina. The former born, of German descent, to Daniel and Mary (Coble) Cotner, in January, 1795; immigrated with his parents to Montgomery County, Ohio, when ten years of age; removed to Darke County, Ohio, about 1815; immigrated to this State in 1827, and located upon a farm near Delphi, Carroll County, and finally came to this county in the fall of 1831, and located upon a farm in Section 18, Noble Township, where he spent the balance of his life, his death occurring June 17, 1857. The latter was born, of German and Welsh descent, to Jonathan and Mary (Summey) Mullennix, about 1798; came with her parents to Montgomery County, Ohio; afterward moved to Darke County, Ohio, where, in 1815, her marriage occurred with Eli Cotner; she came with her husband, first to Carroll County, and finally to this county, and died upon the old home place, in Noble Township, in August, 1853. He had ten brothers and two sisters, whose names were John, Henry, Peter, Cornelius, Eli, Daniel, Easton, George, Mary, David, Sarah and Samuel, all of whom grew up to maturity and were married; six still survive. Those dead are John,

Cornelius, Eli, Daniel and George. He was fifteen years of age when his parents came to this county. In 1848 he purchased and moved to a farm in Section 6, Noble Township, which has ever since been his home. He has always been engaged in farming and the raising of stock. Kezia Ballou, a native of this State, born of English descent, October 1, 1818, became his wife January 27, 1848. She was the daughter of Joseph and Susan (Pearson) Ballou. Mrs. Kezia Cotner died March 25, 1852. July 17, 1853, he married Hannah Veal, a native of Rush County, this State, born of English descent, September 10, 1835. She was the daughter of Andrew and Doshia (Kinelle) Veal, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter a native of Rush County, this State. Mrs. Hannah Cotner had five brothers and six sisters, their names being Mary, Simeon, Samuel T., Levina, Sarah, Harrison, Cynthia, Maria, Doshia and Andrew (twins) and William, of whom Levina, Harrison, Maria and Andrew are dead. By his first wife Mr. Cotner had seven children: Susan, born August 7, 1839, died in infancy; Eli, born December 15, 1840, died November 24, 1863; Isabell, born January 2, 1842; Andrew, born March 25, 1844; Sackey, born November 20, 1847; Margaret, born January 7, 1849, died March 13, 1879; Rebecca, born March 25, 1852, died October 2, 1852. By his last wife he has had two children: Emmet and Emma (twins), born April 17, 1866, the former of whom died September 22, 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Cotner belong to the Christian Church. In politics Mr. Cotner is a Democrat, and he firmly supports the principles of his party. He owns 300 acres of good land, most of which is highly improved, with good fences and buildings. He has a comfortable home and is in easy circumstances. He is an enterprising and industrious farmer, an influential citizen, and enjoys the respect of the entire community in which he resides.

MRS. SARAH A. COTNER, whose maiden name was Sarah Sturgeon, was born in Miami County, Ohio, October 29, 1833. She was the second daughter born to William and Susana (Overhense) Sturgeon, natives of Ohio and Kentucky, respectively. She had three brothers and two sisters, whose names were Martha J. Abraham, George, John and Susana, of whom George is dead. In October, 1834, she came with her parents to this county, and located on a farm in Jefferson Township. When she was thirteen years old her parents moved to a farm in Washington Township. April 19, 1855, she was married to Daniel Cotner, with whom she settled upon a farm in Section 7, Noble Township, where she has ever since resided. Her marriage with Mr. Cotner resulted in the birth of five children, as follows: William E., born April 5, 1856; Armilda A., born February 10, 1860; Lucy, born May 24, 1865; Eva, born September 14, 1875 (died when one year old), and an infant son, born September 19, 1873 (lived but three weeks). Mrs. Cotner is a mem-

ber of the Christian Church. She lost her husband March 26, 1877, since which she has been a widow; she is comfortably located upon a good farm, seven miles northwest of Logansport.

ANDREW COTNER was born in the township in which he resides March 25, 1844. He was the second son born to William and Kezia (Ballou) Cotner, the former a native of Ohio. He has always resided in Noble Township and been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He located where he now lives, in Section 5, Noble Township, in 1868. December 22, 1867, he was married to Susan Sturgeon, a native of Washington Township, this county, born March 8, 1846. She was the daughter of William and Susan Sturgeon, both natives of Ohio. Politically Mr. Cotner is a staunch Democrat. He owns a farm of 155 acres of good land, most of which is in a state of cultivation. He is an industrious farmer and good citizen. In the spring of 1886 he was elected to the office of township trustee, overcoming an opposing majority of twenty-seven votes which indicates his standing in the township.

HON. THOMAS DILLARD, one of the oldest settlers of this county, was born in Fayette County, this State, February 14, 1815—just one month and seven days after the battle of New Orleans, which closed the war of 1812, and a little over a year before Indiana was admitted as a State. He is, therefore, older than the State in which he resides. He was one of ten children born to George and Rachael (Kitle) Dillard, the former, a native of Virginia, of English descent, and the latter a native of South Carolina, of English and German descent.* He had five brothers and four sisters, whose names were Mary, Simbright, Sarah, Jacob, Jackson and Washington (twins), George, Nancy and Rachel J., all of whom are living, except Mary, Simbright and Washington, their deaths occurring at the ages of thirty-one, four, and one and one-half years, respectively. He remained at home with his parents in his native county until he was seventeen years of age, when he hired to a Mr. Helm, for whom he worked by the year for three years. In September, 1836, he came to this county in company with Judge H. L. Thomas, who at that time was a young married man about thirty-one years old, and at present a resident of Galveston, this county, and Thomas B. Helm, at that time a mere lad, and at present an old and respected citizen of Logansport, and one of the compilers of the present volume. The three stopped in Clinton Township. Mr. Helm with his uncle, H. H. Helm; Mr. Thomas, upon his farm, and our subject went into the employ of Mr. Thomas, for whom he worked three years and three months. When he came to this county he was twenty-one years old, six feet and two inches in height, and weighed 196 pounds. He had an excellent constitution and was blessed with a good share of bodily strength. He thought nothing of swinging to his shoulder four bushels of wheat—a thing

which, of necessity, he frequently did. In February, 1840, he located upon a farm of his own, in Section 4, Clinton Township, where he resided seven years. In 1847, he removed to another farm, about a half-mile distant. Here he remained about three years. In October, 1849, he moved to a farm in Miami County, where he resided twenty years. He then sold his farm to Jonathan Isler, and immigrated to Kansas. Here he farmed in Leavenworth County for ten years, when he returned to this county and located upon a farm in Section 31, Noble Township, where he has ever since resided. Mary Shideeler, a native of Preble County, Ohio, of German descent, born March 15, 1821, became his wife December 8, 1839. Mrs. Dillard was the daughter of George and Elizabeth (Neff) Shideeler, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia, respectively. Mr. Dillard has been the father of three children two of whom are living. Their names were Rachel J., born September 26, 1840, died December 7, 1871; Elizabeth, born May 22, 1844, and May A., born April 20, 1849. Mr. Dillard lost his wife February 22, 1886. He is now in his seventy-second year, living with his two daughters and two granddaughters, upon a farm of 100 acres of good land, most of which is in a high state of cultivation. While a resident of Miami County he held the office of justice of the peace in Pipe Creek Township one term; he also held the office of township trustee in the same township one term. In 1864 he was elected to the office of county commissioner of Miami County. This office he held one term. In 1872, while a resident of Kansas, he was elected to the State Legislature, serving one term. While a member of this body he distinguished himself in a speech made in favor of the election of Hon. John J. Ingalls to the Senate of the United States, and he had the pleasure of helping to elect this distinguished senator for the first time to the office he has held with marked credit to himself and profit to the country. In all the offices he ever has held, Mr. Dillard has acquitted himself in a manner becoming an honest, faithful worker, conscientious in the discharge of his duty. He was solicited several times after his term in the Kansas Legislature expired, for the renomination, but he always declined. In politics Mr. Dillard formerly affiliated with the Whig party, having cast his first presidential vote for Henry Clay. He joined the ranks of the Republican party in support of John C. Fremont, in 1856, and has firmly supported the principles of this party ever since. He is now past his threescore years and ten, and though he feels the results of many years of hard work and several severe physical tests, he is now enjoying very good health.

MRS. SARAH A. DRITT, of Noble Township, was born in Stark County, Ohio, December 25, 1830. She was the fifth child born to Samuel and Sarah (Weaver) Shilling, both of whom were natives of Cumberland County, Penn., of German descent. Her

father had four brothers and two sisters, whose names were Adam, John, Peter, Jacob, Catharine and Margaret. Her mother had one brother whose name was David. She herself had five brothers and three sisters, their names being John, Isaac, Samuel, Henry, Simon K., Catharine A., Emily and Rebecca E., of whom Catharine A. and Rebecca E. are dead. She came with her parents to this county in 1849. They settled upon a farm in Clay Township, where they spent the remainder of their lives. In 1860 she came with her husband to her present home, which is in Section 1, Noble Township. March 1, 1860, she was married to Daniel Dritt, a native of Pennsylvania, born, of Dutch descent, January 29, 1826, and oldest son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Fishel) Dritt, both natives of Pennsylvania. Her husband had two brothers and four sisters whose names were Henry, Jacob, Sarah, Elizabeth, Catharine and Amanda, all of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Dritt have had seven children: Emma J., born September 16, 1860, married to Henry Fiscel in January, 1880, by whom she has two children (Daniel and Nora A.); Jacob S., born June 17, 1862; Sarah E., born January 10, 1864, died March 10, 1864; William H., born February 24, 1865; Retta A., born August 21, 1867; Ivia M., born May 28, 1870, and John A., born in 1872, both of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Dritt formerly belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church, but now is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Logansport. Mr. Dritt had formerly been married to Sarah Tam, a son of whom, Zachariah, was born March 18, 1856. Mrs. Dritt lost her husband July 9, 1881, since which time she has been a widow. She is now living with three of her children upon 160 acres of good land, most of which is in a high state of cultivation.

SAMUEL FORLOW, an old and highly respected citizen of Noble Township, was born in Pennsylvania, September 28, 1814. He was the third son born to John and Catharine (Waldsmith) Forlow, the former of whom was born to John and Barbara (Segendoller) Forlow, in Pennsylvania, and the latter was born to John and Susana (Hassler) Waldsmith, also in Pennsylvania. He had four brothers and five sisters, whose names were Benjamin, John, Jacob, William, Catharine, Elizabeth, Susana, Hannah and Magdalene, of whom Benjamin, William, Elizabeth, Hannah and Magdalene are living. When he was seventeen years old he came with his parents to Butler County, Ohio. Owing to the poor advantages for schooling during his early life, his education was quite limited. In the fall of 1851 he moved to Defiance County, Ohio, where he lived on a farm until April, 1852, when he came to this State, and settled on a farm in Carroll County, where he remained until August, 1865, when he came to this county, and located where he now lives, Section 22, Noble Township. August 8, 1840, he was married to Maria Zinn, a native of Pennsylvania,

born February 28, 1813, and daughter of Jacob and Catharine (Kunder) Zinn, natives of Pennsylvania. To them one child, James, was born, May 14, 1841. James was married, November 11, 1869, to Mrs. Kate Renbarger, a native of Wetzel County, W. Va., born May 4, 1842. She was the daughter of Martin V. and Sarah (Christa) Carney, who were natives of the States of New York and Pennsylvania, respectively. April 11, 1863, she (Kate Carney, the wife of James) was married to Henry W. Renbarger, who died June 9, 1865, leaving one child, Glen V., born February 17, 1864. Our subject is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He holds the office of township trustee in Noble Township one term. Politically he is a Democrat. He owns 326 acres of good land, well improved. He is an influential citizen, and enjoys the respect of all who know him.

WILLIAM FUNSTON, one of the substantial citizens of Noble Township, was born in Clark County, Ohio, January 27, 1829. He was the third son born to Frederick and Julia (Stauford) Fauston, the former of whom was a native of Scotland, born, of Scotch descent, in 1800; immigrated to America at eleven years of age, and located in Clark County, Ohio, where he lived upon a farm until his death, which occurred in November, 1840; and the latter a native of Giles County, Va., born, of Scotch descent, in 1807; immigrated with her parents to Miami County, Ohio, in 1815, where, in 1823, her marriage occurred with Frederick Fauston, with whom she went to Clark County, Ohio, where they lived until the death of the latter. She afterward lived a widow until 1852, when she was married to Giles Thomas, an old and highly respected citizen of this county, with whom she came out here, where she remained until her death, which occurred September 13, 1882. He had three brothers and three sisters, whose names were Paul, James, Edward H., Sarah A., Ellen J. and Mary E., of whom Paul, Sarah A. and Mary E. are dead. His boyhood and youth were spent in his native county, where he worked upon his father's farm and attended the common school, receiving an ordinary common school education. At the age of twenty-three he moved to Miami County, Ohio, where he purchased a farm which he lived upon until March, 1865, when he immigrated to this State and located upon a farm in Sections 11 and 14, Noble Township, where he has ever since resided. Reuben A. Black, a native of Clark County, Ohio, of Scotch descent, born March 14, 1829, became his wife March 18, 1852. She was the daughter of Andrew C. and Proxy (Standerford) Black, the former a native of Giles County, Va., born July 27, 1802, immigrated with his parents to Clark County, Ohio, in 1813, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1874; and the latter a native of Bourbon County, Ky., born January 1, 1800; immigrated with her parents to Champaign County, Ohio,

when one year old, where her marriage with Andrew C. Black occurred October 20, 1825; went with her husband to Clark County, Ohio, where she at present resides. Mr. and Mrs. Funston have had four children, whose names were Irvin, born May 1, 1853; Laura, born October 15, 1855, died when about six weeks old; Albert C., born May 25, 1857, and Laura Alice, born January 28, 1860. Mr. and Mrs. Funston have been faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal Church over forty years. He affiliated with the Whig party until 1856, when he became a Republican, and has firmly supported his party's principles ever since. He owns 105 acres of choice land, most of which is in a high state of cultivation. The beautiful location of his farm, together with its improvements, make it one of the most desirable places in Cass County. He is an industrious and influential citizen, and has the universal respect of the community in which he resides. He also owns an eighty acre farm in Harrison Township.

JACOB R. GOTSHELL, one of the enterprising citizens of Noble Township, is a native of Union County Penn., born of German descent, June 6, 1836. He was the fourth son born to Peter and Ann (Woodling) Gotshell, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former born in 1802 and the latter born in 1804. He had five brothers and two sisters, their names being William, John, Henry, Elizabeth, Franklin, Charles, Eliza and Alvah, all of whom are living except William and Charles. The former died at the age of five and the latter at the age of two years. In the spring of 1837 his parents immigrated to this State, and located upon a farm in Vigo County. In the spring of 1845, they removed to this county, and located upon a farm in Section 21, Noble Township. Here they spent the rest of their lives, respective deaths occurring in 1857 and 1883. His boyhood and youth were spent at home with his parents. At the age of twenty-one he began farming for himself. In 1864 he located upon a farm in the south part of Section 21, Noble Township. In the fall of 1872 he removed to a farm in the northern part of the same section where he has ever since resided. Sarah J. Tucker, a native of Harrison Township, this county, born, of English descent, July 15, 1844, became his wife August 7, 1862. She was the daughter of Mitchner and Rebecca (Cain) Tucker, the former a native of Ohio and the latter a native of Indiana. Her father was born in 1802, and died in this county in 1870; her mother was born in 1808, and died in this county, also, in 1878. Mrs. Gotshell had two sisters, their names being Barbara and Rebecca, the latter of whom is dead. She also had four half-brothers and five half-sisters, named respectively, Abraham, Mary, John, Joshua and Sarah (twins), Elizabeth, Maria, Martha and Albert, of whom John, Sarah, Joshua, Maria and Albert are dead. Mr. and Mrs. Gotshell have had five children, four of whom are living.

Their names are Alvah D., born August 14, 1863, died August 31, 1864; Metta M., born February 27, 1865; Edda D., born April 18, 1866; Capatola L., born August 28, 1868, and Harry M., born June 19, 1872. During the summer of 1885 Mr. and Mrs. Gotshell made a visit to Pennsylvania, where the former was born, returning in three weeks. In politics Mr. Gotshell is a Republican. He is a substantial farmer and an influential citizen.

SOLOMON HORNEY, one of the pioneers of this county, was born in Wayne County, this State, December 23, 1816. He was the third son born to John and Mary (Caldwell) Horney, the former a native of Guilford County, N. C., of English descent, and the latter also a native of North Carolina. He had three brothers and one sister, their names being James, Jeffrey, Jonathan and Esther, all of whom are dead. His early life, until he was sixteen, was spent at home with his parents, a part of which time he worked on a farm, and the balance of the time he lived in Richmond, Ind. During this time he attended school and received a fair knowledge of the common branches. In June, 1836, he came to this county, and at first located in Logansport, where he worked at the carpenter's trade three years. He then began working in a saw-mill, in Noble Township, which was owned by his brother James. This received his attention ten years. He then located upon a farm in Section 13, Noble Township, where he has ever since resided. Politically Mr. Horney is an ardent Republican. He formerly affiliated with the Whig party. His first presidential vote was cast for Gen. Harrison. He is now in his seventieth year, and enjoying good health. He is an honest and respected citizen.

JACOB KUNS (deceased) was born in Huntingdon County, Penn., October 16, 1797. He was the second son born to George and Elizabeth (Cripe) Kuns. He had five brothers and four sisters, their names being John, George, Jacob, David, Joseph, Polly, Betsey, Esther and Susan, all of whom are dead except Betsey. When he was five years old his parents immigrated to Ohio. In the fall of 1827 our subject came to this State and located in Carroll County. Here he farmed until 1853, when he came to this county. In 1855 he located upon a farm in Noble Township. In 1872 he settled upon a farm in Section 21, same township, where his death occurred April 1, 1886, aged eighty-eight years, five months and fifteen days. October 4, 1819, he was married to Mrs. Nancy Troxell, a native of Pennsylvania, born August 21, 1796. She was the daughter of John Deel. She died in Noble Township January 19, 1873. This marriage resulted in the birth of eight children: John, born October 12, 1820; George, born April 3, 1822; Elizabeth, born January 14, 1824, died in 1845; Nancy, born April 29, 1826, died October 11, 1827; Jacob, born July 4, 1828; Susannah, born March 28, 1830, died March 27, 1863; Mary, born March 27, 1832, and

Washington, born December 24, 1833. Mr. Kuns was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Masonic lodge. In addition to his agricultural pursuits, he traded and dealt in live-stock quite extensively, utilizing to that end his two large farms situated in Carroll and Cass Counties, respectively.

MRS. MARY KUNS was born in Eel Township, this county, April 12, 1838. She was the second daughter born to Henry and Mary (Klinksick) Whipperman, both natives of Germany, of German descent. When yet a child her father moved to a farm in Clinton Township. Here she lived until she reached her seventeenth year, when, October 4, 1855, she was married to Jacob Kuns, a native of Carroll County, this State, born, of German descent, July 4, 1828. He was the third son born to Jacob and Nancy (Deel) Kuns. Mr. and Mrs. Kuns have had but one child—Horace J.—born April 29, 1858. Mr. Kuns is a Democrat in politics. They own 83½ acres of good land, with good improvements in the way of fences and buildings. They are living in a fine two-story brick house, which was erected at a cost of about \$3,000.

WASHINGTON KUNS, who was born in Carroll County, Ind., December 24, 1833, is the youngest child born to Jacob and Nancy (Deel) Kuns. At the age of twenty-two he removed with his father from Carroll County to Cass County, Ind., and in the fall of 1855 located in Galveston, where he engaged in merchandising. A year later he returned to his father's farm in Noble Township, where he took charge of the home farm, in addition to which he was engaged in manufacturing interests in Logansport, and also dealt in live-stock to some extent. In the spring of 1869 he immigrated to Polk County, Iowa, where he was for three years engaged in stock-raising. After spending one year in the slave business in Arkansas he returned to Cass County, where he was employed in the capacity of a yard clerk for Messenger & Bevan, lumber dealers. In the spring of 1876 he removed to Monticello, Ind., where he engaged for nearly two years with Harbolt & Messenger, undertakers and lumbermen. He was then employed as bridge carpenter on the Pan Handle Railroad for a short time, and in the spring of 1879 located upon a farm in Section 33, Bethlehem Township, where he has ever since resided. Sarah J. Lowman, a native of Indiana, born June 10, 1834, became his wife August 29, 1854. She is the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Williams) Lowman, natives of Ohio. Mrs. Kuns died in Iowa August 14, 1871. January 2, 1876, Katie Hennick became his wife. She is a native of Pulaski County, Ind., born December 4, 1853, a daughter of Jacob and Barbara (Huddleston) Hennick, natives of Ohio. Mr. Kuns is a Mason, and politically a stanch Democrat, he having held the position of committeeman for his party in Noble Township for ten years; also held the same position three years in Bethlehem Town-

ship. He is one of the county's substantial citizens, an enterprising farmer and a highly esteemed friend and neighbor.

WILLIAM T. LONG, one of the pioneers of this county, was born in the State of Delaware, May 28, 1817. He was the second son born to John and Sarah (Tingle) Long, both natives of Delaware; the former born, of English descent, April 25, 1784, and the latter born, of English descent, October 12, 1788. His parents grew up to maturity in their native State, and were married October 13, 1814. In the spring of 1827 they moved to Preble County, Ohio. Here his mother died May 8, 1833. In 1834 his father came to this county, where he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring May 6, 1862. William had three brothers and three sisters, their names being Peter, Mary, Edward, Curtis, Ann and Eliza, all of whom are dead except Curtis and Eliza. He remained in Preble County, Ohio, for one year after his father immigrated to this county. He followed on in May 1835, locating upon a farm in Ed Township upon which his father had settled the year previous. He remained here with his father until 1841, a portion of which time he worked out by the month. In March, 1841, he removed to a farm in Miami County, Ind., where he remained until February, 1847, when he returned to this county and settled on a farm in Miami Township. Five years later he moved to Logansport. In 1855 he moved to a farm in Section 16, Noble Township, where he has ever since resided. March 4, 1841, he was married to Margaret F. Steele, a native of Clark County, Ohio, born, of English descent, December 13, 1823. She was the daughter of Joseph S. and Elizabeth (Denny) Steele, the former a native of Montgomery, Ohio, and the latter a native of Clark County, Ohio. Her father was born December 25, 1802, and died in Miami County, this State, May 13, 1864. Her mother was born October 3, 1800, and at present is living in Mexico, Miami Co., Ind., at the advanced age of eighty-six. Mrs. Long had one brother and six sisters, whose names were Mary, Eliza, Hannah, Rebecca, Phoebe, William and Harriet, of whom Eliza and Phoebe are dead. Mr. and Mrs. Long have had but one child—Walter B.—born March 29, 1855, married to Mary Braithwaite October 8, 1874. His son Walter is the father of one child—Olive J.—born April 23, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Long have been faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal Church over thirty-five years. He has held the office of township trustee two terms, and acquitted himself with credit. In politics Mr. Long is a Republican. He is an influential citizen, and enjoys the respect of the entire community in which he resides.

E. E. MCKAIG, one of the substantial and influential citizens of Noble Township, was born in the township in which he resides November 6, 1835. He was the fourth son in a family of nine children, born to William and Elizabeth (Westfall) McKaig, the former

a native of Kentucky and the latter a native of Maryland. His father was born, of Irish descent, in 1795; came to this county about 1833, and located upon a farm in Noble Township. He died in this township in 1868. His mother was born, of German descent, in 1799; immigrated with her parents to Ohio where her marriage occurred to William McKaig; came with her husband to Noble Township, this county, where her death occurred in 1874. He had six brothers and two sisters, their names being Levi Hart, Sarah E., Martha C., John F., James F., Watson C., Robert N., and Uriah F., all of whom are living except James F., who died when about two years old. Mr. McKaig has always been a resident of Noble Township, and has been actively engaged in agricultural pursuits. Hattie Richard, a native of Dauphin County, Penn., born, of Dutch descent, December 24, 1851, became his wife July 13, 1870. Mrs. McKaig was the second daughter born to William F. and Rebecca (Park) Richard, both natives of Pennsylvania. To this union eight children have been born as follows: Emma B., born September 15, 1871; Gertie, born September 21, 1872, died September 11, 1874; Willie, born April 1, 1875, lived but eleven days; Pearl, born February 21, 1877, died September 4, 1877; infant twins, born January 1, 1878, one lived but a few hours and the other lived eleven days; Mindella, born October 5, 1880, and Beulah R., born November 3, 1882. Mr. McKaig made a prospecting trip to Pike's Peak in 1860; returned in the same year. In politics he is a Republican. He is an enterprising and industrious farmer and enjoys the respect of the community in which he resides.

ROBERT McMILLEN, one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of Noble Township, was born in Ross County, Ohio, August 30, 1806. He was the second son in a family of eight children born to Thomas and Jane (Irwin) McMillen, the former a native of Cumberland County, Penn., was born, of Scotch-Irish descent, in the year 1774; immigrated to Ross County, Ohio, in May, 1806; removed to Highland County, in same State, in 1807, where he lived upon a farm until his death, which occurred in October, 1819. The latter, also a native of Cumberland County, Penn., was born of Scotch-Irish descent, in 1781; married to Thomas McMillen about 1799, and died in this county April 9, 1843. His father had two brothers and three sisters, the names of three of whom were William, George and Margaret. The names of the other two sisters have been forgotten. His mother had three brothers, whose names were William, Robert and James. He, himself, had four brothers and three sisters, their names being George, William, James, Thomas, Anna, Susan and Sarah, two of whom, William and Thomas, are still living. His boyhood and youth, up to the time he was seventeen years old, were spent upon his father's farm in Highland County, Ohio, during which time he attended the com-

mon schools about three months in the year, where, owing to the limited advantages for receiving an education, he obtained a fair knowledge of the common branches. August 30, 1823, he became an apprentice to Empire A. Magee, in Greenfield, Ohio, with whom he learned the trade of a mill-wright. His apprenticeship continued for four years, during which time, it had been previously stipulated, he was to attend school one month in each year, and, in the end, be fitted out with a suit of clothes which should cost \$20, or a set of tools, which should cost the same, whichever he might choose. When the four years had passed, the fact that his preceptor presented him with a \$41 suit, instead of a \$20, reflects very creditably upon the manner in which he conducted himself during his course of instruction. His trade was finished in Greenup County, Ky., whence Mr. Magee, in the meantime, had moved. In 1828 he went to Mississippi, where for two years he was engaged in building cotton-gins and presses. He then returned to Ohio, and in the fall of 1830 came with his mother, brothers and sisters to this county, where he worked at his trade continually until his retirement, which occurred about thirty years ago, since which time he has been living a plain, uneventful life with his family in Section 23, Noble Township. Rosannah Harper, a native of Ross County, Ohio, born, of German descent, January 7, 1818, became his wife July 10, 1834. She was the daughter of James and Margaret (Adair) Harper. The former, a native of Pennsylvania, was born in April, 1771; moved with his mother to Kentucky in his youth, thence to Ross County, Ohio, and finally to this county in 1832, where his death occurred January 7, 1846; and the latter, a native of Maryland, was born in 1775; moved to Virginia at an early age, thence to Ross County, Ohio, where, about 1817, her marriage occurred to James Harper; came with her husband to this county, where her death occurred September 14, 1868, at the advanced age of ninety-three. Mrs. McMillen's father had three brothers and four sisters, whose names were Alexander, Robert, Joseph, Elizabeth, Isabella, Mary and Virginia. Her mother had four brothers and six sisters, their names being Philip, George, John, Benjamin, Catharine, Sarah, Isabella, Susan, Anna and Martha. Mrs. McMillen herself had one brother, whose name was Joseph; died when two years old. Her marriage with Mr. McMillen has resulted in the birth of eleven children: James H., born June 16, 1835; Thomas J., born May 6, 1837, died November 6, 1875; Margaret J., born August 31, 1838; Angeline, born February 24, 1840; Quincy A., born July 10, 1842, died July 14, 1862; Franklin, born December 17, 1844; William H., born February 25, 1847; Cornelia, born July 21, 1849; Harriet E., born November 25, 1851, died July 17, 1852; Robert M., born August 29, 1853, and George, born November 10, 1855. James H., Thomas J., Quincy A. and William H. enlisted in the

Union Army. James H. served in the Fifth Cavalry six months; Thomas J. served in Company K, Ninth Indiana, four years and six months; Quincy A. was with Company B, Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteers, from September, 1861, to July 14, 1862, when he died in Memphis from an attack of pleuro-pneumonia; William H. served in Company I, One Hundred and Fifty-first Indiana Regulars, three months. Mr. McMillen has been a member of the Presbyterian Church for fifty-five years, and has been an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Logansport for twenty-five years. Mrs. McMillen is also a member of the same church. Mr. McMillen has held the office of township trustee in Noble Township for a number of terms, and as such performed the duties of the office with credit to himself and satisfaction to all. Politically he is an ardent Republican. He formerly affiliated with the Whig party, but in 1856 cast his lot with the party in sympathy with abolition, and has firmly supported its principles ever since. He has been a supporter of all enterprises which had for their end the production of good, and has rendered valuable aid to the educational interests of this county. He bore an influential part in placing the Logansport Female Academy upon a financial basis. He, with his wife and two children, are now comfortably located one mile and a half north-west of Logansport, and though their fiftieth wedding anniversary was passed two years ago, it is hoped that they will live many years yet, to enjoy a happy old age.

LEWIS McMILLEN, a citizen of Noble Township, was born in the township in which he resides March 2, 1832. His father, George McMillen was a native of Pennsylvania, born, of Scotch descent, June 3, 1804; came with his parents to Highland County, Ohio, in 1808. In 1827 he came to this State and worked for Jacob Kuns, in Carroll County, one year. He then returned to Highland County, Ohio, where on the 2d of March, 1830, he was married to Susan McMillen, with whom he came to this State during the summer of 1830, and in 1831 located upon a farm in Noble Township. Here he spent the rest of his life, his death occurring April 8, 1849. His mother was born of Scotch descent, in Highland County, Ohio, and died in Noble Township, this county, about 1836. Our subject had two brothers and one sister, their names being Milton, William, and Elizabeth J. Milton was born January 1, 1831, and died in August, 1862; William was born in 1834, and died in May, 1849, and Elizabeth J. was born in 1836, and died in April, 1849. It is a singular fact that the father and two of his children died within a month. His brother Milton was married to Amanda Young, who survived him but one year. His early life was spent upon his father's farm. In March, 1857, he immigrated to Johnson County, Kas., where he remained until November, 1859, when he returned to Noble Township, this county, and made his home with his step-

mother until the 2d of October, 1891, when his marriage occurred with Jane McCauley. She is a native of Boone Township, this county, born of English descent, July 13, 1842. She was the daughter of William E. and Margaret Marrey McCauley. To this union three children have been born, all of whom are living. They were born as follows: Minnie, born January 27, 1863; James E., born January 25, 1866, and William L., born July 9, 1871. In politics Mr. McMillen is a staunch Republican. He is the owner of 150 acres of good land, most of which is in a high state of cultivation. He is an enterprising and industrious farmer and a good citizen.

ELIAS H. MOSS, of Noble Township, was born in Adams County, Penn., of German and Scotch descent, February 23, 1820. He was the youngest in a family of eleven children born to John and Mary Rhoades Moss. The former was a native of Adams County, Penn., born of German descent, about the year 1767; served in the war of 1812, and died in his native county February 23, 1825, and the latter, a native of Cumberland County, Penn., born of Scotch descent, about 1771 and died in Montgomery County, Ohio, in the fall of 1858. He had five brothers and five sisters whose names were Andrew, David, Daniel, Isaac, Benjamin, Margaret, Rachael, Catharine, Elizabeth and Magdalene; of whom Isaac, Benjamin, Catharine and Magdalene are living. His brother, David, was a lieutenant in the late war, and Perry Moss, a son of his brother Isaac, is a graduate of West Point and, at present, is stationed upon the frontier, with the commission of lieutenant. He is now in the line of promotion, and was by the side of Gen. Crawford when the latter was killed recently in Arizona. His boyhood and early youth were spent in his native county, where he worked on a farm and attended the common school. In 1838 he came with his parents to Montgomery County, Ohio, where, soon afterward, he became an apprentice to Abram Billhamer, with whom he learned the carpenter's trade. His apprenticeship lasted three years, after which he worked at his trade, as a journeyman, about three years. He had, also, learned the cabinet-maker's trade during the time of his apprenticeship. After working at his trade in Ohio until the spring of 1849, he came to Carroll County, this State, where he continued his trade some two or three years. He then purchased a farm on Deer Creek, in Carroll County, upon which he located and lived ten years. In the fall of 1864 he came to this county and settled upon the farm where he now resides, in Section 22, Noble Township. November 6, 1841, he was married to Mary Sandham, a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, born of English descent, about 1822, and daughter of Richard and Mary Sandham, natives of Manchester, England. January 5, 1845, his wife was called away, leaving to his care two children: Mary, born December 29,

1842, and Charles M., born, December 27, 1844. November 13, 1846, he was married to Maria M. Conover, a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, born, of Dutch and Scotch descent, December 6, 1822. She was the daughter of Dennis and Mary (Robertson) Conover, both of whom were natives of New Jersey. To this latter union five children have been born: Dennis F., born December 27, 1847, at present one of the leading physicians of Winamac, Pulaski County, Phebe E., born January 4, 1849; John H., born October 14, 1852; Samuel A., born September 29, 1856; William W., born March 31, 1859; all of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Moss are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has held the office of township trustee in Noble Township two terms. He is a staunch Republican, an honorable, upright citizen, and enjoys the respect of the entire community in which he resides. He owns a fine farm of 180 acres, upon which he has a splendid residence which cost \$4,000.

WILLIAM F. RICHARD, of Noble Township, was born in Lebanon County, Penn., December 31, 1820. He had two brothers and two sisters, whose names were Elizabeth, Jesse, Joseph and Mary, all of whom were born to Joseph and Mary (Smith) Richard, natives of Berks County, Penn., of English descent, their respective births occurring in the years 1779 and 1782. His father died in Dauphin County, Penn., January 8, 1856, and his mother died in the same county July 2, 1845. Only two members of the family are still living; they are himself and his brother, Joseph, who lives in Iowa. When he was seven years old his parents moved to Dauphin County, Penn., where he remained until June, 1868, when he immigrated to this county and located where he now resides, in Section 4, Noble Township. Rebecca Park, a native of Dauphin County, Penn., born, of English descent, December 31, 1820, became his wife April 24, 1845. Mrs. Richard was the daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Vaniloe) Park. To this union four children have been born: George W., born February 22, 1846, died June 2, 1847; Elizabeth, born March 26, 1848; Harriet, born December 24, 1851, and John F., born July 12, 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Richard belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. A singular fact relating to their births is that they occurred upon the same day. Mr. Richard is a staunch Democrat. While a resident of Dauphin County, Penn., he held the office of justice of the peace fifteen years. He owns eighty acres of good land, in a fine state of cultivation.

WILLIAM STURGEON, an old and respectable citizen of Noble Township, was born in Piqua County, Ohio, November 15, 1803, and he has, therefore, reached the advanced age of eighty-two years. He was the fourth son born to William and Phebe (Webster) Sturgeon, natives of Maryland and New Jersey, respect-

ively. When quite young his parents moved to Ross County, Ohio. When seventeen years old he and his mother removed to Miami County, Ohio. Eleven years later he, with his mother, moved to Montgomery County, Ohio. Here he remained until in October, 1834, when he immigrated to this State and located in Jefferson Township, this county. In 1845 he removed to a farm in Washington Township. Since 1876 he has made his home among his children. He, at present, makes his home with his daughter, Mrs. Sarah A. Cotner. October 2, 1830, he was married to Susan Overlees, who died November 20, 1846. October 22, 1850, he married Mrs. Julia A. Hudson (maiden name, Bobo), who died October 4, 1868. By his first wife he had eight children: Martha J., Sarah A., Abraham, George R., John W., Phebe, Levi W. and Susan; of whom George R., Phebe and Levi W. are dead. By his second wife he had but one child—Walter S. Grandfather Sturgeon was deprived of his sense of seeing in 1881; in other respects, though old, he has comparatively good health.

JOHN A. THORNTON, one of the substantial citizens and farmers of Noble Township, was born in Highland County, Ohio, February 18, 1829. He was the fifth son born to William and Martha (Patten) Thornton, the former a native of South Carolina, of English descent, and the latter a native of Kentucky, also of English descent. His father was a grandson of Mathew Thornton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He had six brothers and three sisters, their names being William P., James H., Elizabeth, Scott, Mary J., Martha A., Joseph L., Albert M. and Henry C., all of whom are living except William P., who died at the age of about sixty-two; his death occurred in Cincinnati, where he had attained considerable prominence as a physician. His father died in this county at the age of eighty; his mother died also in this county, at the age of sixty-eight. He received only an ordinary common school education. He was only six years old when his parents immigrated to this county and located upon the farm where he (subject) now lives. In the fall of 1854 he moved to Bureau County, Ill., where he remained two years; then returned to the old place in Noble Township, where he has ever since resided. September 5, 1850, he was married to Eleanor Thomas, a native of Ohio, and daughter of Giles and Agnes (Black) Thomas, both natives of Virginia. By this marriage three children were born: William W., Agnes M. and Horace P., the last of which died when four years old. William W. was deputy attorney-general under Judge Baldwin, and at present is one of the leading lawyers in Crawfordsville, Ind.; he is also city attorney in Crawfordsville. Subject lost his wife December 13, 1872, and on the 24th of February, 1876, he was married to Julia Lambert, a native of Ohio, born September 18, 1812, and daughter of Samuel and Susan (Ruthrauff)

Lambert. To this latter union one child has been born—John L. Mr. and Mrs. Thornton belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically Mr. Thornton is a Republican. During the spring of 1886 he took a trip to southern California, returning in about two months favorably impressed with the country. He owns a farm of ninety acres two miles northwest of Logansport. He is an enterprising farmer and an influential citizen.

MRS. SARAH TILTON, whose maiden name was Sarah Rigdon, was born in Stark County, Ohio, May 15, 1816. She was the second daughter born to George and Elizabeth (Erwin) Rigdon, both of whom were born near Washington, Washington Co., Penn., the former of Scotch and the latter of Irish descent. Seven other children were born to the same parents, their names being Campbell, Mary, John, Nancy, Martha, Ann and Margaret; all of whom are living, except Margaret, who died at about forty years of age. Simeon Tilton, a native of Stark County, Ohio, born, of Scotch-Irish descent, July 22, 1817, became her husband April 11, 1839. He was the son of Ira and Jane (McClain) Tilton, natives of Pennsylvania. He had six brothers and two sisters, whose names were John, Arthur, William, Nathaniel, Sarah E., Maria, Samuel and Ira; all of whom are dead except William, Maria and Ira. She came with her husband to this county in November, 1849, and located upon a farm in Harrison Township. In the spring of 1861 they removed to a farm lying partly in Harrison and Noble Townships, where she has ever since resided. Here her husband died June 18, 1876, since which time she has been a widow. She has been the mother of eight children, Maria A., born April 29, 1840, died September 5, 1843; Samuel, born April 25, 1842; Mary E., born December 27, 1843; Elizabeth J., born July 27, 1846, died in September, 1847; George E., born August 30, 1849, died in August, 1851; Jennie, born August 10, 1852; John W., born November 13, 1854, and Richard M., born April 4, 1857, died in infancy. Mrs. Tilton has been a faithful member of the Presbyterian Church over forty-seven years. She is now comfortably located, with two of her children, upon a farm of 152½ acres in a high state of cultivation.

MRS. MARIA VAN EMAN, whose maiden name was Tilton, was born in Stark County, Ohio, October 29, 1820. She was the youngest daughter born to Ira and Jane (McCleane) Tilton, both natives of Washington County, Penn., the former born, of English descent, October 15, 1788, and the latter born, of English descent, August 30, 1789. They were married in their native county October 25, 1809. Her father died in Stark County, Ohio, December 16, 1842, and her mother died in this county August 18, 1867. The former is interred in Stark County, Ohio, and the latter in Indian Creek Cemetery in Harrison Township, this county. She had seven brothers and one sister, their names being John, Arthur, William,

Nathaniel, Simon, Sarah E., Ira and Samuel, all of whom are dead except William and Ira. Her early life was spent with her parents in her native county. January 14, 1844, she was married to James D. Van Eman, a native of Washington County, Penn., born of Irish descent November 28, 1818. He was the youngest son born to Hugh S. and Margaret (Dawson) Van Eman, both natives of Pennsylvania. He had one brother and one sister, whose names were Sarah and George, the former of whom died when a girl, and the latter is at present a resident of Minnesota. She came with her husband to this county in October, 1844, and located upon a farm in Section 4, Noble Township, where she has ever since resided. She lost her husband July 15, 1859, since which she has been a widow. Mrs. Van Eman has been the mother of seven children, as follows: Ira, born January 14, 1845, died in the service of the Union Army at Chattanooga, Tenn., July 13, 1864; Margaret J., born April 19, 1848; David S., born May 18, 1850, died August 15, 1851; John W., born October 12, 1852, died when two weeks old; Sarah A., born September 26, 1853; James W., born February 1, 1856, and Harvey, born March 26, 1858. Mrs. Van Eman has been a faithful member of the Presbyterian Church over forty-seven years. She is now comfortably situated upon a farm of 120 acres, most of which is in a good state of cultivation. She is now in the sixty-sixth year of her age and enjoying good health.

MRS. MARTHA M. WATTS, whose maiden name was Martha M. Sizer, was born in Virginia February 5, 1829. She was the second daughter born to John and Mary (Crist) Sizer, both natives of Virginia, of Dutch and English descent. She had one brother and two sisters, their names being Philip C., Mary E. and Lutina V., all of whom are living except Mary E. She also has one half-brother, John S. She was but one year and a half old when her parents immigrated to this county and located upon a farm in Eel Township. Here she lived with her parents until June 14, 1863, when her marriage occurred with Israel Watts. He was the son of John Watts and was born in Wayne County, this State, May 31, 1814. Her union with Mr. Watts resulted in the birth of four children: Andrumeta V., born June 21, 1864; Sonora D., born March 7, 1867; Clarence A., born July 22, 1870, and Mary P., born October 20, 1876. She lost her husband September 12, 1883, since which she has been a widow. Mrs. Watts belongs to the Newlight Church. She is now comfortably situated upon a farm of 280 acres of good land, most of which is under cultivation. Her farm is five miles west of Legansport, in Section 29, Noble Township. She has at home with her her four children and one step-child.

HARMEN H. WILLING is a native of Germany, born in Hannover Kingdom September 28, 1825. He, with one brother and two

sisters, Frank, Mary and Mollie, was born to Guspa and Eltzbein Willing, both natives of Germany, and both died in Germany. His boyhood and youth were spent in his native country. He attended school from the time he was six until he was fourteen years of age, after which he worked at home most of the time until he came to this country. In 1853 he immigrated to America. Arriving in this country, he made his way to Indiana and to Logansport. He has been a resident of Cass County ever since, except six weeks spent in White County. In the spring of 1864 he located upon a farm in Section 27, Noble Township, where he has ever since resided. March 28, 1864, he was married to Catharine Loeber, also a native of Germany, born December 24, 1846. She was the daughter of John Loeber, who immigrated to America in 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Willing have had eight children: August, born March 18, 1865; Dora, born January 14, 1868; John, born January 1, 1870; Henry, born May 13, 1872; William, born January 10, 1874; Mary, born December 2, 1877; Frederick, born March 11, 1881, and Carl, born April 11, 1885, all of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Willing belong to the Lutheran Church. In politics he is independent.

HENRY P. WIPPERMAN, the oldest living person of Noble Township, and one among the oldest citizens of this county, is a native of Prussia, born of German descent, February 21, 1797. He was the youngest in a family of seven children born to John H. and Mary (Wolfmier) Wipperman, both natives of Prussia. He received only a limited education, not being permitted to attend school after fourteen years of age. At this age he was confirmed in the Lutheran Church, and has been a member of it ever since. His father was a baker by trade. At an early age he, himself, learned this trade. He worked at this in his native country until the year 1832, when he immigrated to America. The first five years of his American citizenship were spent in the State of Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in canal-boating. In 1837 he came to this county, and in the fall of 1838 he located in the woods of Clinton Township. Here he cleared out a farm which he lived upon until the year 1881, when he went to live with his son, Charles, in Washington Township. He remained here until April, 1886, when he went to live with his daughter, Mrs. Mary Kuns, in Noble Township. September 26, 1823, he was married to Mary Klensek, a native of Prussia, born, of German descent, December 16, 1801. She was the daughter of Charles and Mary (Wamier) Klensek. His first wife died April 5, 1849. On the 2d of February, 1854, he was married to Mrs. Eliza E. (Kello) De Bois, a native of Virginia, of Irish and English descent. She was the daughter of John and Betsey (Atkinson) Kello, natives of Ireland and England, respectively. By his first wife he had nine children: Charles, born May 30, 1825; Henry, born February 23, 1832; Joseph, deceased; Elizabeth, born

June 22, 1844; Mary, born April 12, 1838; Matilda, born December 24, 1839, died October 28, 1853; Caroline, born October 17, 1842; Amelia, born July 12, 1844, and Nancy, born October 16, 1846. His second wife died March 1, 1881. If Mr. Wipperman lives until the 21st of next February, he will have reached his ninetyeth birthday, and at this advanced age he is enjoying good health.

CHAPTER XIX.

TIPTON TOWNSHIP—NAMING AND ORGANIZATION—EARLY SETTLERS—MILLS—CHURCH HISTORY—ITEMS OF INTEREST—CIRCLEVILLE, WALTON, ONWARD, ETC.—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

TIPTON TOWNSHIP was so named in honor of the late Gen. John Tipton, being set apart as a separate jurisdiction on the 3d of May, 1840. Geographically, it is situated immediately south of the Wabash River, bounded east by Miami County, south by Jackson and Deer Creek Townships and west by Washington, and contains about forty square miles. It is generally well timbered and of good quality, consisting chiefly of walnut, poplar, sugar, ash, oak and elm. The soil is deep and fertile, producing abundant crops of corn, wheat, oats, etc. In the central and southern parts of the township the land is comparatively level, yet susceptible of good drainage, but along the borders of the Wabash River, Pipe and Deer Creeks it is generally more elevated, or gently undulating toward the margin of these several water courses. Pipe Creek, especially, is more rapid and affords mill privileges, equal, if not superior to any other stream of like magnitude in the whole county, and within the past thirty or thirty-five years these privileges have been extensively utilized for manufacturing purposes.

Prof. E. T. Cox, State geologist, in his report for 1872 makes the following reference to the geological features of Tipton Township: "At John Costenbolder's mill, on Pipe Creek, one and a half miles south of Lewisburg, is a heavy bed of buff siliceo magnesia limestone. Precipitous outcrops confine the stream on each side, having a thickness of fifteen to twenty feet. The stone is compact, may be quarried in large blocks, and has been used for foundations and for piers in the Lewisburg bridge. It is more

calcareous than at other localities, and seems to weather well, and contains pentamerous, bryozoans and silurian coral." It has also been stated, upon reputably good authority, that in or near the northwest corner of the township, a little south of the Wabash River, that an excellent quality of stone, resembling and possessing a marble texture, susceptible of high polish, has been uncovered within the past few years, which, if the quarry were properly worked, might be made to yield a good percentage on the capital necessary to be invested in such an enterprise.

Early Settlers.—The first appearance of settlers in what is now Tipton Township dates from the year 1838, at which time John D. Forgy and James Cook pre-empted land and built cabins upon the farm now owned by Joseph Shaft. In a short time, however, becoming dissatisfied with the wild and uninviting location, they abandoned their respective claims and removed to Logansport. A little later in the same year Lewis Conner and Allen Wilson, actuated by a desire to secure homes, concluded to try their fortunes in the wilderness of what is now Tipton. Mr. Conner built his cabin on what is now the Gish farm, while Wilson made some improvements on the place owned at the present time by Mr. Shaft. They were both energetic men, and did much toward the subsequent development of their respective communities. William Vandever made a temporary settlement on the Henry Puterbaugh farm some time in 1838, but did little toward improving the country. He was a hunter rather than a settler, and spent the greater part of his time in quest of his favorite pursuit, by means of which he was enabled to supply the few wants of his family.

In the fall of 1839 Col. William Scott came to the township and settled on what is known as the Leggett farm. Andrew Wilson, an early settler of Miami Township, came about the same time and located where he is still living. Mr. Wilson has lived to see the almost unbroken wilderness of Tipton developed into one of the best and most highly favored communities of northern Indiana, and is the oldest settler of the township living at this time. William Wilson, brother of Andrew, came the same year, and chose for his home what is now known as the Blinn farm.

Jacob Richardson settled the farm, which still bears his name, in the fall of 1839, and about the same time Curtis Fiddler located on the Henry Ullery place. Other settlers of 1839 were Archibald McGrue, on the Humbert farm, and Moses Barnett, in Section 20.

In 1840 the population was increased by the arrival of Thompson McGraw, who settled the Leathain farm; William and Wesley Dennen, on the place owned by J. W. Miller, in Section 15; James Tucker, on the Levi Snyder farm; David Ripley, on the Reddyck farm; Nath Vanover, on the Sharts place; William P. Leathain, on the Loggott land; Lewis Whittaker, on what is known as the Gertum farm; John Hahn, where his widow now lives; and John Larimer, on the farm owned by the Widow Hahn.

In July, 1841 Samuel and David Paterborough came to the township and settled on the beautiful and well improved farms in the fertile Pike Creek Valley, where they are still living. Peter C. Barry came the same year, and made the first improvements on what is now the Finley Road farm. He subsequently located near Onward Village on land now owned by the Surface heirs.

Other settlers of 1841 were Vincent and Joseph Leathain, on the Loggott farm; John Merritt on land belonging to William Snodden; David Whitsell, near the present site of Anoka; John Ladd where Granville Kessling lives; E. Harris, on the Peter Kessling farm; and Christian Army, in the northeast corner of the township near the county line.

In 1842 James Mays located the place where his son John Mays lives. D. K. Smith became a resident about the same time, as did also Joseph Kulb, the former settling the farm owned by his heirs, and the latter the beautiful place where he still resides near the village of Onward.

Among those who became residents in 1843 were Joseph Bennett, in the southeastern part of the township; Jesse Carr, about one mile north of Walton; William D. Fields, in the eastern part where William Hopper lives; David Baker, near Onward Station; Lane Anderson, Section 7, and others whose names could not be recalled.

During the years 1844-45 settlements were made by Charles Floureau, near Walton; Henry Wilkinson west of Walton on the Wendling farm; James Lowery and his brothers, Samuel, John, William and Hiram, on the Owen Engle place; Daniel Bowyer in the southern part of the township; John Bocher, father of William and John W. Bocher, on the Elwood Bennett place; Henry P. Berry, where Mr. Thomas now lives; William Nelson, in Section 7; Gilbert Wall, near Walton Village; Hugh Morgan, on the John Kulb farm; Matthias Bechdell and Cornel Munick, in the southwestern and northwestern parts of the township, respectively.

Prominent among the arrivals of 1846 was William P. Thomas, who settled upon the farm where he has since resided. Mr. Thomas has taken an active interest in the township's affairs, and is authority upon all matters pertaining to its history.

Anthony Hiller came in 1846, and settled in the southern part; and prior to 1847 James Louthain was living on the George Helvie farm. Others of that year were John C. Leffel, where William Helvie lives; John Ullery, in the western part of the township; Dudley Madden, near Walton; Julian Madden, on the Dollarhide farm; Joseph Heward, in the southern part; Thomas Plummer, where David Snyder now lives; Harrison Wilson, on the Levi Snyder place; Jesse Haas, in the vicinity of Walton; Samuel Lowman, in the northwest corner of the township; James Brockman, near the Howard County line, where he is still living; Oliver Waite and William Nicholes, the exact location of whose settlements were not learned.

The above list comprises a majority of the settlers of Tipton Township prior to the year 1848. There were others, no doubt, but their names and all facts concerning them were not given the writer.

Township Organization.—Tipton Township was formally organized May 3, 1840. "The first election was held at the cabin of Andrew Wilson soon after perfecting said organization. At this election Thompson McGrue, an esteemed citizen, acted as inspector, a position he held for many years. The first justice of the peace was William Wilson." Other early justices were Moses Barnett and Noah Vandever. Among the early trustees were William P. Oliver Waite, Frank Bowyer, Alexander Benson and a Mr. Persinger. The office was filled later by Benjamin Heward, Samuel Alexander, Thomas J. Flynn, D. B. Enyart, John T. Bishop and P. O. Flynn. The present incumbent is Samuel Panabaker. The justices at the present time are John Costenborder and William Liston.

Mills.—To Samuel and David Puterbaugh is due the honor of building the first mill in Tipton Township. This was a saw-mill, with corn-cracker attached, and stood near the eastern boundary of the township on Pipe Creek, from which it received its motor power. It was built as early, perhaps, as 1842-43, and was highly prized by the early pioneers. Samuel Oblinger operated it quite extensively for several years, and it subsequently fell into the hands of Lewis Little, who ran it until about the year 1882. It ceased

operation that year, and at the present time nothing but the frame work of the old structure remains.

In 1850 George Sharts and Jacob Ringer erected a saw-mill on Pipe Creek, which is still in operation, owned at the present time by John Costenborder, who purchased it in 1860. It stands opposite Mr. Costenborder's flouring-mill, and has done an immense amount of sawing.

In 1851 a third saw-mill was built on Little Deer Creek by Elhu and Thomas Plummer, who operated it very successfully for a number of years. Lindel Smith ran it upon quite an extensive scale for some time. It is now owned and operated by David Snyder.

As early as 1851 Thomas Hansberry built a saw-mill at the falls of Pike Creek, and three or four years later a large frame flouring-mill, the first of the kind in the township, was built at the same place by James A. Lewis. This mill was subsequently destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt by Joseph Stewart, who operated it three or four years, after which it passed through the hands of various parties, none of whom did a very large business. The mill is now owned and operated by Charles Green.

The Costenborder flouring-mill, a three-story frame building on Pipe Creek, a short distance below the falls, was built in 1860 by John Costenborder. This was for many years one of the best mills in the township, and the great demand for its flour kept it in operation almost constantly. It was remodeled in 1886, and now manufactures a superior grade of flour by the roller process.

There are at the present time several steam saw-mills in active operation in various parts of the township, the largest of which is the one owned by Mr. Howe, of Logansport. It stands near Circleville, in the northern part of the township, and has been operated upon an extensive scale, manufacturing lumber for the shipment to larger cities.

Another large steam-mill, near the Wabash, was built since 1883 by Harry Bennett. It is now operated by Isaac Bungarner and P. O. Flynn, who are doing a large business.

Church History.—So far as known the Methodists were the pioneers of Christianity in Tipton Township. As early as 1842 Rev. Allen Skillman held religious services in a little cabin which stood on the Andrew Wilson farm, and the following year an organization was perfected at the residence of David Baker, near the village

of Onward, Rev. R. Calvert officiating. Among the early members of this society were David Baker and wife; Peter Berry and wife; Joseph Heward and wife; and William P. Thomas and wife. Services were regularly held at the dwellings of David Baker, Peter Berry, D. K. Smith, William P. Thomas, and the Mays Schoolhouse for a number of years, and the organization grew rapidly in numbers and influence. The meeting place was afterward changed to the Cross Roads Schoolhouse, which served as a place of worship until 1870. In that year a beautiful frame building, 30x45 feet in size and costing the sum of \$1,500, was erected on ground donated by William P. Thomas. The following list includes the names of nearly all the pastors of the society since its organization, *i. e.*: R. H. Calvert, Allen Skillman, Mr. Davis, James Ricketts, John Leach, R. A. Newton, E. A. Hazen, Jesse Hill, Joseph C. Reed, David Cothran, N. D. Shackleford, Charles Martindale, J. B. Boyce, James Black, C. E. Disbro, Mr. Wayman, James Martindale, — Ramsey, W. T. Smith, Charles Shackleford, W. K. Hoback, Joseph Shackleford, Samuel McElwee, James Leonard, R. J. Parrott, — Harrison, John W. Miller, Samuel Miller, William Peck, John McElwee, and the present incumbent, William H. Albertson.

The church is not so strong in numbers as formerly, having lost heavily by death and removals. The present membership is about thirty.

The second denomination to acquire a footing in the township was the Christians or Disciples, who held their meetings at the residence of William Nelson as early as 1845. An organization was effected with a few members, Mr. Nelson doing the preaching. The society was finally disbanded.

The United Brethren organized a church about the year 1850, and held their first meetings in the Cross Roads Schoolhouse. The first preacher was Rev. Mr. Doolittle, and among the early members were George Sharts and wife; Adam Surface and family; Samuel Surface and wife; and Abraham Surface and wife, the Surfaces being local preachers. A hewed-log house of worship, the first in the township, was built in the year 1852, on the Henry Snell farm, and stood until 1871. It was replaced that year by a fine brick, which was destroyed by a wind storm in 1874. The society at one time was quite strong but gradually became weak, and finally disbanded altogether. The Seven Mill Church, of the same denom-

mation, was organized several years later and is still a progressive society. They have a neat frame house of worship, and the organization is reported in prosperous condition.

Pipe Creek Christian Church was organized in 1871 by Elder D. W. Fowler. The society was the immediate outgrowth of a series of meetings held by Elder Fowler during the progress of which nearly 100 persons professed conversion. Measures were immediately taken toward the erection of a house of worship, and in 1872 the present commodious brick building, representing a capital of over \$3,000, was built on ground donated for that purpose by Dr. J. A. Adrian. The building is 40x70 feet in size, and will comfortably seat an audience of 550 persons. The pastors of the church have been the following, viz.: D. W. Fowler, Elder McNeely and R. E. West. The present pastor is D. W. Fowler, membership about 100.

Hunts of Interest.—In an early day, at what is known as Pipe Creek Falls, and other bluffs along the creek, were found extensive dens of rattlesnakes. These, in the spring of the year, were shot by the early settlers, who devoted Sundays to the sport. The first post-office in the township was established in 1852, with William P. Thomas as postmaster. There are three postoffices at this time, viz. Walton, Dow and Onward.

The first marriage in the township was solemnized in 1843, the contracting parties being Calvin Conner and Mary J. Wilson.

"In the year 1840 a son, John, was born to Allen and Mary Wilson." This was probably the first birth of a white child in the township.

In 1853 Hugh Morgan, one of the pioneers, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. He was under the influence of intoxicants at the time. Another case of supposed suicide was that of a Mr. Haynes, who early ran a saw-mill at the falls of Pipe Creek. He attempted to cross the creek at a time when the banks were overflowed by a freshet, and when about half way across the stream, threw down his oars, and was immediately swept over the falls. His body was recovered ten days after the occurrence.

In 1884 Fred Crumber, of Walton, was accidentally killed by a revolver shot, and in 1885 one Jabish Phillips died from the effects of poison, administered by some unknown person.

The attempted arrest and death of the Knight brothers, during

the war, is still fresh in the minds of the people who lived in the township at that time. George Knight, a soldier, and supposed by some to have been a deserter, visited his home in Tipton, and while there his arrest was ordered by the proper official at Logansport. Two brothers, George and Marion Lucas, were empowered to make the arrest, but when they went to take their prisoner, he firmly resisted. His brother, Byron Knight, was with him at the time, and the two made a determined fight against the would-be captors. George Knight was killed outright, and Byron subsequently died from the effects of the wounds received in the struggle. One of the Lucas brothers was severely injured, but finally recovered and is still living.

The first death in the township was Winfield Scott, son of William Scott, which occurred in 1844. Soon after this the father died. They both lie buried in the Little Deer Creek Grave-yard, near the village of Onward. Among others buried in the same place in an early day were Mrs. David Barker and the children of Joseph Kulb. The first person buried in the Pipe Creek Cemetery was Robert Wait, who departed this life about the year 1855.

Circleville, the first town laid out in Tipton Township, was surveyed in January, 1850, by A. E. Vanness, for Adam and A. J. Surface, proprietors. It is situated in the extreme northern part of the township, on the Wabash River, and the original plat shows thirty-five lots and three streets. Two additions were subsequently made by the Surfaces, but the village never became a place of any importance. Adam Surface and George Smith embarked in the mercantile business soon after the survey was made, and later John Surface sold goods for a short time. These ventures did not prove successful, however, and no further attempts were made to open stores in Circleville. Dr. J. A. Adrian located here, in the practice of medicine, some time in the fifties, and for a number of years did a lucrative business in Cass and Miami Counties. He finally purchased all the lots, and was instrumental in having the plat vacated. A cultivated farm is all that now remains of the village.

Walton.—This enterprising village is situated in the southeast corner of the township, and dates its history from the year 1852. In August of that year the original plat, consisting of about sixty or seventy lots, on the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 36, Town 26 north, Range 2 east, was surveyed for Gilbert Wall, who

laid out the town for the purpose of securing a station on the New Castle & Richmond Railroad, then in process of construction. The plat not giving satisfaction to the road, an additional survey of fifty-two lots, including ten acres for a depot, was made in January, 1853, by Gilbert Wall and William Beecher, under the name of Wall & Beecher's Addition, which really constitutes the town proper.

Among the earliest residents of the village was one Oscar Herrell, who came to the place shortly after the survey in 1853 and erected a hewed-log dwelling and store room on Lot No. 25, Wall & Beecher's Addition. He kept a small stock of family groceries in the front room of the house, and carried on a fairly successful business for some time, his principal customers being the workmen on the railroad and a neighboring saw-mill. The mill was the first industry of the town, and was erected by Isaiah Noel and James A. Lewis in the summer of 1852. The second dwelling was a log structure also, built on Lot No. 26, of the above addition, by John Beecher, who occupied it for several years. The first house on the original plat was built by Isaiah Noel, and in 1853 Phineas Hathaway erected the first frame residence between where Isaac Bungarner now lives and the railroad, the ground at that time not being in the town limits.

Mr. Hathaway erected this building for the accommodation of the mill hands, being at the time one of the proprietors of the mill, and largely interested in the lumber business. The second merchant was Abraham Kipp, who built a good storehouse on Lot 31, Wall & Beecher's Addition, about the year 1854. He kept a general assortment of merchandise, and did a very successful business for about six or seven years, disposing of his stock at the end of that time to John D. Ferguson and Charles Flanagan. Mr. Kipp took an active interest in the development of the village, and was instrumental in securing the postoffice, of which he was appointed first postmaster. The building which he erected is still standing, being used for a grain house at the present time.

In about the year 1854 or 1855 Mr. Hathaway embarked in the mercantile business, and erected a store building on the lot now occupied by the wagon shop of Josiah Beall. He sold goods for a period of three or four years, and was one of the successful business men during the early history of the town.

In the year 1856 George W. Bishop opened a general store out

of which has since grown his present immense establishment, one of the largest and most successful mercantile houses in the county.

Another merchant of the village was Alexander Smith, who sold goods in the Hathaway building from 1862 until 1864. He sold out the latter year to a man by name of Harmon, who remained for a short time. David Engler was engaged in merchandising for several years, and among the other business men of the place from time to time were Cornelius Hurley, Adam Surface and Perry Kessling, all of whom were fairly successful.

The first drug store was started about the year 1865 by Charles Maris, who subsequently sold out to Quincy Keesling, and he in turn to Dr. C. P. Dutchess, one of the leading business men at the present time.

Early Mechanics.—Among the first resident mechanics of Walton were John Bishop, George W. Bishop and Jesse Haas, carpenters. The first blacksmith was Matthias Bechdol, and after him came a man by name of Kouse, and Thomas Chappellear, all of whom earned the reputation of good mechanics.

Industries.—As has already been stated, the first industry of Walton was the large steam saw-mill erected by Messrs. Noel and Lewis. It was operated for several years by Noel and Hathaway, and afterward by George Bennett. John T. Bishop became proprietor in 1866, and in the spring of 1867 it was purchased by Hurd & Bro., who ran it on an extensive scale until 1873. In that year Owen Hurd & Son, purchased the mill, and one year later Mr. Hurd and A. F. Curtis effected a partnership which lasted until some time in the eighties. The mill was burned in 1884, and afterward rebuilt by Mr. Curtis, who is now operating it. This is perhaps the largest mill in Cass County, and in addition to sawing lumber Mr. Curtis does an extensive business in the manufacture of wagon felloes, and planing lumber, employing from twelve to eighteen men during the greater part of the year.

In about the year 1868 or 1870 Isaac Bumgarner brought a steam saw-mill to the village. He subsequently sold to G. W. Campbell, who in turn sold to Messrs. Voucher and Philips.

The latter firm moved the mill to Lake Cicott, Jefferson Township, where it is still in operation.

A large flouring-mill was built in 1872 by Isaac Bumgarner and Dr. Alford. It stood where the excelsior factory now stands, and

was operated by the original proprietors a little over a year. The old machinery was then sold and replaced by new and improved machinery, by D. P. Cromer.

Mr. Cromer operated the mill with good success until 1880, at which time the entire structure was destroyed by fire, entailing a heavy loss upon the proprietors.

The present flouring-mill was erected by D. P. Cromer and is now owned by George W. Bishop. It manufactures a good grade of flour and does a successful local business.

A stave and heading factory was started in 1862 by C. F. Thompson, of Logansport, who did a good business until 1864, at which time the machinery was removed from the village. A mill for the manufacture of staves and broom handles was brought to the place in 1865 by Samuel Stough. It was operated with fair success until about the year 1868 or 1869.

The excelsior factory, owned and operated by George W. Bishop, is one of the leading manufacturing interests of Walton at the present time. The article manufactured is a material, for packing goods for shipment, made out of bass wood, in the shape of long, thin shavings. The name "excelsior" was given it on account of its superior quality, and the principal demand comes from large wholesale and manufacturing establishments in the cities of Cincinnati, St. Louis and other places. The factory was built about the year 1873 or 1874.

The manufacture of drain tile has been an important industry of Walton for several years, and at the present time there is one large kiln operated by John Shafer.

From the year 1870 until about 1878 the lumber and timber business was carried on more extensively, perhaps, at this point than at any other station of the same size between Kokomo and Chicago. Immense quantities of lumber, logs, railroad ties, hoop-poles and cord wood were shipped almost daily, and in consequence of this large business the village improved more rapidly between those dates than at any other similar period in her history.

Physicians.—The first man to practice the healing art in Walton was Dr. John Beall, who came to the village in the summer of 1854. He practiced a few years, and then removed to other parts, but subsequently returned and remained some time longer. He is one of the resident physicians of Galveston at the present time. Dr. Henry

Alford located here in 1855, and practiced his profession continuously from that time until November, 1884, when he removed to Peru, Ind., his present place of residence. The other physicians from time to time have been Drs. Woods, John H. Goodell, ——— Singer, P. Prater and George Peters. The resident physicians at the present time are Drs. C. P. Dutchess and J. N. Neff, both of whom have diplomas from first-class colleges.

Hotels.—The first hotel in Walton was kept by the present veteran landlord, David Engler, who engaged in the business about the year 1870. He moved to his present location in 1882, and the well-known "Temple of Science," of which he is now proprietor, is a favorite stopping place for the traveling public.

Incorporation.—In 1873 the citizens of Walton, by a decided majority, determined to take upon themselves the dignity of a town, and shortly after the elections a board of trustees for the incorporation was chosen. The first board consisted of Isaiah Noel, Owen Hurd and John Shafer.

The present officers are Owen Hurd, president of the board, M. H. Frush, John Staggs, A. P. Flynn and David Philips, trustees; J. H. Tudor, Clerk; A. F. Curtis, Treasurer; and Lewis C. Burrows, Marshal.

Lodges.—Walton Lodge, No. 423, F. & A. M. was organized August 24, 1869. A charter was granted May 23, 1871, with the following charter members: John M. Battenberg, John T. Bishop, William Booher, Henry Bruner, Henry P. Berry, and Samuel Snell. The lodge has enjoyed a fair degree of prosperity ever since its organization and at the present time has an active membership of about twenty-eight or thirty. The following list comprises the officers at the present time: William Booher, W. M.; David Drake, S. W.; William T. Shafer, J. W.; James Drake, Sec.; Isaac Bumgarner, Treas.; S. P. Younglove, S. D.; C. M. Britton, J. D.; and Granville Bowyer, Tyler.

Walton Lodge, No. 314, I. O. O. F., was instituted August 14, 1868, by District Deputy John W. Cooper, and the charter contains the names of the following members: William Booher, Samuel Sprinkle, James Baker, William Morgan and Daniel Kelley. At the first meeting eleven persons were initiated into the order, and upon eight of this number were conferred the several degrees. The first elective officers were Daniel Kelley, N. G.; William Booher, V.

G ; and William Ashton, Secretary. Meetings were held in Bishop's Hall until 1873, at which time, the present neat hall owned by the lodge was finished and furnished. Present officers: Willis H. Bishop, N. G. ; Josiah Beall, V. G. ; James Davis, Recording Secretary ; D. P. Cromer, Per. Secretary ; W. H. Bishop, Treasurer ; Harvey Shuman, Warden ; J. B. Drake, Conductor and Host. Present membership about thirty-five.

Boone Encampment, No. 47, was instituted in the year 1876, and at the present time has a membership of fifteen. The officers are as follows: J. B. Drake, C. P. ; Charles Myers, S. W. ; Nathan Bechdell, J. W. ; Perry Kessling, H. P. ; and James Davis, Scribe.

Reserve Lodge, No. 117, K. of H. , was established about the year 1875 with an original membership of seventeen, which has since increased to thirty-six. The officers at this time are as follows: J. A. Vanskiver, Dictator ; Wesley Slusher, V. D. ; James B. Drake, Financial Reporter ; W. H. Bishop, Treasurer ; James Davis, R. R. ; William Booher, District Deputy.

In addition to the orders enumerated there is also an organization of the Chosen Friends, instituted about the year 1878-79. The membership at the present time is quite small, but the society is reported in good working order.

Churches. — The religious history of Walton dates from about the founding of the village, and among the first to hold meetings in the new town were ministers of the United Brethren Church. Revs. Farbes, Adam Surface, Samuel Surface and others of that denomination visited the village from time to time, and it was not long until their meetings culminated in the organization of a society, which maintained an existence until about the year 1884. The organization was never very strong in numbers, and consequently did not erect any house of worship. The schoolhouse and Lutheran Church building were used by the society until it disbanded. The last preacher was Rev. Mr. Alldaffer.

The early history of the Methodist Church is involved in considerable obscurity, and it is difficult even to approximate the date of its organization.

From the most reliable information the class at this place seems to have been established as early, perhaps, as 1855, and the neighboring schoolhouses were used as meeting places. After the completion of the Lutheran Church, in 1861, the class met there for a

time, but subsequently the place of meeting was changed to the village schoolhouse, which served as a place of worship until the erection of their present building in the year 1870. This house stands in the northern part of the town, Dollarhide's Addition, and was built on ground donated by Allen Dollarhide. It is 40x48 feet in size, frame, and cost the sum of \$1,800. The church is in prosperous condition at the present time, with an active membership of about seventy-five. The officers are Josiah Beall, class-leader; Daniel Bohn, John Helvie and W. L. Bowyer, stewards; R. A. Graffis and John Tudor, circuit stewards. The pastor in charge at this time is Rev. John McElwee.

Shiloh Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized November, 1860, by Rev. J. N. Barnett, with the following constitutional members, to wit: Samuel Stough, Maria Stough, William Stough, Henry Stough, Rev. J. M. Smith, Elizabeth A. M. Stough, E. F. Barnett and Elizabeth Stough. The society rapidly grew in numbers, and measures were soon taken toward the erection of a house of worship. The building was erected in 1861 and dedicated several years later, the congregation not being sufficiently strong financially to complete it at once. The house is a substantial brick structure, 36x46 feet in size, and represents a capital of \$1,200. The following is a list of the pastors of the church since its organization: Revs. J. N. Barnett, W. H. Ferris, William Tridy, Samuel Kelso, Simon P. Snyder, J. C. Jacoby and the present minister, L. Rice. The present officers are: Elders—Owen Hurd, Eli Bechdol and Henry Stough; deacons—William Stough, D. P. Hurd and C. F. Wendling; trustees—Owen Hurd, J. M. Long and Eli Kapp; Sunday-school superintendent—Owen Hurd. The membership is about 100, and the society is reported in a prosperous condition.

The First Universalist Church of Walton dates its history from about the year 1868, at which time the organization was brought about by Rev. N. S. Sage, of Logansport. The original membership was not very strong, nor has the society increased to any great extent, there being now only eighteen persons belonging. The house of worship, a neat frame building, costing the sum of about \$1,600, was erected in 1869. Rev. Sage preached for the church a short time and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Biddlecomb, and he in turn by Rev. James Eldrige. Rev. Mr. Ballard, a young man of distinguished ability, was the last pastor.

Walton Enterprise.—A small weekly newspaper was established about the year 1879, by John Pinkerton, who ran it for a period of ten years. The paper was a small single sheet devoted to the local affairs of the village and township, and was far from being successful in a financial point of view.

Present Business.—Walton is admirably situated in a commercial point of view and is the second trading place in the county. The following is a list of its business men at this time, viz.: George W. Bishop, dealer in general merchandise; Isaac Nicodemus, general store; John Staggs, general store and millinery; Owen Engler, general merchandise and drugs; G. W. Doran, general stock; Samuel Bets, groceries and restaurant; C. P. Dutchess, drug store; William Schwier, drugs; J. B. Drake, stoves and tinware; W. H. Bishop, agricultural implements and undertaker; Mrs. O. P. Flynn, millinery; Mrs. Samantha Stough and Esther Stough, dress-makers; Owen Hurd, grain dealer; W. Gurney, house and sign painter; Messrs. Bobb & Green, blacksmiths; Josiah Beal, wagon-maker; — Beal, jeweler; Samuel Ruth, butcher; C. W. Davis, shoe-maker; Henry Small, G. W. Bowyer, William Hight, Charles Myers and N. C. Britton, carpenters; W. H. Bishop, house-mover; Daniel Bowyer, manufacturer of shingles; W. Richeson, barber.

Onward.—The village of Onward, or Dow Station, was laid out by Ambrose Zerfis May 24, 1869, and consists of seventeen lots on the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 16, Town 26 north, Range 3 east. The town is an outgrowth of the Bradford division of the Pan Handle Railroad, and for several years was a prominent shipping point for lumber, cordwood, timber, etc.

The first merchant in the place was Mahlon Smith, who kept a good stock of general merchandise for a couple of years. Thomas Little sold goods for some time, as did also a Mr. Wait. The present merchant is John Morgan. The manufacturing interests of the village are represented by a large saw-mill, operated by Thomas Little, and a tile-mill run by Daniel Smith.

The Onward United Brethren Church was organized a number of years ago, and the first meetings held on the Blinn farm, a short distance south of the village, where a frame building was erected. The organization was moved to the town in 1880. The society is small in numbers, and no regular preaching is sustained.

Onward Lodge, No. 455, I. O. O. F., was instituted about the

year 1874, with ten or twelve charter members. The hall was erected in 1876, and is one of the best of the kind in the county. The membership is not nearly so strong as formerly, numbering at this time only seventeen. Officers: Luther Kessling, N. G.; Charles Rinehart, V. G.; George Puterbaugh, Secretary; and A. Mackey, Treasurer.

Easton, a paper town situated in Section 17, was laid off March, 1854, by Jacob Comings. The object of the survey was to secure a station, but failing in this the village plat was subsequently vacated, no improvements having been made on the same.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SAMUEL T. BEBEE, one of the influential citizens of Tipton Township, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, November 5, 1824. He was the son of Lovel and Catharine (Thompson) Bebee, natives of New York and New Jersey, respectively. As soon as he was old enough he began working upon a brick-yard, where he was employed until he reached his eighteenth year, when he began to learn the trade of a plasterer. This was finished in due time and was his sole occupation for a number of years. He immigrated to this county and located, where he now resides, in Section 31, Tipton Township, in March, 1866, since which time he has chiefly been engaged in agricultural pursuits, though a part of his attention is still given to his trade. September 18, 1843, he was married to Elizabeth Snyder, a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, born January 16, 1825. She was the daughter of Simon and Eliza (Murphey) Snyder, natives of Virginia and Maryland, respectively. To this union twelve children have been born. Their names are Harriet A., born November 7, 1843; Lovel, born June 3, 1845; William H., born March 22, 1847; Mary E., born March 2, 1849; George L., born April 28, 1851, died February 6, 1880; Philemon, born January 11, 1853; Sarah C., born January 19, 1855; Samuel, born April 11, 1857; Rachael, born November 30, 1858; Ida M., born August 17, 1861; Jerome G., born August 12, 1864; and Eugene, born April 2, 1867, died August 2, 1880. Politically Mr. Bebee is a Republican. He owns a farm of 100 acres of excellent land, about 80 of which is in a high state of cultivation. He is an industrious and successful farmer, and a well respected citizen. He began life without a dollar, but by industry and economy he has placed himself in comfortable circumstances.

JOHN BECHDOL, one of the old pioneers of this county, is a native of Adams County, Penn., and was born August 2, 1813. He

was the second son born to Daniel and Mary (Oyler) Bechdel, both natives of Pennsylvania, of German descent. In 1844 he came with his parents to this county and located with them upon a tract of woodland in Tipton Township. At that time what is now consolidated the garden spot of Cass County was a vast wilderness, abounding in Indians, deer and wild turkeys. It fell to the lot of our subject to do a great deal of hard work. He chopped, grubbed, ditched, rolled and burned logs, and, in fact, did all kinds of work which the development of a new country necessitates. In the fall of 1845 he removed to a forty-acre tract of land in Section 26, Tipton Township. This land he entered from the Government, and it has been his home ever since. January 11, 1836, he was married to Sarah Sackman, a native of Franklin County, Penn., born, of German descent, April 15, 1817. She was the daughter of John and Mary (Conkle) Sackman, both natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Bechdel have had eleven children, as follows: Mary A., born January 4, 1837; Susan, born November 26, 1838; Mathias, born September 21, 1840, died in the service of the Union Army February 27, 1862; John, born September 7, 1842; Jacob, born December 17, 1844, died February 21, 1849; Elizabeth, born November 27, 1846; Margaret, born April 16, 1851; Sarah, born September 20, 1853; Catharine, born March 7, 1859, died March 8, 1859, and Henry, born January 6, 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Bechdel belong to the United Brethren Church. In politics Mr. Bechdel is a Democrat.

JOSHUA BECHDOL, one of the oldest settlers of Tipton Township, is a native of Franklin County, Penn., and was born October 30, 1822. He was the ninth child in a family of eleven, born to Daniel and Mary (Oyler) Bechdel, both natives of Pennsylvania, of German descent. His boyhood and youth were spent in his native county. At an early age he began working out on a farm, which he continued to do until he was twenty-one years of age, when he began to learn the trade of blacksmith. This he had completed at the end of two years. In 1844 he came to this county with his parents, and located with them upon a tract of land in Tipton Township. Arriving here he abandoned his trade and took up agricultural pursuits, in which he has ever since been engaged. He located upon the farm where he now resides in 1848. Catharine Minich, a native of Germany, born, of German descent, July 24, 1832, became his wife November 30, 1848. She was the daughter of Justice and Elizabeth (Ramer) Minich, both natives of Germany. Eight children were born to this marriage. Their names are Mary E., born February 7, 1849; Nathaniel, born December 15, 1850; Henry, born February 16, 1852; Martha A., born June 18, 1855; Harvey, born July 17, 1857; Eliza E. and Jane A. (twins), born May 31, 1859 (Eliza E. died in infancy), and Barbara L., born

December 21, 1861, died December 25, 1882. Mr. Bechdof owns a good farm one mile west of Walton. He is a Democrat in politics. He is a good citizen and is well respected.

JOHN BOOHER, one of the pioneers of Cass County, and the oldest living person in Tipton Township, was born in Alleghany County, Penn., August 15, 1800. He was the son of John and Nancy (Ryan) Booher, the former a native of Germany, and the latter a native of Ireland, of German and Irish descent, respectively. When he was four years old his parents immigrated to Steubenville, Ohio, and when he was ten years old they removed to Licking County, Ohio. In 1833 our subject came to this county, and located in Walton about 1851. His chief occupation during his early life was that of a stone-mason, though he worked at railroading some. February 28, 1828, he was married to Polly Cramer, a native of Licking County, Ohio, born March 30, 1813. She was the daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Johnson) Cramer, natives of Maryland and New Jersey, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Booher have had eight children, as follows: William, born November 15, 1828; Nancy A., born November 15, 1830, died in infancy; John, born May 26, 1833; Thomas, born August 17, 1834; Rebecca, born October 26, 1841; Sindisa, born March 18, 1844, died September 5, 1883; Charles T., born December 11, 1846, and Mary A., born September 21, 1849. Mr. Booher is now eighty-six years of age and in full possession of his mental faculties. Mrs. Booher is now past seventy-three. They have now lived together nearly fifty-nine years, and their recollections of pioneer life are many and varied.

JAMES BROCKMAN, one of the first settlers of Tipton Township, was born in Kentucky March 14, 1823. He was the second son born to Tanday and Martha (Ship) Brockman, natives of Virginia and Kentucky respectively. His father emigrated from Kentucky to Shelby County, this State, when our subject was but one year old. Here the boyhood and youth of the latter were spent working upon his father's farm. All the school training he ever received was obtained by attending a subscription school, which lasted about three months in the year. In the fall of 1849 he came to this county and located upon an 80-acre tract of land, which he had entered from the Government, in Section 36, Tipton Township. This was the first land entered in that section. At this time he was in the prime of life—stout, robust and with excellent health. He immediately set about clearing his land, and in the course of a few years he had a good farm. His occupation has always been that of a farmer. November 10, 1842, he was married to Mary Doron, a native of Wayne County, this State, born March 6, 1825. She was the daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Brochmyer) Doron, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia respectively, the former of Irish, and the latter of Dutch descent. Mr. and Mrs. Brockman have had six

children, as follows: John, born May 5, 1844, died September 4, 1872; Martin J., born March 6, 1846; Austin, born September 7, 1852; Sarah M., born September 21, 1855; Timothy, born October 10, 1858, and Harriet E., born March 15, 1862. Mrs. Brockman is a member of the Lutheran Church. In politics Mr. Brockman is a Democrat. He began poor, but with hard work and economy he placed himself in possession of a comfortable home, which he now occupies.

WILLIAM R. BUFFINGTON is a native of Highland County, Ohio, born August 19, 1844, and the second son born to Mifflin M. and Sarah (Curry) Buffington, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively. The boyhood and early youth of our subject were spent working upon a farm in his native county. He attended the district schools, and received a good common school education. September 11, 1862, he entered the service of the Union Army in Company K, Seventy-ninth Ohio Regiment, from which he was honorably discharged June 9, 1865. His first active service was in the Atlanta campaign. He afterward participated in the march to the sea, then accompanied the army northward through the Carolinas to Washington. At the close of the war he returned to his native county in Ohio, but shortly afterward he took a trip to Missouri. He returned to Ohio about six months later, and in the spring of 1866 he came to this county and located in Tipton Township. Here he has ever since resided with the exception of about eighteen months spent in Ohio. He located where he now resides in the latter part of 1869. His life occupation has been that of a farmer. Mrs. Phoebe J. Slovacek, a native of Highland County, Ohio, born December 5, 1844, became his wife December 30, 1860. She was the daughter of Samuel and Grace (Pickering) Brown, both natives of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Buffington have had seven children. Their names are Lillian, born September 20, 1870; Walter B., born August 25, 1872; Sarah E., born March 24, 1874; Grace, born March 6, 1876, died May 21, 1880; the next was an infant daughter, born August 19, 1881, died in infancy; Mary E., born April 24, 1886; and Lillie C., born July 17, 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Buffington belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Buffington is a member of the G. A. R., and a Republican in politics. He began life poor, but by dint of industry and perseverance he made for himself a comfortable home. He owns 90 acres of good land, most of which is in cultivation. He is an industrious and successful farmer, and a good citizen.

ISAAC BUMGARDNER, one of the substantial and influential citizens of Tipton Township, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, September 13, 1822. He was the second son born to John and Mary (Miller) Bumgardner, the former a native of Shenandoah County, and the latter of Greenbrier County, Va., both of German descent.

In 1830 his parents immigrated to Shelby County, this State, where his boyhood and youth were spent working upon the farm. During this time he attended the district schools, where he secured the rudiments of an education. He afterward continued his studies in the public schools of Shelbyville, and in about the year 1848 he entered Franklin College, of Franklin, this State, where he spent one year in securing a knowledge of some of the higher branches. Prior to this he had taught school a number of terms, and, in fact, he did not consider himself above work of any kind, for during the earlier years of his manhood he resorted to various kinds of work, and by dint of industry and perseverance and the most stringent economy he had, by the time he was twenty-three years of age, become the owner of eighty acres of land, which he had paid for with his own earnings. In 1857 he engaged in the furniture and undertaking business in Franklin. In 1861, with a true patriotic spirit, he organized a company with a view to entering active service, but owing to ill health he was compelled to desist from this. In 1866 he came to this county and engaged in saw-milling in connection with W. H. McLaughlin. This was in Jackson Township. In 1869 he removed to Walton, where he has ever since resided. An idea of his success in the lumber business can be had from the fact that in four years' time he cleared \$25,000. About 1871 he retired from saw-milling, after which he turned his attention to buying and clearing land in the vicinity of Walton. In December, 1871, he laid off an addition to the town of Walton, and another in 1873. In more recent years he has given his attention to agricultural pursuits. He owns in Tipton Township about 400 acres of excellent land, most of which is in a high state of cultivation. August 21, 1845, he was married to Mary J. Perry, a native of Shelby County, this State. She was the daughter of Bartlett Perry, and was born January 1, 1824. To this union three children were born as follows: Missouri E., born July 29, 1846, died January 16, 1864; Mary V., born January 23, 1848, died September 26, 1864; and George M., born February 11, 1850, died August 28, 1850. His first wife died December 4, 1850, and November 1, 1854, he was married to Mary E. Williams, a native of Butler County, Ohio. She was the daughter of Chester Williams, formerly of Butler County, Ohio. She died June 18, 1865. On the 20th of May, 1866, he was married to Lizzie Anderson, a native of Monroe County, this State. To this union two children were born: Grace, born March 7, 1867, and Frankie, born August 26, 1868, died October 18, 1869. Mrs. Lizzie Bumgarner died October 10, 1869. June 2, 1870, he was married to Ida M. Bishop, a native of Seneca County, Ohio, of Scotch-English and Dutch descent, born February 18, 1849. She was the daughter of David and Eliza (Dowden) Bishop, natives of Maryland and Virginia, respectively. To this last marriage three chil-

dren have been born—Arthur, born March 25, 1872, died April 19, 1872; Blanche, born May 9, 1875, and Claude C., born November 13, 1883. Mr. Bungalow is a member of the F. & A. M. lodge and a Republican in politics. In 1874 he was the nominee of his party for State representative, but was defeated. In 1876 he again made the race and was elected by a majority of 137, overcoming an opposing majority of 450.

ROBERT BURKIT, son of David and Susannah Burkit, was born in Washington Township, Cass County, August 20, 1849. His father, a native of Henry County, Ind., was born of German parentage January 16, 1818. His mother, a native of Darke County, Ohio, was of English descent. The immediate subject of our sketch was reared on the farm and received a good common education, which enabled him to secure license to teach in the public schools of the county. On October 11, 1869, his marriage with Miss Eppie Williams was celebrated. Mrs. Burkit was born October 9, 1853, and is the daughter of John F. and Sarah A. Williams, natives of Union County, Ind., and Pennsylvania respectively, the former's birth occurring April 20, 1805. Mrs. Williams was born November 16, 1823, and died July 20, 1885. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Burkit have been born these children—Marvie A., born July 13, 1870, died October 8, 1870; Henry E., born November 24, 1871; Albert W., born January 20, 1873; Lillie B., born November 8, 1874, died August 22, 1875; Emma G., born June 29, 1876; John E., born August 25, 1879, died April 13, 1880; Arthur, born September 7, 1881, died March 2, 1882. Mr. Burkit has for a number of years been engaged in manufacturing tile, in which he has been uniformly successful until recently, when he experienced a heavy loss, caused by the burning of a portion of his factory. He and wife are members of the Christian Church; Mr. Burkit also belongs to the I. O. O. F. and Masonic fraternities. Politically he is a Democrat, and has held the position of township assessor four terms.

JOSEPH CAREY, one of the industrious and successful farmers of Tipton Township, was born in Highland County, Ohio, January 1, 1841. He was the twelfth child born to Elias and Margaret (Hussey) Carey, the former a native of Virginia, of English descent, and the latter a native of Randolph County, N. C., of English and Irish descent. The boyhood and youth of our subject were spent working upon his father's farm in his native county. He attended the district schools and received an ordinary common school education. In August, 1863, he enlisted in Company D, Fourth Battalion of Todd's Independent Scouts. In September, 1864, he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio Regiment, from which he received an honorable discharge in May, 1865. The only active service he took part in was at Franklin, Tenn. At the close of the war he returned to Highland County.

Ohio, but in the spring of 1866 he came to this county and located upon a farm in Section 33, Tipton Township. Here he resided until the fall of 1875, when he returned to his native county. In February, 1880, he again returned to the farm he had formerly occupied in Section 33, Tipton Township, where he has ever since resided. September 30, 1869, he was married to Rebecca Kerr, also a native of Highland County, Ohio, born of Irish descent, September 6, 1844. She was the daughter of Caldwell and Jane (Kirk) Kerr, both of whom were natives of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Carey have had five children: Frank H., born October 13, 1870; Maggie J., born May 11, 1872; Arthur P., born March 26, 1874; Harry Z., born July 20, 1882, and Elias C., born December 14, 1884; all of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Carey are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Carey is a Republican. He has a farm of 110 acres of good land, most of which is in cultivation. He has a comfortable home, and he is an influential and highly respected citizen.

JOHN COSTENBORDER, a highly respected citizen of Tipton Township, was born in Lebanon County, Penn., October 20, 1822. He was the eldest son of George and Elizabeth (Stout) Costenborder, the former a native of Germany and the latter a native of Berks County, Penn., both of German descent. When he was about eleven years old his father immigrated to Greene County, Ohio, where our subject worked upon a farm until he was twenty-one years of age. At this age he went to Dayton, Ohio, and learned the trade of a carpenter. In the year 1852 he purchased a mill property in that city, which he operated about two years. He then took charge of a mill property in Preble County, Ohio, but a year later he came to Cass County, and built a mill upon Pipe Creek, in Tipton Township, which he has operated ever since. March 6, 1847, he was married to Susan Derrickson, a native of Miami County, Ohio, born March 29, 1828. She was the daughter of Thomas and Susan Derrickson. Mr. and Mrs. Costenborder have had nine children, as follows: Marcellus, born July 12, 1851, died October 6, 1855; Elvira, born December 29, 1853; Nathaniel, born January 5, 1856; Ellena E., born February 23, 1858, died October 3, 1859; William F., born February 17, 1860; Sarah E., born January 20, 1862; Angeline, born July 8, 1864, died September 30, 1868; Mary E., born June 28, 1866; Albert, born February 10, 1868, died September 14, 1870. In politics Mr. Costenborder is a Republican. In the spring of 1882 he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, and is the present incumbent. He has held the position of postmaster at Onward postoffice ever since 1863. He is a good man and one of Cass County's most highly respected citizens.

ALVIN F. CURTIS, the oldest son of Albert and Pluma A. (Gage) Curtis, was born in Allegany County, N. Y., May 23,

1844. His parents were both natives of the State of New York, of English descent. The birth of the former occurred April 24, 1822, and that of the latter September 8, 1817. His parents were married December 24, 1849. About the year 1847 they immigrated to Cass County, Mich., where his father died August 19, 1851. In about 1850 his mother returned to Allegany County, N. Y., where she at present resides. Our subject left home at the early age of ten years, and went to live with his uncle, Albert H. Gage, who at that time was a resident of McLean County, Ill. In 1859 he accompanied his uncle to the southern part of this State, where the latter resided until 1861, when they returned to Illinois—this time to Champaign County. Here our subject worked on a farm until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois Regiment, from which he was honorably discharged June 9, 1865. He participated in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Peach Tree Creek, Kenesaw Mountain and Jonesboro; was in the siege of Atlanta and with Sherman on his march to the sea, after which he was in the engagements at Averysboro and Bentonville, N. C. June 1, 1866, he came to this county and engaged in saw-milling in Jackson Township. In 1869 he located in Walton, where he has ever since resided. His entire attention has been given to saw-milling. In 1874 he formed a partnership in this business with Owen Hurd, with whom he was engaged until 1881, when he purchased Mr. Hurd's interest, and thus became sole proprietor of the largest and best-equipped saw-mill in Cass County. Susie Frush, a native of Jackson Township, this county, born, of English and Scotch descent, August 13, 1844, became his wife November 5, 1869. She was the second daughter born to William and Sarah (Emry) Frush, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter a native of Licking County, Ohio. Her father was born about 1814, and her mother July 2, 1819. Her father died in Jackson Township, this county, in 1857, and her mother at present resides at the old homestead, near Lincoln. Mr. and Mrs. Curtis have had two children. Their names are Charlie E., born December 2, 1874, died April 13, 1875, and W. Ortha, born July 5, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Curtis belong to the Baptist Church. In politics Mr. Curtis is an ardent Republican. He is now in easy circumstances, and enjoys the credit of being self-made.

JAMES DORON, an old and highly respected citizen of Tipton Township, came to this county and located upon a farm in Deer Creek Township in November, 1849. In 1855 he removed to a tract of land, which he had entered from the Government, lying in Section 35, Tipton Township. Here he has ever since resided. At this time that portion of the county was yet a wilderness, abounding in deer, wild turkeys, and Indians. He remembers distinctly of

standing in his door-yard and counting as many as forty-nine deer at a time, lurking about for an opportunity to pass, unperceived, into some one's cornfield. Our subject was born in Bucks County, Penn., September 15, 1812. He was the third son of Samuel and Margaret (Brochmyer) Doron, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter a native of Maryland. When he was three years old his parents immigrated to this State and located in Union County. About 1820 they removed to Wayne County. Two years later they located in Shelby County, this State. Here our subject spent his youth and early manhood working upon a farm. His entire life has been spent upon a farm. After locating in Tipton Township, he chopped, grubbed, ditched and plowed, and in the course of a few years he had a comfortable home. He has, with his own hands, cleared up, in all, three farms, and placed them in condition for the plow. December 17, 1840, he was married to Sally Ann Hays, a native of Shelby County, this State, born April 19, 1820. She was the daughter of Lewis and Mary (Beeson) Hays, both natives of North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Doron have had eight children. Their names are Margaret J., born September 14, 1841, died August 27, 1847; Nancy A., born April 20, 1843, died August 27, 1847 (these two children died upon the same day, with scarlet fever); Samuel L., born April 9, 1847; Sarah E., born December 20, 1849; Eliza E., born December 15, 1851; Washington, born February 9, 1854; Margaret E., born August 23, 1856, died February 28, 1864; Henry V., born January 28, 1862, died February 27, 1864; these last two children died in the same week, one on Friday and the other on Saturday. The one was buried on Saturday and the other the following Monday. The cause of their deaths was spotted fever. In politics Mr. Doron is a staunch Democrat. His first presidential vote was cast for Andrew Jackson, and he has voted for every Democratic candidate for President since. He is a firm supporter of his party's principles and believes that the principles of Jefferson and Jackson will continue in the politics of our nation.

GEORGE P. DYKEMAN, the youngest son of Aurelius and Eliza (Moody) Dykeman, and brother of Hon. D. D. Dykeman, of Logansport, is a native of Wayne County, N. Y. He was born April 18, 1836. His father was born in Connecticut June 22, 1793; immigrated to Madison County, N. Y., about 1816; removed to Wayne County, N. Y., in 1818, where his death occurred August 30, 1867. His mother was born in Vassalboro, Me., November 9, 1800. At the age of fourteen she, in company with her step-father, Dr. Pratt, immigrated to Madison County, N. Y., where, on the 16th of July, 1817, her marriage occurred to Aurelius Dykeman, with whom she located in Wayne County, N. Y. Here her death occurred March 27, 1880, upon the farm they had settled upon over

fifty-seven years before. The boyhood and youth of our subject were spent working upon his father's farm in his native county. After he became old enough he attended the district schools until he reached his seventeenth year, when he entered Red Creek Union Academy, where he remained two years. At the age of twenty-one he located upon a farm of his own. This, also, was in Wayne County, N. Y. Here he resided until the spring of 1869, when he immigrated to this county and at first located upon a farm in Tiel Township. In August, 1872, he removed to a farm in Section 11, Tipton Township, where he has ever since resided. Clarissa L. Brown, a native of Schenectady County, N. Y., born December 8, 1837, became his wife April 19, 1857. She was the daughter of John and Delaney (Burns) Brown, both natives of Schenectady County, N. Y. Her father died when she was but two years old. Her mother, who at present resides in Cayuga County, N. Y., was born September 19, 1808, and was the daughter of Henry Butrus, who was a pioneer of Schenectady County, N. Y. He died in Cayuga County, N. Y., about 1865, at the advanced age of ninety-seven, having remained in full possession of his faculties to the last. He also remained in possession of his strength, as is evidenced by the fact that upon his ninety-fifth birthday he chopped, with his own hands, two cords of wood. Mr. and Mrs. Dykeman have had five children. Their names are Charles E., born March 30, 1858; Fred A., born January 7, 1861; Hattie P., born November 4, 1862; Frank E., born December 1, 1865, and Clara A., born September 2, 1875, all of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Dykeman are members of the United Brethren Church, and Mr. Dykeman has been a local preacher in that church since 1879. He became a member of the St. Joseph Annual Conference in 1884. In politics he is an ardent Republican. He owns a farm of 169 acres of good land, most of which is in a good state of cultivation. He is an industrious farmer and a highly respected citizen.

DAVID ENGLER, an old and highly respected citizen of Walton, was born in Ross County, Ohio, December 9, 1816. He was the son of Jacob and Sarah (Stroup) Engler, both natives of Pennsylvania, of Dutch descent. His early life was spent upon a farm. His parents were poor, and at an early age he was compelled to go out among strangers and do for himself. In view of this he had not the advantages of a good education. But he has made the best of his opportunities and by devoting his spare moments to private study, he has somewhat mitigated the lack of school training. At the age of sixteen he accompanied his father to Marion County, Ohio, where the latter had entered a tract of land. In 1840 our subject immigrated to this State and located in Shelby County. In the spring of 1866 he came to this county and located in Walton. In that place he first engaged in the mercantile business. In 1870 he

engaged in hotel keeping, which has ever since received his attention. He is now proprietor of the neat and well-kept Engler House of Walton. March 6, 1843, he was married to Elizabeth A. White, a native of Shelby County, this State. She died February 13, 1856. January 29, 1857, he was married to Martha J. White, a native of Ohio, who died March 5, 1861. July 9, 1861, he was married to Amanda Doran, a native of Shelby County, this State. By his first wife he had four children, Milton, Phebe, Owen and another, who died unnamed. By his second wife he had two children, John and Ida. To his third marriage three sons have been born: Manington, David and William. His children are all living except Phebe and John. In politics Mr. Engler is an ardent supporter of the national party. He is a firm friend of the laborer, and he strongly opposes monopolies. As to sect he is an independent freethinker, and he boldly proclaims his reasons for disbelieving the authenticity of the Bible and divinity of Christ. Strong in his convictions, and fearless in the expression of his opinions, he does not hesitate to give utterance to those sentiments which lead to the establishment of truth and the enlightenment of mankind. To this end he has delivered a number of lectures, some of which have been published. He pays true homage to those elements of character which are indispensable in the make-up of a noble spirit.

OWEN ENGLER, M. D., of Walton, is a native of Shelby County, this State, and was born November 13, 1851. He was the second son born to David and Elizabeth A. (White) Engler, the former of whom is at present a resident of Walton. While yet a young child our subject was placed in the family of Capt. John Mays, also of Shelby County. Here he was cared for about one year and a half, or until he was about two years old. He was then placed in charge of his aunt, Maria Tucker, of Shelby County. Two years later he went to live with his grandmother, Peggy Williams. When six years old he returned to his father's. His mother, in the meantime, having died, his father had married Martha J. White, who died March 5, 1861, after which our subject returned to his aunt's, where he remained one year. Returning to his father's he made his home here until he was a man grown. He attended the district school during his early life and received an ordinary common school education. In 1866 he came with his father to this county and located in Walton. During the year 1869 he attended a normal school in Walton two terms. In the spring of 1870 he returned to Shelby County. In the following fall he returned to Walton. During the winter of 1871-72 he taught school in Jefferson Township, and he taught in all four terms. The summer of 1872 was spent in the West, and also the summer of 1874. The summer of 1873 he spent working upon a farm and in a brick-yard, in Washington Township. During the summer of 1875 he attended school—one

term at Kentland, and two terms at Barnetttsville, this State. During the winter of 1875-76 he taught school in Adams Township. In the spring of 1876 he engaged in buying and selling nursery stock. This received his attention, more or less, for five years. In the meantime he had taken up the study of medicine, and during the winters of 1878-79 and 1879-80 he attended lectures in the Medical College of Indiana, at Indianapolis. From this he was graduated in February, 1880. He then returned to this county and resumed trade in the nursery business. In the fall of 1880 he engaged in the mercantile business in Walton. In the following December he added to his line of goods a stock of drugs. He now owns a good store, well stocked with drugs and general merchandise, and is doing a good business. Emma Scott, a native of Pulaski County, this State, born December 1, 1858, became his wife October 30, 1879. She was the daughter of William and Tensia (Washburn) Scott. To them three children have been born, as follows: Esta, born September 8, 1880, died February 16, 1883; Stella, born October 21, 1882, and Frank O., born April 20, 1884. Mrs. Engler is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Engler is a member of the K. of H. lodge, and a Democrat in politics. A little incident in the life of Mr. Engler, that occurred in 1862, is worthy of mention. In that year he was accidentally shot in the arm and hip, which came near terminating his life. Mr. Engler is a successful business man and a good citizen. In connection with his retail business he also is the owner of a farm one-half mile north of Walton. He began life without anything, but by dint of industry and perseverance, he has placed himself in good circumstances. During the winter of 1876-77 he was in Arkansas and Tennessee.

DAVID B. ENYART, one of the substantial and influential citizens of Tipton Township, is a native of Warren County, Ohio, and was born October 5, 1837. He was the youngest son born to Benjamin and Margaret (Crist) Enyart, the former a native of New Jersey, and the latter a native of Maryland, of English and German descent, respectively. The boyhood and youth of our subject were spent upon his father's farm in his native county, during which time he was permitted to attend the district schools about three months in the year, in which he received a good common school education. In 1862 he immigrated to this county and located upon a farm in Tipton Township. Four years later he removed to a farm in Section 13, same township. Here he farmed for five years, when he engaged in saw-milling. This received his attention until 1875, when he removed to another farm in the same section, where he again took up agricultural pursuits. In March, 1880, he located upon the farm where he now resides, in Section 18, Tipton Township. Mary M. Blin, a native of Warren County, Ohio, born, of German descent,

December 20, 1839, became his wife December 31, 1861. She was the daughter of George and Susan (Kesling) Blin, formerly of Warren County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Enyart have had five children, all of whom are living. Their names are Anna B., born April 8, 1863; Charles F., born February 9, 1865; George D., born April 2, 1866; William C., born July 13, 1870, and John M., born June 28, 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Enyart belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Two of their children, Anna B. and Charles F., also belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. George D. Enyart is a member of the United Brethren Church. In politics Mr. Enyart is a staunch Democrat. He takes quite an active part in politics, and uses all honorable means to promote the interests of his party. In 1867 he was elected to the office of township trustee and served one term. He owns two good farms in Tipton Township, one of 150 and the other of 180 acres. The greater portion of his land is in a high state of cultivation. Mr. Enyart is an energetic and successful farmer and an influential citizen. In connection with his farm interests Mr. Enyart has given quite a good deal of attention to the raising of fine stock, and has attained considerable reputation throughout the county for his excellent stock of Poland China hogs.

NATHANIEL FAWBER, an enterprising young farmer of Tipton Township, was born in Dauphin County, Penn., April 20, 1844. He was the youngest son born to Michael and Elizabeth (Swigart) Fawber, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former of English, and the latter of Dutch descent. His early life was spent upon a farm in his native county. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Thirtieth Pennsylvania Regiment, from which he was honorably discharged May 21, 1863. He participated in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg and others. Retiring from military service he returned to his native county, where he remained two years. In 1865 he removed to Mercer County, Penn. He immigrated to this county in 1868, and located in Logansport. Here he followed the vocation of a plasterer about nine years. In the spring of 1877 he removed to a farm in Section 23, Tipton Township, and took up agricultural pursuits, which have ever since received his attention. January 27, 1876, he was married to Sarah A. Button, a native of Boone Township, this county, born, of English descent, December 9, 1854. She was the daughter of Thomas B. and Clarissa (Handee) Button, the former a native of New York, and the latter a native of Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Fawber have had two children. Their names are Austin D., born November 7, 1877, and Clara E., born October 28, 1880. Mrs. Fawber is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Fawber is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, and a Democrat in politics. He owns 95 acres of good land, most of which is in a high state of cultivation. He is an industrious and successful farmer and a good citizen.

A. P. FLYNN, of Walton, was born in the city of Legansport March 28, 1858. He was the oldest son born to John R. and Lydia (Hathaway) Flynn, natives of Kentucky and New York, respectively. His father died when he was but five years of age. When seven years old he went with his mother and one sister to Iowa. Here he worked on a farm until 1875, when he returned to this county and located in Walton, where he has ever since resided. In 1877 he accepted a position as clerk in the store of George W. Bishop, which position he held for six years. In the meantime he had purchased a set of telegraphic instruments, and began the study of telegraphy. This he mastered in due time, and on the 1st of January, 1883, he took charge of the night telegraph office at Walton. On the 1st of May following, he was made agent and day operator, which position he has held ever since. Nettie Cromer, a native of Darke County, Ohio, born October 6, 1867, became his wife December 25, 1885. Mr. Flynn is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, and is a Democrat in politics. During the year 1882 he served as deputy assessor, and during the years 1883 and 1884 he acted as delinquent tax collector for Tipton Township.

SAMUEL S. HELVIE, an enterprising young citizen of Tipton Township, is a native of the township in which he resides, and was born November 29, 1852. He was the youngest son born to Samuel M. and Anna (Ulery) Helvie, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter a native of Kentucky. The boyhood and early youth of our subject were spent working upon his father's farm in his native township. At the age of sixteen he began the study of telegraphy. This was finished in due time, and for the sixteen years following he held the position of night operator at Anoka Junction. In June, 1886, he resigned this position to take charge of the First National Mills, on Pipe Creek, in Tipton Township, which he had purchased in March, 1885. He is now fitting up this mill property with the new roller process, at an expense of about \$5,000, and when finally equipped it will be one of the best properties of the kind in Cass County. Elvira Costenborder, a native of Dayton, Ohio, born October 30, 1853, became his wife November 29, 1874. She was the daughter of John and Susannah (Derrickson) Costenborder, of Tipton Township. Mr. and Mrs. Helvie have had six children—three boys and three girls—all of whom are living; Lewis E., born February 3, 1876; Walter M., born April 15, 1877; Gertie M., born August 28, 1879; Ora E., born April 11, 1881; Harry A., born January 5, 1884, and Etta E., born July 22, 1885. Mr. Helvie is a member of the F. & A. M. lodge, and is a Democrat in politics. In the spring of 1882 he was elected to the office of township assessor, and served four years, declining to accept a re-nomination. He has been a member of the Democratic County Central Committee for six years. He is an industrious and enterprising young man, and a good citizen.

FRANKLIN HOPPER, one of the substantial and influential farmers of Tipton Township, is a native of Virginia, and was born June 29, 1823. He was the son of Beverly and Sarah (Miller) Hopper, both natives of Virginia, of French and English descent. When he was quite young his parents immigrated to Muskingum County, Ohio, but soon afterward they removed to Licking County, Ohio, where our subject spent his boyhood and youth working upon a farm. He came to Indiana in 1844, and located first in Miami County, but removed to Cass County in 1855. He settled upon a farm in Section 15, Tipton Township. In 1864 he removed to a farm in another part of the same section, where he has ever since resided. Margaret Rhine, a native of this State, born September 29, 1830, became his wife, April 22, 1855. She was the daughter of John and Margaret (Wilbarger) Rhine, natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively. To them have been born nine children, seven of whom are living. Their names are Addison M., William A., John C., James M., Joseph E., Elsie A., Esta R. and Otto, of whom Joseph E. and another child who died in infancy unnamed are deceased. Politically Mr. Hopper is a Democrat. He owns 400 acres of good land, most of which is in a high state of cultivation. He is an industrious and successful farmer, and enjoys the satisfaction of being one of Cass County's most highly respected citizens. He began life poor, but by industry, perseverance and economy he has placed himself in good circumstances.

OWEN HURD, one of the substantial citizens of Walton, was born in Sullivan County, N. H., January 2, 1830. He was the youngest of eleven children born to Stephen and Nabby (Wilcox) Hurd, both natives of New Hampshire, of English descent. His boyhood and youth were spent upon his father's farm. His education was such as could be obtained in the district schools. When he was eight years old his parents immigrated to Monroe County, N. Y., where they remained six years. They then immigrated to the State of Illinois, and located in Peoria County. Four years later they removed to Marshall County, Ill. Here, in 1848, our subject began farming for himself. In the fall of 1865 he engaged in the mercantile business in Lawn Ridge, Ill. In the fall of 1867 he came to this county and located in Walton, where he has ever since resided. After locating in this county, he, in connection with his brother, Norman, engaged in saw-milling. In the spring of 1872 he again engaged in the mercantile business. A year later he engaged at saw-milling again, this time with Alvin F. Curtis. This partnership existed seven years. Since the spring of 1880 his attention has been given to buying and selling grain. He is now sole proprietor of the Walton elevator and is doing a good business. Jerusha Powell, a native of Greene County, N. Y., born November 27, 1828, became his wife, January 1, 1852; she was the

daughter of Joshua and Ann (Smith) Powell, both natives of the State of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Hurd have had six children, as follows: Matilda, born March 27, 1853; Willard E., born March 21, 1855; Lyra Armelle, born March 8, 1857; Frank M., born April 29, 1859; David P., born April 12, 1861, and Walter A., born March 7, 1863. The youngest, Walter A., was drowned by falling in a cistern, August 17, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Hurd belong to the Lutheran Church. Mr. Hurd is a member of the K. of H. lodge, and a Republican in politics. He is an enterprising and successful business man and a good citizen.

OLIVER KESLING, one of the substantial and influential citizens of Tipton Township, is a native of Warren County, Ohio. He was born November 9, 1836, being the eldest son of George and Sarah (Fudge) Kesling, the former a native of Warren and the latter a native of Preble County, Ohio. When he was ten years old his parents removed to Preble County, Ohio. Here our subject spent his youth, working upon a farm. In 1854 he came with his parents to this county, where the latter located upon a farm in Tipton Township. He made his home with them until he was twenty-four years of age. The country was then new, and a great deal of hard work naturally devolved upon Oliver. He chopped, grubbed, ditched, plowed, and did all kinds of hard work which the development of a new country necessitates. In 1861 he began farming for himself, and located upon the farm he at present occupies in October, 1867. Catharine Panabaker, a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, born September 27, 1840, became his wife February 21, 1861. She was the daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Erick) Panabaker, the former of whom at present resides in Logansport. Mr. and Mrs. Kesling have had five children, four of whom are living. Their names are Mary A., born January 5, 1862; Lizzie E., born August 11, 1866; John H., born June 9, 1868; George W., born September 25, 1870, died October 31, 1872, and Cora F., born February 11, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Kesling belong to the Lutheran Church. In politics Mr. Kesling is a Democrat. He owns a fine farm of 211 acres, about 180 acres of which are in an excellent state of cultivation. He is an industrious and successful farmer and a good citizen.

MARTIN KESLING, one of the prominent farmers of Tipton Township, was born in Warren County, Ohio, July 7, 1842. He was the third son born to George and Sarah (Fudge) Kesling, natives of Warren and Preble Counties, Ohio, respectively. Our subject was about ten years old when his parents came to this county and located in Tipton Township. Here he spent his youth, working upon his father's farm. He has resided in Tipton Township since coming to Cass County with his parents. Since he was twenty-one years old he has been working chiefly upon his own farm, which lies in Maiszequah Reservation, Tipton Township. His attention

during his entire life has been given to agricultural pursuits. On the 8th of February, 1886, he was married to Edith Berry, a native of Tipton Township, and daughter of Henry and Rebecca (Smith) Berry; the former a native of this county, and the latter a native of Huntington County, this State. Mr. Kesling is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, and a Democrat in politics. He owns 240 acres of good land, most of which is in a high state of cultivation. He is an industrious and successful farmer and a good citizen.

PERRY KESLING, JR., a prominent young farmer and stock raiser of Tipton Township, was born in Preble County, Ohio, December 9, 1846. He was the oldest son born to John and Mary A. (Mettert) Kesling, both natives of Preble County, Ohio, of German descent. He remained in his native county, working upon his father's farm and saw-mill until he was twenty-three years of age, during which time he attended the district school, in which he received an ordinary common school education. In December, 1869, he came to Cass County, and for two years following he was engaged in the lumber business in Tipton Township. In August, 1872, he purchased a large farm lying in Sections 6 and 7, Tipton Township, where he immediately located and has resided ever since. November 23, 1872, he was married to Ermina Kesling, a native of Warren County, Ohio, born, of German descent, September 21, 1844. She was the daughter of George and Sarah (Fudge) Kesling, natives of Warren and Preble Counties, Ohio, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Kesling have had five children—one girl and four boys—all of whom are living. Their names are Mary M., born September 25, 1874; Harry C., born February 16, 1876; John P., born January 28, 1878; William A., born June 8, 1881; and Emmet C., born September 12, 1884. Mr. Kesling is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge and a Democrat in politics. He owns a fine farm of 130 acres, about 100 acres of which is in a high state of cultivation. His farm is fitted up with good buildings and fences, and is one of the most desirable locations in Cass County. He is full of energy, enterprise and pluck, and uses every available instrumentality to attain the highest possible degree in every branch of domestic life. In connection with farming he makes the raising of fine stock a specialty. Among his horses may be seen some excellent specimens of the Clydesdale and Norman stock, and his breed of Poland China hogs can not be excelled. He also has a fair showing of Jersey cattle, and his large flock of Shropshire sheep is one of the finest in northern Indiana. He is an industrious and successful farmer and a No. 1 citizen.

JOEL KESLING, an enterprising young farmer of Tipton, was the sixth son born to George and Sarah (Fudge) Kesling, both natives of Ohio. He was born April 12, 1852, in Preble County, Ohio. He was but two years old when his parents came to Cass

County and located in Tipton Township. Our subject has resided in that township ever since. May 1, 1881, he was married to Allie B. Kelly, a native of Lafayette, this State. Mr. and Mrs. Keshing have had two children. Their names are Ernest R., born March 1, 1882, and Mabel E., born May 2, 1886. Mr. Keshing is a member of the Christian Church, and his wife a member of the Methodist Church. In politics Mr. Keshing is a Democrat. He owns 165 acres of good land, most of which is in a high state of cultivation. He is an energetic and industrious young man and a good citizen.

WILLIAM R. LEWIS, one of the enterprising and substantial citizens of Tipton Township, was born in Vigo County, this State, May 5, 1849. He was the only son of James A. and Jeannetta C. (Fitt) Lewis, the former a native of Lawrence County, Ill., and the latter a native of Greenbrier County, Va. Our subject was two years old when his parents came to Cass County, and located at Lewisburg, Miami Township. In about 1842 they took a claim in Pipe Creek Township, Miami County, where they resided perhaps two years. They then returned to this county and located in Tipton Township, upon what is now known as the Panabaker farm. Some years later they removed to a mill property near Pipe Creek Falls, Tipton Township. About three years later his father located upon a farm in the Godfrey Reserve, same township, and the farm upon which our subject now resides. Our subject remained at home working for his father until he reached the age of twenty-one years, when he began farming for himself. He began in Tipton Township. In the fall of 1863 he removed to Miami Township. In the following spring he moved to Vermilion County, Ill. He returned to this State and located in Deer Creek Township, Miami County, in 1868, and in 1869 he returned to the old home place in Godfrey Reserve, Tipton Township, where he has ever since resided. February 17, 1861, he was married to Elizabeth Humbert, a native of Ohio, born January 6, 1842. She was the daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Reed) Humbert, formerly of Tipton Township. His first wife died May 30, 1879, and on the 30th of October, 1879, he was married to Sadie F. Wolfe, a native of Allen County, Ohio, born September 30, 1845. She was the daughter of James and Magdalene (Foreman) Wolfe. By his first wife Mr. Lewis had seven children. Their names are Francis M., born November 6, 1861, died November 22, 1862; Albert, born March 10, 1863; James A., born May 14, 1865; Sarah J., born May 10, 1867, died September 11, 1868; Lamora, born October 6, 1870; Flora, born July 29, 1876, and George, born September 8, 1878, died in infancy. By his second wife he has had two children. Their names are Charles W., born January 20, 1881; and Homer W., born November 2, 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Lewis is a Republican. He owns a

fine farm in the Godfroy Reserve, about 100 acres of which is Wabash bottom land, considered the best bottom land farm between Peru and Logansport. He is an industrious and successful farmer, and a good citizen.

SAMUEL LOGAN, an old and highly respected citizen of Tipton Township, was born in Fayette County, this State, September 7, 1824. He was the third son born to Thomas and Anna J. (Smith) Logan, the former a native of Ireland, and the latter a native of Georgia. His father came to America with his parents when he was three years old. When our subject was eight years old his father removed to Clinton County, where the youth of the former was spent working upon a farm. At the age of eighteen he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked about five years. He came to this county and located in Jackson Township in 1852. Here he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1883, when he removed to a farm in Tipton Township, where he at present resides. December 11, 1851, he married Elizabeth Ramsey, daughter of William Ramsey, formerly of Clinton County. His first wife died in August, 1855. He was married to Margaret J. Meek May 22, 1860. She was the daughter of Thomas E. and Julia Ann (Beck) Meek, both natives of Augusta County, Va. By his first wife he had one child, Thomas A., born October, 1852. In politics Mr. Logan is a Democrat. He owns a farm of eighty acres, about half of which is in a good state of cultivation. He is an honest, industrious citizen, and is highly respected.

WILLIAM P. LOUTHAIN, an old and highly respected citizen, and one of the prominent farmers of Tipton Township, is a native of Miami County, Ohio. He was born November 4, 1818, being the sixth son born to George and Mary (Shell) Louthain, both natives of Wythe County, Va., the former of Scotch, and the latter of German descent. His parents were married in their native county. They immigrated to Miami County, Ohio, in an early day, and were among the first settlers of that county. In 1836, or when William was eighteen years old, they came to this State and located upon a farm in Tippecanoe County. Here his father died January 17, 1840. Two years later his mother, with the other members of the family, came to this county and located upon a farm in Section 35, Tipton Township, which our subject had purchased five years before, and upon which he at present resides. Here his mother died in 1844. The boyhood and youth of William were spent working upon a farm. He received in the district school a good common school education. In 1837 he engaged in the pork packing business in La Fayette, in which he continued with good success for three years. Since locating upon the farm in 1842, his undivided attention has been given to agricultural pursuits. February 7, 1847, he was married to Elizabeth McGrew, a native of Wayne County,

this State, born, of Irish and Scotch descent, December 5, 1828. She was the daughter of Samuel T. and Mary (Stibbins) McGrew, both natives of Montgomery County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Louthain have had but two children—a son and daughter. Their names are Benjamin F. (born December 27, 1847, who, at present, is postmaster of the city of Logansport, and editor and joint owner of the *Logansport Phœnos*), and Mary M. (born June 3, 1849), at present the wife of William Woodling, of Tipton Township. Mr. and Mrs. Louthain are both members of the United Brethren Church. In 1841 Mr. Louthain took a trip to New Orleans, remaining one month. In later years he has taken several pleasure trips, notably to the Centennial and to the Democratic National Convention, in 1884. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, and is a Democrat in politics. In the fall of 1874 he was elected to the office of sheriff and was re-elected in 1876. He has refused numerous solicitations to accept nominations to other offices, preferring the quietude of rural life. He owns a farm of 190 acres, upon which is a fine brick residence erected at a cost of \$7,000.

DUDLEY MADDEN, one of the old pioneers of this county, was born in Scott County, Ky., September 11, 1817. He was the oldest son born to Lina and Lydia (Julian) Madden, natives of South and North Carolina, respectively, the former of Irish, and the latter of French descent. His mother died when he was but three years old, and he was but eight years old when his father died. Left thus with neither father nor mother at such an early age, he has scarcely ever been able to realize the value of a parent's care. At the age of four years he was placed in the family of Nathan Julian, where he made his home until he attained his majority. Mr. Julian was a cousin of our subject's mother. With him he came to this county in 1835. In 1840 he emigrated to Missouri, where he did various kinds of work for two years. He returned to this county in November, 1842, and for a number of years he worked out upon a farm. December 6, 1848, he located upon a farm of his own in Section 19, Tipton Township, where he has ever since resided. October 5, 1848, he was married to Sarah Morgan, a native of Pennsylvania, born, of German descent, March 7, 1831. She was the daughter of Hugh and Isabell Morgan, both natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Sarah Madden died May 11, 1852. September 10, 1854, our subject was married to Nancy Doron, a native of Union County, this State, born, of Irish and German descent, October 8, 1816. She was the daughter of Samuel and Margaret Doron, natives of Gettysburg, Penn., and Hagerstown, Md., respectively. His second wife died September 8, 1875. April 19, 1877, he was married to Mrs. Martha Field, whose maiden name was Martha Rhine. She was born near Thorntown, this State, November 25, 1834, and was the daughter of John and Margaret (Willbarger) Rhine, both natives

of Pennsylvania, the former of Irish and the latter of Dutch descent. By his first wife Mr. Madden had two children: Caroline I., born September 16, 1849, died April 3, 1885; Rachael Ann, born March 2, 1851, died January 30, 1853. Mrs. Martha Madden, his present wife, had been married before. Her first husband was William D. Field, to whom she was married March 16, 1856, and by whom she had three children. Their names were Horatio F., Adrian A. and John R., the last of whom died when eight years old. Mr. Madden is a Spiritualist, and a Republican in politics. He owns a farm of 131 acres of good land, most of which is in a high state of cultivation. He is a well informed, intelligent man, an enterprising and successful farmer, and a good citizen. Mrs. Madden has been a member of the Christian Church about twenty years.

HERMON E. MARTIN, one of the enterprising young farmers of Tipton Township, was born in Washington Township, this county, March 14, 1859. He was the second son born to Francis S. and Caroline (Sine) Martin, who at present reside in Washington Township. Almost his entire life has been spent upon a farm, though he has, of late years, worked at the carpenter's trade some. In January, 1883, he removed to a farm of his own in Section 35, Tipton Township, where he has ever since resided. Malissa Stough, a native of Tipton Township, this county, born September 20, 1860, became his wife December 25, 1882. She was the daughter of Samuel and Maria Stough, both natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have had two children. Their names are Merl, born April 2, 1884, and Ralph E., born September 14, 1885. Mr. Martin is a member of the Presbyterian, and his wife a member of the Lutheran Church. In politics Mr. Martin is a Democrat. He owns eighty acres of good land, most of which is in a high state of cultivation. He is an industrious and energetic young farmer and a good citizen.

JOHN S. MAYS, a prominent farmer in Tipton Township, was born in Fayette County, Va., November 18, 1830. He was the oldest son born to James and Nancy (Bowyer) Mays, both natives of Virginia, of Dutch descent. His father was born in Greenbrier County, Va., June 6, 1805. His occupation was that of a farmer. About 1840 he immigrated to Cass County, and located first at Lewisburg. Here he resided two years. He then removed to a tract of timber land lying in Section 45, Tipton Township, and which is identical with the farm upon which our subject now resides. Here he spent the rest of his life, his death occurring April 14, 1881. The mother of our subject was born June 10, 1805. Her marriage to James Mays occurred December 11, 1828. She accompanied her husband to the old home place in this county, where her death occurred June 21, 1883. Our subject has resided in Tipton Township ever since locating there with his father, and since 1871 he has resided upon the old homestead in Section 15. February 8,

1855, he was married to Jane Reder, a native of Ohio, born of Dutch descent, January 19, 1835. She was the daughter of Jonathan and Margaret Reder. His first wife died September 13, 1867, and on the 16th of February, 1868, he was married to Mrs. Sarah A. Johnson, whose maiden name was Sarah A. Crane. She was the daughter of Whittington and Sarah (Waggoner) Crane, natives of Ohio and South Carolina, respectively. She was born in Clinton County, this State, November 29, 1842. By his first wife Mr. Mays had three children. Their names are Francis L., born October 27, 1855; Edward L., born January 17, 1857, and Annie Bell, born July 7, 1861, died March 28, 1871. By his second wife he has had five children, all of whom are living. They are Carrie E., born December 29, 1868; Mary A., born July 9, 1871; George S., born March 6, 1873; Forest E., born May 16, 1876 and Charles A., born June 1, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Mays are both members of the Christian Church. Politically Mr. Mays is a Republican. He owns a fine farm of 159 acres, which is fitted up with good fences and buildings, and about two-thirds of which is in a high state of cultivation. Besides this he owns a farm of eighty acres lying in Section 28, Tipton Township. He is an industrious and successful farmer, and one of Cass County's most highly respected citizens.

HARRISON McVETY, one of the substantial and influential citizens of Tipton Township, was born in Miami County, Ohio, April 25, 1838. He was the youngest child born to Thomas and Elizabeth (Redenbaugh) McVety, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. When he was ten years old his parents came to this county, and located upon the farm where our subject now resides, in Section 26, Tipton Township. Here he has resided ever since. Kitum Hackett, a native of this county, born April 10, 1849, became his wife October 19, 1870. By her he had seven children, as follows: Ida, born August 3, 1871; Thomas, born September 27, 1873, died November 17, 1876; Carrie, born September 20, 1875; Abigail L., born April 3, 1879; Alonzo, born March 24, 1880; Marvin, born July 7, 1882; and May, born January 30, 1885. Mr. McVety is a member of the K. of H. lodge, and a Democrat in politics. He owns a farm of 160 acres of excellent land, over 100 acres of which is in a high state of cultivation. He is an industrious and successful farmer, and a highly respected citizen. His wheat crop for the current year amounts to over 1,100 bushels.

JOHN E. MORGAN, an enterprising young business man of Onward Station, Tipton Township, was born in Frederick County, Md., January 4, 1850. He was the only son in a family of nine children born to Daniel and Elizabeth (Blickenstaff) Morgan, both natives of Maryland, of German descent. His parents immigrated to this county in 1855, and located first at Waverly. About 1859 they removed to Walton, where they both died, the former in 1882.

and the latter in 1872. The education of our subject was received chiefly in the common schools. By the time he was eighteen he had sufficient education to teach school. After two years spent teaching, in 1873, he entered the employ of George Campbell, of Walton, for whom he clerked two years. He then clerked for Adam Surface, of Walton, four years. In 1881 he entered into a partnership with Owen Engler, with whom he was engaged in the retail business in Walton one year. In 1882 he removed to Onward Station, where he has ever since been engaged in the retail business. He has a good store room, well stocked with dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, etc., and is doing a good business. Florence E. Surface, a native of Tipton Township, this county, of German descent, born June 17, 1859, became his wife January 1, 1876. To them four children have been born. They are Pearlle, born April 21, 1878; Edwin L., born September 28, 1879, died January 26, 1880; Silvia R., born June 13, 1881; Grace L., born August 29, 1882, and Ruby A., born December 18, 1883. Mrs. Morgan is a member of the Lutheran Church, of Walton. Mr. Morgan is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, and a Democrat in politics. He began life without anything, but by energy, perseverance and pluck he has, though young, already placed himself in comfortable circumstances.

SAMUEL PANABAKER, Jr., who at present is one of the enterprising young farmers and substantial citizens of Tipton Township, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, March 9, 1847. He was the youngest of four children born to Samuel and Sarah (Erick) Panabaker, both natives of Fairfield County, Ohio, of German descent. In 1855 his parents immigrated to this county, and located upon a tract of land in Tipton Township. The boyhood and early youth of our subject were spent in working upon his father's farm, where he chopped, grubbed, ditched, plowed, and, in fact, did all kinds of hard work which the development of a new country necessitates. He had, meanwhile, attended the district schools, and when he was seventeen years of age had sufficient education to teach school. Taking up the avocation of a teacher, he was thus employed five years, spending the summers upon a farm. Two terms were taught, when, in 1868, he engaged in the timber and lumber business, which received his attention five years. He then resumed teaching, and three years more were spent in the school-room. In 1876 his entire attention was turned to agricultural pursuits, in which he has ever since been engaged. Minerva Puterbaugh, a native of Tipton Township, this county, of German descent, born January 28, 1852, became his wife December 17, 1872. To them four children have been born, all of whom are living. Their names are Daisy, born October 16, 1874; Grace, born March 6, 1876; Charles E., born October 12, 1879; and John H., born February 19, 1882. Mr. Panabaker is a member of the K. of H. lodge, and is a Democrat in

politics. In the spring of 1886 he was elected to the office of township trustee, and is the present incumbent. He owns a splendid farm of 205 acres of land, about half of which is under cultivation.

HENRY PUTERBAUGH, one of the first settlers and prominent farmers of Tipton Township, is a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, and was born January 1, 1820. He was the fourth son of Samuel and Eve (Cromer) Puterbaugh, both natives of Pennsylvania, of Dutch descent. His two grandmothers were brought to America from Germany when they were quite young, and in this country were sold out, *i. e.*, they were sold by the owners of the ships in which they came to persons in this country, for whom they had to work a number of years as payment for their passage over the sea. The boyhood, youth and early manhood of our subject were spent in his native county working upon a farm. In about 1850 he came to Cass County and located upon a farm near where he now resides in Tipton Township. After one year's stay he returned to Ohio, but two years later again came to this county, where he has ever since resided. February 14, 1856, he was married to Margaret Shell, a native of Miami County, Ohio, of Dutch descent, born January 15, 1820. In politics Mr. Puterbaugh is a Republican. He owns 400 acres of good land, most of which is in a good state of cultivation. He is an honest, industrious citizen, and is highly respected.

MRS. ELIZABETH A. PHILLIPS, whose maiden name was Elizabeth A. Rogers, was born in Warren County, Ohio, October 16, 1825. She was the daughter of Robert and Catharine (Elefeyer) Rogers, natives of New Jersey and Maryland respectively. Her early life was spent with her parents in her native county. December 26, 1847, she was married to John M. Phillips, who, also, was a native of Warren County, Ohio. He was the son of Jabish and Rebecca (Seamans) Phillips, both natives of Warren County, Ohio. Mrs. Phillips is the mother of eight children—four boys and four girls. Their names are James P., born March 15, 1848; William F., born September 14, 1849; Elias L., born September 3, 1851; Mary C., born June 5, 1854; Robert R., born February 27, 1856; Amanda J., born August 12, 1858; Ida L., born August 29, 1860; and Sarah B., born June 11, 1863. Mrs. Phillips lost her husband April 16, 1881, since which she has been a widow. She is a member of the Lutheran Church. Her eight children are all living and all married and doing well. They were married as follows: James P. to Martha Vennard; children—Nellie B. and Willard; William F., to Mary Bowyer; children—Lillie B., Ivy L., Ida M., and Amanda J.; Elias L. to Viola Stafford; children—Gertrude and Lula B.; Mary C., to Stephen Vennard; children—Warren and Maud; Robert R. to Mary Bechdel; no children; Amanda J. to John Staggs; children—Samuel E. and William H.; Ida L. to

Washington Doron; children—Gertie L. and Pearlie L.; Sarah B. to William Lucas; children—Mannington E. and Esther B. Mrs. Phillips has a comfortable home near Walton, where she resides with her son, Elias L. Phillips.

ABRAHAM RINEHART, an old and highly respected citizen of Tipton Township, a native of Preble County, Ohio, was born July 6, 1823. He was the second child born to David and Magdalene (Fellers) Rinehart, the former a native of Franklin County, and the latter a native of Rockingham County, Va., both of German descent. The boyhood and youth of our subject were chiefly spent upon his father's farm, during which time he attended the district schools, where he received a good common school education. At twenty-one years of age he became a clerk in a store. This was in Union County, this State. Two years later he resumed farming in his native county. In 1857 he immigrated to this county and located in Deer Creek Township. In 1880 he removed to Tipton Township, and located where he now resides in Section 16. Elizabeth Toney, a native of Union County, this State, born, of Irish and German descent, December 27, 1829, became his wife September 19, 1849. To them nine children have been born. Their names are James E., born September 20, 1850, at present a school teacher in Miami County; David W., born May 3, 1852; Sarah F., born November 29, 1853, died February 26, 1855; Obed A., born December 9, 1855; Finley P., born May 1, 1857; Charles B., born September 22, 1860; Robert V., born December 6, 1862; Alma E., born April 2, 1865; and Mary A., born October 7, 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Rinehart and one son, Obed A., belong to the Dunkard Church. Jas. E. is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He and Charles B. are members of the I. O. O. F. lodge. Mr. Rinehart has been an ordained minister in the Dunkard Church since 1865. In politics he was formerly a Democrat, but at present does not claim membership in any party.

HENRY SCHWALM, one of the substantial and influential citizens of Tipton Township, is a native of Germany. He was born August 20, 1828, being the only child born to his parents. His early life was spent in his native country, during which he attended the schools of that country, receiving a good education. March 20, 1852, he started for America, arriving in New York City on the 14th of May following. He immediately extended his trip to this county, arriving in Logansport on the 28th of May. For the first few months of his residence here he worked by the month for his uncle, in Tipton Township. He then began farming for himself. This was upon a farm which he had leased in Washington Township. Here he resided seven years. He located upon the farm he at present occupies, in Section 26, Tipton Township, in March, 1860. Helena Haemel, also a native of Germany, who immigrated to America

in September, 1854, became his wife May 21, 1857. She was the oldest daughter born to Frederick and Elizabeth (Ellerman) Haemel, and was born March 28, 1829. Mr. and Mrs. Schwalm have had eight children. Their names are George H., born March 2, 1858; Sarah E., born April 9, 1859; Caroline M., born September 4, 1860; Eckhardt A., born December 29, 1861; Augustena M., born March 31, 1863; Louisa L., born June 21, 1866; William B., born October 8, 1868; and Laura E., born September 16, 1871, all of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Schwalm and all their children are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics Mr. Schwalm is a staunch Democrat. In 1876 he was elected assessor in Tipton Township, and was re-elected to the office twice. In 1882 he was elected to the office of commissioner for the Third District, and is the present incumbent. He owns 340 acres of excellent land, most of which is in a high state of cultivation. Mr. Schwalm has done in his time a great deal of hard work. Upon the farm he had leased in Washington Township he cleared, with his own hands, forty five acres, and made it ready for the plow. He began life without a nickel, but by dint of industry and perseverance he has placed himself in good circumstances. He is an industrious farmer and a highly respected citizen. William T. Shafer, one of the enterprising young farmers of Tipton Township, was born upon the farm where he now resides October 20, 1847. He was the oldest son born to Henry D. and Martha (Thornburgh) Shafer, both natives of Marion County, Ohio, the former of German and French, and the latter of Irish descent. The boyhood and youth of our subject were spent working upon the old home place, where he did farm work of all kinds, and during the winter attended the district schools. About 1864 he entered the public schools, of Logansport, where he remained about ten weeks. He then went to Peru where he attended the public school of that place one term. In the fall of 1866 he returned to the Logansport schools, where he spent another term in securing an education. In the meantime he had taken up the avocation of a teacher. He taught in all five terms, the last of which was in Missouri. He then returned to the farm, but in the following fall he went to Missouri, where for a short time he dealt in live stock. In December, 1872, he returned to this county and located in Walton, where he engaged in the dry goods and grocery business. A year later he became an engineer in a mill at Walton. In the spring of 1875 he returned to the old homestead, since which his entire attention has been given to agricultural pursuits. Annie M. Athey, a native of Ohio, born February 10, 1849, became his wife January 9, 1873. She was the daughter of A. J. and Rhoda (Phillips) Athey, natives of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Shafer have had five children: Gertrude, born March 19, 1884; Mirtie, born April 29, 1877; William W., born February 27, 1880; Nellie B., born Decem-

ber 28, 1881; and Carrie M., born October 5, 1883, all of whom are living. Mr. Shafer is a member of the F. & A. M. and K. of H. lodges, and a Democrat in politics. In the spring of 1878 he was elected to the office of township trustee, and was re-elected in 1880. He is an industrious and successful farmer and a good citizen.

JACOB H. SHAFFER, one of the old settlers of this county, was born in Preble County, Ohio, December 25, 1824. He was the oldest child born to Michael and Catharine (Hudlow) Shaffer, both natives of Virginia, of German descent. The boyhood and youth of our subject were spent upon his father's farm in his native county. In 1849 he immigrated to this county and entered an eighty-acre tract of land in Section 35, Tipton Township. Here he took up a permanent residence in 1854. His chief occupation has always been that of a farmer, though he has, in connection with farming, been engaged to a considerable extent in the manufacture of pumps. Susie Ann Roberts, a native of Darke County, Ohio, born, of English descent, November 28, 1829, became his wife January 24, 1842. She was the daughter of Samuel Q. and Rosina (Wilt) Roberts, natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Shaffer have had seven children, as follows: John, born May 23, 1844; Angeline, born January 31, 1847; Samuel Q., born September 7, 1850; Elizabeth, born October 27, 1854; Catharine J., born March 10, 1857; Andrew J., born September 30, 1859, died November 16, 1883; and Chloramalwell Chestina Coquesia Delilah Delove, born January 14, 1864, died September 14, 1865. Mr. Shaffer is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, and a Democrat in politics. In 1856 he was elected to the office of township assessor, and has been re-elected a number of times. He is an industrious, enterprising farmer and an influential citizen.

PHILIP, SAMUEL AND ELIZABETH SHUTT, of Tipton Township, are natives of Frederick County, Md., their respective births occurring December 6, 1821; June 8, 1824, and April 11, 1811. They are the children of Adam and Catharine (Beard) Shutt, who were, respectively, natives of Washington and Frederick County, Md., both of German descent. Contrary to the usual custom, these three children who form the subject of this sketch have bravely withstood all temptations leading to matrimony, and have clung tenaciously to each other. The lot of one has been the lot of all. In 1855 they immigrated to Cass County, and located first in Miami Township. In the following year they removed to a farm in Section 27, Tipton Township, where they continue to reside. The chief employment of Philip and Samuel has been in the manufacturing of staves, shingles, etc., though both have given considerable attention to farming. While they have thus been industriously engaged, their sister, now an aged lady, has stood boldly by their sides, administering to their wants and attending to the duties of

their household. They are members of the German Reformed Church, and in politics the two brothers are Democrats.

DANIEL ARTHUR SMITH, an enterprising young man of Tipton Township, was born in the township in which he resides March 12, 1853. He was the third son born to Daniel K. and Mary A. (Hubbard) Smith, both natives of New Jersey, of German descent. His boyhood and youth were spent upon his father's farm, during which he attended the district schools, and received an ordinary common school education. After he had attained his majority he began farming for himself, and he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits more or less ever since. In 1882 he engaged in the tile business, since which a part of his attention has been given to that industry. He now owns a good mill at Onward Station, which, with appurtenances, is worth \$2,000. In this he is doing a good business. March 9, 1876, he was married to Harriet Hower, a native of Clay Township, this county, born, of German descent, January 4, 1859. To them have been born five children, as follows: Maudella A., born March 3, 1877, died July 21, 1880; Ernest K., born August 11, 1878; Minnie V., born February 2, 1880; Emmet L., born April 17, 1882, and Clair C., born April 22, 1884. Mr. Smith is a member of the K. of H. lodge, and is a Democrat in politics. He is an industrious man and a good citizen.

WILLIAM P. THOMAS, one of the pioneers of Cass County and one among the first settlers of Tipton, is a native of Clark County, Ohio, and was born April 1, 1817. He was the oldest child in a family of eleven children—four boys and seven girls—born to Giles W. and Agnes (Black) Thomas, the former a native of Maryland, and the latter a native of Virginia. His father was of Welsh and English, and his mother of Irish descent. The boyhood and youth of our subject were spent working upon his father's farm in his native county. His father had formerly been a tanner by occupation, but as soon as his boys were old enough to assist him, he repaired to a farm, where they grew up to manhood. About 1837 William accompanied his father's family to Miami County, Ohio, and in October of 1839 they came to this county, and first located in Clay Township, upon what is now known as the Eel River Stock Farm. This farm his father had purchased the year previous. In the spring of 1840 our subject began farming for himself. This was upon the old Koons farm, in Clay Township. Three years later he removed to a tract of woodland in Section 8, Tipton Township, which he has since developed into a good farm, and upon which he has ever since resided. He attended the district schools of his day, and received a good common school education. At the early age of fifteen years he began teaching public school, which he kept up more or less until 1860—teaching in all more than twenty terms. When he located where he now lives,

there was not a "stick amiss," and a great deal of hard work naturally devolved upon him. He chopped, grubbed, ditched, plowed, and, in fact, did all kinds of hard work which the development of a new country necessitates. The woods at that time abounded in wolves, wild turkeys, deer and Indians, and he possesses many interesting recollections of early reminiscences and pioneer life. April 15, 1840, he was married to Margaret Stafford, also a native of Clark County, Ohio, born, of German and Irish descent, February 19, 1820. She was the daughter of Ralph and Catharine (Sailors) Stafford, the former a native of Ireland, and the latter a native of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have had ten children, six of whom are living. Their names are Giles and George (twins), born December 16, 1840; the next was an infant daughter, born January 16, 1842, lived but ten days; then Martha V., born December 16, 1844, died in Nebraska February 25, 1881; Annette E., born July 30, 1847; Samuel G., born January 16, 1850; William R., born February 24, 1852; Agnes E., born November 6, 1854, died May 11, 1860; John C., born May 23, 1857, and Sallie A., born January 13, 1860, died January 5, 1861. Mr. Thomas lost his wife March 11, 1885. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1841, and Mrs. Thomas had been a member of that church over fifty years previous to her death. In politics Mr. Thomas was formerly a Whig, but since 1856 has been an ardent Republican. He has held the office of township trustee two terms, the office of assessor for one term, and had charge of the Onward postoffice two years, being the first postmaster in Tipton Township. During his earlier life he gave considerable attention to civil engineering, having studied the subject at Springfield, Ohio, and a great deal of the surveying done in Tipton Township has naturally devolved upon him. He is an intelligent, well informed man, and one of Cass County's most highly respected citizens.

SAMUEL G. THOMAS, one of the enterprising young farmers of Tipton Township, was born in the township in which he resides January 16, 1850. He was the third son born to William P. and Margaret (Stafford) Thomas, both natives of Clarke County, Ohio, the former of English and the latter of Scotch-Irish descent. His parents immigrated to this county about 1840, and at present his father is a resident of Tipton Township. His mother died March 17, 1885. The early life of our subject was spent upon his father's farm. He attended the district schools until he was twenty-one years of age, receiving a good common school education. In September, 1872, he immigrated to Filmore County, Neb., where, for one year, he worked upon a farm. In December, 1873, he returned to this county. In the following spring he went to Jackson Township, this county, where two years were spent working by the month upon a farm. He then returned to his native township, in

which he has ever since resided. He located where he now resides in March, 1884. Sarah Panabaker, a native of Tipton Township, born June 11, 1857, became his wife December 25, 1878. She was the daughter of Samuel and Mary J. (Hause) Panabaker, who at present reside in Logansport. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have had two children. Their names are Owen F., born July 4, 1880, and Jennie, born June 26, 1883, both of whom are living. Mr. Thomas is an ardent Republican. He owns a fine farm of 136 acres, most of which is in a high state of cultivation. He is an industrious and successful farmer and a good citizen.

CHARLES E. TILLEY, one of the enterprising and substantial citizens of Tipton Township is a native of the District of Columbia, and was born July 15, 1841. He was the third son born to John B. and Ann (Clark) Tilley, the former of whom was a native of Maryland, and the latter a native of Washington City. When he was four years old he came with his parents to Richland County, Ohio, where the latter located upon a farm, but most of the attention of his father was given to his trade, which was that of a tailor. In 1851 the family removed to Miami County, this State. Here our subject spent his youth working upon a farm. In 1868 he began farming for himself. This was in Miami County. In 1870 he came to Cass County, and located upon a farm in Section 33, Tipton Township, where he has ever since resided. His occupation during his entire life has been that of a farmer. Susan Marken, a native of Maryland, born April 20, 1850, became his wife January 23, 1868. She was the daughter of Jacob and Rebecca (Garnan) Marken, both natives of Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Tilley have had eight children—four boys and four girls—all of whom are living. Their names are Sarah J., born August 14, 1869; Angeline E., born December 6, 1872; Francis M., born August 27, 1873; William A., born September 22, 1875; Charles E., born February 27, 1878; Ivy L., born June 5, 1880; Oliver L., born September 17, 1882, and Flora Ettie May, born April 27, 1885. In politics Mr. Tilley is a Democrat. He owns a fine farm of 200 acres, most of which is in cultivation. He is an industrious and successful farmer and a good citizen.

ANDREW WILSON, one of the pioneers of Cass County, and one among the first settlers of Tipton Township, was born in Kanawha County, W. Va., April 7, 1812. He was the son of Andrew and Lois (Guinn) Wilson, the former a native of Rockbridge, and the latter a native of Monroe County, Va., both of Scotch-Irish descent. When our subject was six months old his parents removed to Greenbrier County, W. Va. Here his boyhood and early youth were spent upon his father's farm. He had not the advantage of a good schooling, consequently his early education was quite limited. When he was eighteen years of age he immigrated with his parents to Gallia

County, Ohio. A year later they came to this State and located first in Tippecanoe County. In 1835 our subject came to this county and located on a farm in Miami Township. He removed to Tipton Township and located where he now resides in 1839, and is perhaps the oldest living citizen of that township. His attention during his entire life has been given to agricultural pursuits. November 10, 1842, he was married to Eleanor D. Tucker, a native of Clarke County, Ohio, born, of English and Dutch descent, December 17, 1824. She was the daughter of James and Charlotte (Purcell) Tucker, natives of Ohio and Virginia, respectively. This marriage has resulted in the birth of twelve children, eleven of whom lived to be grown. Their names are William H., born December 4, 1843; Harry G., born June 2, 1845; Marcellus T., born March 21, 1847; Ellen A., born December 26, 1848; Charlotte C., born May 4, 1851; Malindah J., born August 8, 1853; Mary L., born June 22, 1855, died June 22, 1876; James A., born October 5, 1857, died March 31, 1858; Jennie A., born February 24, 1859; Charles B., born July 26, 1861; Martha E., born November 1, 1863, and Laura, born October 12, 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson belong to the United Brethren Church. In politics Mr. Wilson is a Republican. He owns a fine farm of 183 acres of good land, most of which is in a high state of cultivation. He began life poor, but by dint of industry and perseverance, he has placed himself in good circumstances. He is a good citizen, and has the respect of the entire community in which he resides.

STEPHEN P. YOUNGLOVE, an industrious and energetic young farmer of Tipton Township, was born in Miami County, this State, February 3, 1847. He is the only living son of Charles C. and Elizabeth (Hoyt) Younglove; the former, a native of Canandaigua, Ontario Co., N. Y., was born January 10, 1814; immigrated with an uncle, when he was ten years old, to Conneaut, Ohio. At the age of thirteen he became a sailor on the Great Lakes. His first work was that of a cook, and he was afterward promoted to first mate, and finally to the rank of captain. In 1843 he (the father) located upon a farm in Miami County, Ind. In 1849 he immigrated, via Straits of Magellan, to California. Two years later he returned to this State and located upon a farm in Tipton Township, whither his family had come in 1850. Here he spent the rest of his life, his death occurring February 6, 1879. The latter, the mother of our subject, was born in Batavia, Genesee Co., N. Y., May 8, 1819. She immigrated with her parents to Conneaut, Ohio, in 1835. Here she was married to Charles C. Younglove June 15, 1836; came with her husband to this State, and at present makes her home with her two children: Mrs. Harriet A. Small, of Walton, and Stephen P. Younglove, the subject of this sketch. The latter spent his boyhood and youth working upon his father's farm and attending the

district schools. In September, 1867, he entered the public schools of Logansport, where he remained a short time. He then attended the public school taught by John C. Brophy (attended that school five terms), who at that time was the county examiner. In 1869 he took up the avocation of a teacher, and the six years following were spent in that capacity. He then turned his sole attention to farming, having purchased thirty acres of land in Tipton Township with his earnings in the school room. Here he located in 1875. In 1881 he removed to Onward Station, where he engaged in the tile business, but again returned to his farm in the spring of 1884. Azelia D. Moore, a native of Tipton Township, this county, born December 8, 1856, became his wife September 18, 1873. She was the daughter of Henry D. and Elizabeth (Berry) Moore, both natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Younglove have had five children, three of whom are living. Their names are Dessie, born February 20, 1875; Ethel, born September 25, 1877; Chadbe, born January 27, 1880, died July 27, 1885; the next was an infant son (still-born), born November 23, 1882; and the youngest is Charles H., born June 11, 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Younglove belong to the Lutheran Church. Mr. Younglove is a member of the F. & A. M. and K. of H. lodges, and a Democrat in politics. He at present holds the office of assessor in Tipton Township, having been elected in the spring of 1886. In the nominating convention he received the largest majority that has ever been given in the township. He began poor, having nothing but the clothes upon his back at twenty-one years of age. By dint of industry and perseverance he has, though young, already placed himself in easy circumstances. To his first little farm he has added fifty acres more, making eighty in all. His farm is fitted up with good fences and buildings, and more than half of it is in cultivation. He is pushing and enterprising and a successful farmer, and shows what can be done by perseverance, energy and pluck.

CHAPTER XX.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP—AREA AND SITUATION—FIRST SETTLERS—INDUSTRIES—CHURCHES—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS, ETC.—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP lies south of the city of Logansport and embraces an area of about thirty-eight or forty square miles of territory, with the following boundaries, to wit: Tipton Township on the east, Deer Creek on the south, Clinton Township and Carroll County on the west, and Wabash River and a part of the city on the north. Big Rock Creek and the north fork of the same are the principal water courses. The former flows a westerly course through the southern part of the township, and receives in its course a number of smaller creeks and branches, none of which are designated by any particular names. North Fork flows a westerly direction also, entering the township in Section 15. Town 27 north, Range 2 east, and crossing the western boundary from Section 24, Town 27 north, Range 1 west. The northern part of the township is undulating, and abounds in some stony land near the city. The greater part of the country, however, is comparatively level, and was originally covered with dense forests of the finest timber. The soil is a black loam of great depth and fertility, and where properly cultivated yields abundant crops of all the grains and cereals indigenous to this latitude. A portion of the township was originally wet and comparatively worthless, but of late years a successful system of artificial drainage has been inaugurated, by means of which much valuable land has been reclaimed and put in cultivation. The leading occupation of the citizens of Washington is agriculture, although considerable attention is given to stock raising, and in the near future the latter industry promises to become quite extensive, as the county seems peculiarly adapted to it, there being plenty of rich pasturage and an abundance of stock water.

Early Settlers.—"Within the borders of this township was made the first settlement in Cass County outside the city of Logansport. As early as August, 1826, while almost the entire county was an

unbroken wilderness, a man by name of Alexander Chamberlain fixed his home just across the Wabash from Logansport, where he kept a hotel or place of entertainment for travelers. The prospects presented to Mr. Chamberlain were gloomy and uninviting. The Indian, with his stealthy tread, the hiss of the serpent and the dismal howling of wild beasts added to the dreariness of the wilderness solitude. The motive which prompted him to leave a home of comparative comfort and plenty for one of loneliness and want is, perhaps, illustrative of the restless spirit of man, the constant longing for change. Guided by this spirit the name of Mr. Chamberlain will go down in history as the leader of the march of civilization in Washington Township." He located on the east half of Section 35, Township 27 north, Range 1 east, having purchased the land on which his primitive buildings were erected on the 25th of May, 1825. He had previously, on the 23d of December, 1824, purchased the west half of the fractional east half of the same section, upon which, after the sale of the first tract to Gen. Tipton, he erected another double log cabin, the counterpart of the first, and there kept tavern also.

"Emigration toward Washington for some years was very slow. Accordingly, for some time, Mr. Chamberlain held undisputed sway, his neighbors being just across the line in Logansport and Eel Township. However, in the spring of 1828, Gen. John Tipton, Indian agent, located in the township on the land first occupied by Chamberlain, but now forming part of the city of Logansport." The following year William Lewis came to the county and made an improvement on what is now the Biddle farm. On the 7th of October, 1830, Andrew Johnson became a resident of the township, settling in Section 2, a short distance south of Logansport, and two years later Cyrus Vigus located on land now within the corporate limits of the city."

A little later came Jacob Sine, who improved a farm not far from the river; and in the same neighborhood there settled as early as 1833 one Francis Murphy, whose land was subsequently laid out in town lots. In 1834 and 1835 there were living in the township, additional to those enumerated, Samuel and Thomas Kinneman, Jesse Julian and William C. Richardson, all of whom made improvements within a few miles of Logansport.

"From this time up to 1838 very few made permanent settle-

ments within the borders of the township. In that year (1838) the greater part of the township, which was originally included within the Miami Reservation, was purchased by the Government from the Indians. It will be remembered that at this time only a strip, seven miles wide along the western border of the reservation, in what is now Cass, Howard and Clinton Counties, was purchased by the United States. In the fall of 1843 the entire reservation included in Washington Township was relinquished by the Indians, and the land they secured at once came into market. It so readily found purchasers that it would be a difficult undertaking to name or locate all who came about that time or soon thereafter." The following, however, are some of the principal settlers in different parts of the township: David Ripley settled near Anoka Junction on what is known as the Roderick farm, where he built and operated the first mill in the township. Henry Wipperman came in an early day and improved the place occupied at the present time by his son, Charles Wipperman. He is still living, being one of the oldest residents of the township at the present time. His sons, Charles and Henry Wipperman, Sr., are residents of Washington, and among the substantial citizens of Cass County. A man by name of Bishop made a settlement on Taber's prairie, south of Logansport, as early as 1840 or 1841, as did also John Morgan and a Mr. Cobert, none of whom are now residents of the township.

As early as 1841 there was living on the Mierstadt farm a transient settler by name of Stanley, who made his livelihood by hunting. He was a true type of the pioneer adventurer and spent the greater part of his time in the pursuit of game, which at that early day was very plentiful and easily procured. He remained about one year and then left for other parts, the land being taken possession of about the year 1844 by James Burkit, who became one of the leading citizens of the township.

In 1842, one year prior to the land sale, Henry Ramer moved to the reservation and settled where his son-in-law, J. D. Ritter, now lives, in Section 22, near the Tipton Township line. He was accompanied by Maj. Long, who chose for his home the farm now owned by John Giffen, in Section 15. Messrs. Ramer and Long were both prominent citizens and did much toward the development of the township.

Josiah Butler became a resident of the township as early as 1841

and settled in Section 4. John Leffel located in the same neighborhood in an early day, as did several others, whose names were not known. Prominent among the first settlers in the northern part of the township was the Gay family, consisting of the following brothers, Joseph, Hiram, Alfred and James, the last two still living. They came about the year 1840 and made substantial improvements. James Gay lived at the present farm in Section 34, and is one of the leading citizens of Washington. William Reed came to the country as early as 1844 and made a few improvements on the Martin land in Section 22, Township 27 north, Range 2 east. He afterward sold his claim to John Will, who entered the land and who in turn sold to Peter Martin in 1849. Mr. Martin moved here from Pennsylvania, and was a man of influence and sterling worth. His sons, Frank and Jesse Martin, came at the same time, and for thirty-five years have been among the leading farmers and substantial business men of the township.

Sampson Barryman settled in Section 21 in an early day, and in 1844 there was living on the Samuel Dell place one Thomas Cooper, who sold his claim and moved from this neighborhood a short time afterward.

Other early settlers, who came in from time to time, were Frederick Ozimbeck, Barton R. Keep, Charles and Almond Lyons, James Carney, William Sturgeon, Josiah Jones, Benjamin Speder, Michael Ward, William Deford, Alexander Smith, John Spitznagle, Daniel Small, Michael Bremer, David Burkitt, Daniel Brown, Gideon Vernon, Pickering Vernon, John Catterman, Painter West, Thomas Neal, Willard White, A. B. Knowlton, Robert Belew, James Helton, John Morgan, W. J. Sageresser, James Hanna, Conrad Menck, Jacob Myers, John Neff, Leonard Simons, Robert Rhea, Matthew Jack, Christian Fogelsoeng, Mr. Routh, John De Bohl, Clemens Gransinger, — Ruckman.

Organization — The township was formally organized on the 7th of September, 1842, and named in honor of George Washington. The first election after perfecting the organization was held at the residence of Barton R. Keep, and the first justice of the peace elected was Jesse Julian. Among the later trustees were Robert Rhea, John Palmer and Mr. Carney.

Industries — The first mill in Washington was built by David Ripley as early as 1843, and stood in the northeast corner of the

township on Minnow Creek, from which it received its motor power. It was a saw-mill and did a fair business for a number of years, but ceased operations prior to 1849. On the same water course, in 1854 or 1855, was built by Joseph Uhl, a flouring-mill, which is still in operation. The millhouse is a frame structure two stories high and supplied with very good machinery. It did a fair business for a number of years, but at the present time is not being operated on a very extensive scale. The present proprietor is William Like. Thomas Neal built the first steam saw-mill in the township, as early as 1850 or 1851, and operated it with good success for a number of years. It has been remodeled at different times, and is still in operation, being run at the present time by Henry Herr, who is doing a good business. One of the first mills in the township was erected as early as 1851 or 1852, by Alexander Smith and Pickering Vernon. It was a primitive affair operated by horse-power, but did a fair business for several years, manufacturing much of the lumber used by the early settlers in the vicinity. In 1855 or 1856 Nicholas Small built a steam saw-mill, which was in operation until 1871. A corn buhr was attached, and on certain days of each week grinding was done for the neighbors, who found the mill a very great convenience. The entire structure was destroyed by fire in 1871. Messrs. Freed & Bruner operated a large steam saw-mill in the southern part of the township about the year 1865. They manufactured an immense amount of lumber and did a lucrative business for three or four years. At the present time there are two mills in successful operation, run by Henry Herr and George Burkhart.

Churches.—"The township being situated so near Logansport, the citizens had an opportunity of attending church at that place." No regular religious meetings were held in the township for several years after its settlement, although many of the early pioneers were pious members of the several denominations. The first meetings of which there is any definite account were held in a schoolhouse near the Johnson settlement, a short distance south of the city, and conducted at irregular intervals by ministers of the Methodist and Baptist Churches. No organization, however, was effected at this place, and it was not until the year 1853 that a religious society of any kind was established in the township. The oldest organization is the Union Presbyterian Church, of which the following,

taken from a historical sermon preached by the Rev. M. M. Post, is a brief sketch. It was some time during the years 1849 and 1850 that Rev. Mr. Post began to preach on the field occupied by the present church. A widowed mother (Mrs. Hanna) and daughter, having moved from the flock at Logansport to the neighborhood, their pastor was particularly drawn to visit them in their wilderness home. Once a month the minister, after preaching in the morning to his congregation in town, went on his horse, struggling often with much labor through mud, water, frost and beech roots to reach the widow's dwelling or schoolhouse, to fill his appointment at 4 o'clock. For more than fifteen years this monthly afternoon service, with added service two or three times a year was continued. In the year 1852, September 5, one Sabbath afternoon, at the schoolhouse near Maj. Long's, the following nine persons, after not a little deliberation, came out from the congregation to organize into a church, to wit: Peter Martin, Rebecca Martin, Henry Ramer, Elizabeth Ramer, Henry Schwalm, Eva Elizabeth Schwalm, Francis Martin and Simon Martin. The organization was not completed till June 20, 1853, when Henry Schwalm, Jr., Elizabeth Mench, Elizabeth Hanna, Lucinda Laver and Jesse Martin—the latter two on confession of faith—were added, forming the Union Church of fifteen members. Peter Martin and Henry Ramer were ordained ruling elders. Mr. Ramer, a few years later declining further to serve, Francis S. Martin, Nichols Small and Jesse Martin were added to the band; again, in 1857, there were added Simon Martin and Henry Schwalm."

Immediately after the church was organized, measures were taken to build a house of worship. It was promptly built in 1854-55 on land donated by Henry Ramer, Sr., and cost the sum of about \$1,500. It is a beautiful frame structure, 38x48 feet, and will comfortably seat 300 persons. The Sabbath-school was earlier than the church. The emigrant women proved Christian missionaries, and gathered the children that were accessible, and in a short time helpers came. The Sunday-school has been, since the organization, a marked institution, conducted with punctuality and much interest, and with a liberal use of means to promote its usefulness.

Rev. M. M. Post served with great acceptance as pastor until the year 1876, at which time, owing to the infirmities of age, he was compelled to resign the charge.

For the last ten years the church has been ministered to by Revs. Amos Jones and Gilbert Small. The organization is in a flourishing condition at the present time, and numbers about ninety members, among whom are many of the leading citizens of the township. The Sabbath-school, under the efficient superintendency of Jesse Martin, is doing a noble work, and has a regular attendance of seventy scholars.

Soon after first settlements were made in Washington Township, itinerants of the Methodist denomination visited the country, "delivering the messages of peace and good will to audiences consisting of a few of the scattered settlers, brought together by the patient searching out and earnest solicitation of the messengers themselves." As early as 1853-54 the few Methodist families living in the central and southern parts of the township began meeting for public worship at private dwellings, and about the year 1855 a class of fifteen members was organized into a church by Rev. W. K. Hoback. Meetings were held at regular intervals at the residences of James Martin, Leonard Simons, Painter West and L. Stalanaker, and later a house of worship was erected, which served the organization as long as it had an existence. The class was well sustained until 1860, at which time, owing to internal dissensions, caused by political differences, it began to decline, and it was not until after the close of the war that a spirit of harmony was restored. At no time, however, did the membership number more than twenty-five persons, and owing to death and removals the organization was finally abandoned in 1883. The following were among the ministers who sustained the relation of pastors to the class, to wit: Revs. Wamin, Smith, Shackelford, Ramsey, Peck and Harrison.

The aggressive organization of the Rock Creek Valley Christian Church dates its history from about the year 1855, at which time Elder Daniel Witters visited the settlement and labored successfully for some time, preaching in the schoolhouses and private residences. Mr. Witters was a preacher of good ability, and by his forcible presentation of the doctrines peculiar to that branch of the church, succeeded in calling many to communion with him, and to accept the Bible alone as their standard of faith and practice. About twenty-six persons went into the organization, which was brought about at what was known as the Burkit Schoolhouse, and for one year and a half Elder Witters preached for the congregation, which

continued constantly to increase both in numbers and influence. Meetings were held in the Brick and Bruner Schoolhouses for a number of years, and a part of the time in the Methodist Church, which was erected by the two congregations jointly. The present temple of worship, built in 1872 on land donated by M. Rogers, is one of the most commodious country church buildings in the county. It is 36x50 feet in size, has a seating capacity of about 400, and represents a capital of \$2,800. The regular pastors of the church, since the expiration of Elder Willett's term of service, have been the following: John Marshall, William Winegardner, Abnerham Snee, then Thomas Whitman, A. S. Culbertson and D. W. Fowler, the last named being preacher in charge at the present time. The present membership is about seventy, and the church is reported in good condition. Painter West and Emsley Vernon are elders, and L. Small, clerk.

The St. Paul Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in Washington Township under the pastoral labors of Rev. Simon P. Snyder, who afterward continued to labor for its upholding with an interested zeal in the propagation of its principles and the accomplishment of its mission for several years. The formal organization took place at the Center Schoolhouse on the 14th of January, 1877, at which time the following thirteen persons were received into membership: O. O. Brughman, Mrs. M. A. Baughman, James Miller, Catherine Miller, William Long, John Long, W. S. Smith, Sarah A. Smith, Robert Nicodemus, Amelia Carney, Lucy A. Carney, David Woodling and Mrs. David Woodling. The first officers elected were Peter D. Herr, William Long and Oliver E. Baughman, elders; Aaron Long, Robert M. Carney and James Miller, deacons. Soon after the organization, steps were taken to erect a house of worship, and, with an energy characteristic of the society, this undertaking was promptly carried out, and on the 17th of February, 1878, the present handsome building was completed and formally dedicated, Revs. Snyder and Wells conducting the services on that occasion. The building, which is one of the best finished and furnished church edifices in the county, stands in the southwest quarter of Section 8, and represents a value of about \$2,500. At the close of Mr. Snyder's term of service Rev. J. C. Jacoby was called, and he sustained the pastoral relation with distinguished ability until 1875, since which time there has been no regular

preacher in charge. The communicants at the present time number about forty-five, most of whom participate actively in all that pertains to the healthy prosperity and well-being of the church. The present officers are William Long and O. E. Baughman, elders; William DeBeal and Harry Jones, deacons. Sarah Twelves is superintendent of the flourishing Sunday-school, which has been the means of accomplishing much permanent good in the community.

Cemeteries.—There are three places of burial in Washington Township, one of the oldest being the Bruner Graveyard, in the north-west quarter of Section 34. This ground was consecrated to the burial of the dead many years ago, and here, in an early day, was laid to rest the wife of John Small, one of the pioneer mothers of Washington. Another early burial here was a son of W. J. Sagesser, who departed this life a few years after the family moved to the country. Another early cemetery, known as the Smith Graveyard, in Section 28, was laid out by Alexander Smith, and here, in old and unmarked graves, sleep a number of the first comers to the township. The Ramer Cemetery, in Section 22, near the Union Presbyterian Church, was laid out on ground donated by Henry Ramer in 1855, and the first person buried therein was a child of John Woll. Among others buried here in an early day were Mrs. Henry Ramer (a child of Henry Schwalm), "Father" Hildebrandt and Mrs. Schwalm.

Miscellaneous Items.—"Probably the first marriage celebrated in the township was that of Peter Barron to Sarah Chamberlain in 1830." "In the year 1831 there was born to John Tipton and wife a son, George Tipton, who was, perhaps, the first white child born in the township." "Among the early deaths was that of Sarah Ruckman, who was stabbed by her husband in the fall of 1843. This sad event occurred on the farm now owned by Dr. Justice. The murderer was arrested and lodged in jail at Delphi, from which he afterward escaped."

Herman City is a town plat of sixteen lots, situated on the west line of the southeast quarter of Section 3, Township 26 north, Range 2 east. The survey was made November, 1876, for F. Herman Smith, proprietor. The place is more familiarly known as Anoka Junction, on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad. There is one general store at the Junction and a few residences.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ELIAS BECHDOL, farmer, was born in Adams County, Penn., January 2, 1818, son of David and Mary Bechdol, also natives of Pennsylvania, who came with their family and settled in Tipton Township in 1844, and where they lived until their deaths. They were widely known, and among the influential people of their community. Elias passed his early life at home, received a common school education in the early schools according to the pioneer methods of teaching. When eighteen years old he began to work at the blacksmith's trade, continuing in this occupation for a few years. July 1, 1849, he was married to Mary Stough, who was born June 30, 1823, in Franklin County, Penn. She was one of those true backwoods housewives who bravely aided her husband in such duties as were common in that early day. After coming to Cass County Mr. Bechdol engaged in farming, and has continued in that occupation to the present time, having now a valuable farm in Section 34, Washington Township, which he cleared and improved, and here expects to pass the remainder of his life. The mother died December 18, 1880. She was a Christian lady and a member of the Lutheran Church. The following children were born to Mr. Bechdol: William H., born December 29, 1844 (at the age of nineteen he volunteered in Company K, Ninth Indiana Regiment; at the battle of Shiloh was taken sick; was sent back to Terre Haute, Ind., where he died June 29, 1862); Mary E., born February 14, 1844, now the wife of Daniel Smith; Hannah C., born March 5, 1846; Sarah E., born November 5, 1848, died September 25, 1875; Samuel P., born December 29, 1850, married to Sydney C. Spear; Nancy A., born April 30, 1853, died October 9, 1854; Alice J., born March 3, 1855; Sylvester, born October 28, 1857, died October 19, 1859; Orphie C., born November 21, 1859; Letitia F., born January 5, 1862; Amanda A., born August 11, 1865; and Ora W., born July 31, 1868. Mr. Bechdol is a Democrat, and a member of the Lutheran Church.

THOMAS BRADFIELD was born and reared in Ireland, his birth occurring September 13, 1819, his parents were Thomas and Constance (Good) Bradfield. The father was born in the parish of Bradfield, England, and emigrated to Ireland in 1809. His ancestors were noted for their devotion to the Church of England, many of them being prominent ministers in the Protestant Church. Our subject spent his early life with his parents, who were wealthy freeholders, and was liberally educated. April 14, 1842, he was united in marriage with Mary Dean, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Lanktree) Dean, both of whom are natives of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Bradfield began life together, his occupation being that of a

farmer. In 1850 they immigrated to America and settled in Logansport, where they remained five years, then removed to Elmwood farm, where he now resides. To their union have been born six children: Thomas D., born January 14, 1847, who is a graduate of Ann Arbor, Mich., was married to Sarah V. Parks, is a prominent physician of Grand Rapids, Mich., and has been twice elected to the Legislature of his State; the second child is Constance, born February 10, 1844, now the wife of John W. Morrison; John W., born September 9, 1845, was a graduate of the law department of the Ann Arbor university, and shortly after completing his course died July 26, 1869; Richard was born December 9, 1847, was united in marriage with Cora Stafford, and at present resides on the old farm; Benjamin D., was born July 9, 1850, also a graduate of Ann Arbor, was married to Mary Carney, and is engaged in the practice of medicine in Carroll County, Ind.; the youngest child, Mary E., was born April 10, 1854, and is now living at home. Mr. Bradfield owns a farm comprising 170 acres of excellent land; he takes a good interest in the public affairs of his community, of which he is a highly respected member. He is a kind and courteous gentleman, of the old and genuine kind, a Democrat in politics, and himself and family are communicants of the Episcopal Church.

O. P. BURKIT, a native of the township in which he now resides, was born May 26, 1854, a son of David and Susanuah McDowell Burkit, natives respectively of Ohio and Indiana. He was reared on his father's farm, received a good practical education, and on reaching man's estate, embarked on life's voyage for himself. Although he began life poor, he has, by hard work and well directed enterprise, become the owner of a fine farm in Section 33, Washington Township, where, besides carrying on farming in its various branches, he deals largely in stock. He always takes an active interest in matters pertaining to the welfare of his community, and served two terms as trustee of his township, giving complete satisfaction. In politics he advocates the principles of the Democratic party, and as a member of this organization is the present candidate for office of sheriff. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and is possessed of energy and determination, and these qualities, coupled with honesty and a desire to please, will undoubtedly make him one of the county's most reliable and successful citizens. Miss Margaret A. Robinson, a native of Cass County, born August 10, 1853, became his wife on October 16, 1873. Three children have blessed this union, Zoah A., born July 20, 1874; Dennis L., born December 9, 1877; and Pearl A., born February 24, 1879, all of whom are living. The parents are members of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM CONDON is one of the leading farmers of Washington Township. He was born February 18, 1825, in Baltimore County, Md., and is the second of a family of ten children born to

Robin B. and Cordella (Dillwarth) Condon, natives of Ireland and Maryland respectively. The father immigrated to America in 1813 and settled in Maryland, where he married in 1818. He was a shoemaker by occupation, and engaged in this business for eighteen years in the city and vicinity of Baltimore. In 1836 he removed to Licking County, Ohio, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. Here William passed his early life, his schooling being limited to the county schools, and when twenty-one years old he started out for himself and his labors have met with deserved success. In 1867, he came to Cass County and settled on the farm where he now lives, which embraces 362 acres of fine tillable land, besides this he owns valuable property in Logansport also in Iowa. He was married in 1850 to Mary Paterson, who was born November 1, 1832, in Licking County, Ohio, a daughter of James and Margaret (Clasterline) Paterson. Five children were born to this union: Clarence, born September 24, 1852, died in 1854; Ella, born February 24, 1856, now the wife of Dr. J. M. Ward, and residing in Washington Township; Maggie, born July 12, 1859, died in 1892; Libbie, born July 6, 1861, died in 1862; and William D., born September 28, 1865. The parents have been connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church for over thirty years. Mr. Condon is a Republican, a member of the F. & A. M. and is one of the enterprising and go-ahead men of Cass County.

JAMES H. CRAIN was born in Warren County, Ohio, August 29, 1809, son of Elihu and Mary (Clark) Crain, natives of New Jersey, and of English extraction. Elihu Crain, the father, was born in 1775, and at the age of six years removed with his father, Elihu Crain, Sr., who was an old Revolutionary soldier, from New Jersey to Kentucky, where they remained seven years; then removed to Ohio, settling near Montgomery, Hamilton County. Here our subject's father engaged in brick-laying, and assisted in constructing the first brick house in Cincinnati. About the year 1800 the father removed to Warren County, Ohio, and purchased a tract of land and began clearing up a home. Here James H. passed his boyhood days, aiding his parents and attending the district school, where he acquired a rudimentary knowledge from books, on which he has been enabled to build largely in later years; and his early training on his father's farm has stood him in good stead through life, he having devoted his energies principally to agriculture. At the age of sixteen his father presented him with \$100, with which he purchased eighty acres of land and began improving; also worked at carpentering. In 1845 he settled on his present farm—for which he paid \$300, and on which there were scarcely any improvements—developed it from forest wildness to cleared and fertile fields, and reared a family to industrious habits. October 7, 1841, he married Elizabeth M. Eusmininger, a native of Pennsylvania, born February 1,

1822. Eight children are the fruits of this marriage, namely: Melissa, born October 23, 1842; Joseph E., born June 2, 1844; Horace B., born March 3, 1848, died September 14, 1851; William F., born June 15, 1850; Melton, born July 26, 1852; Lucetta, born January 29, 1855; Harriet A., born November 21, 1856; and John G., born August 10, 1859. Mr. Crain has been an active member of the Baptist Church for over fifty years; his wife is also a member of the same church; both are well respected by all who know them.

JOHN CREEKMORE was born in Butler County, Ohio, July 7, 1810. His parents are Horatio and Diana (Townsend) Creekmore, the former born in 1773, near Richmond, Va., and the latter born in 1794, near Union Court House, S. C. They were married in 1809, and settled in Butler County, Ohio. Here our subject passed his boyhood days on his parents' farm, and at the age of seventeen removed with them to Preble County, Ohio, where he remained until he attained his majority. At this age he began to do for himself, by engaging in farming, and in 1831 he removed to Warren County, Ohio, remaining until 1833, when he immigrated to Indiana, settling in Carroll County. In 1850 he came to Cass County and purchased a tract of land, upon which he now lives. His occupation through life has principally been farming, but he worked at carpentering for ten or twelve years. November 16, 1834, he was married to Celia Cox, who was born in Warren County, Ohio, in 1813, a daughter of John and Sarah Cox, respected citizens of Carroll County, Ind. One child was born to this union, Mary, who died in infancy. After the death of Mrs. Creekmore Mr. Creekmore chose for his second wife Mrs. Nancy (Fauts) Radel, to whom he was married February 8, 1849. She is the daughter of David and Sarah (Moss) Fauts, natives of North Carolina. Nancy was born March 22, 1823, in Montgomery County, Ohio, and was united in marriage January 19, 1843, to Christian Radel, by whom she became the mother of two children: Lovina (deceased) and Sarah. Mr. Radel departed this life March 6, 1846. To Mr. and Mrs. Creekmore have been born four children: Lovicy, born December 12, 1850, died June 11, 1881; Lavina, born February 9, 1852, died November 3, 1861; Elizabeth, born July 5, 1856 (now wife of Cornelius Spohn); and John A., born February 24, 1867. Mr. Creekmore began life with little or nothing, and a good farm in Section 33, Washington Township, shows with what success he has managed his business. He is now living a retired life on the home farm, and he and family are respected by all who know them.

JOHN S. CROCKETT, a native Hoosier, was born in Carroll County April 19, 1837, son of William P. and Mary A. (Standley) Crockett, natives of Ohio and Kentucky, respectively. John S. lived at home with his parents, attending the schools of the neighborhood and working on his father's farm till his marriage, March 2,

1865, on which day he was wedded to Miss Mary J., daughter of John Circle, a citizen of Washington Township. Mrs. Crockett was born in July, 1839. Immediately after his marriage Mr. Crockett began farming on his own responsibility. He now owns an estate comprising 153 acres of prime land, with good improvements, and he is considered a model farmer. His property has all been acquired by hard labor, economy and good management. Mr and Mrs. Crockett have eight children, viz.: Frank H. born January 6, 1861; Clara C., born July 17, 1862; Leroy M., born November 21, 1863; Luella J., born November 16, 1865; Mattie A., born December 11, 1867; Sarah R., born September 9, 1869; John C., born January 11, 1873, and Mary E., born October 25, 1874, all of whom are living. Mr. Crockett is a Republican, has served as township assessor, and is a highly esteemed citizen, having worked his way up from almost nothing to a competency.

JOHN G. DIETZ, retired farmer, was born in Germany September 17, 1806. He immigrated to America in 1831, locating in Philadelphia, Penn., where he began his career in the New World as a lumber dealer. While here he was united in marriage with Christina Granson, and in 1838 he moved to Lebanon County, Penn., thence westward, in 1865, to Cass County, where he has since resided. To Mr. Dietz and wife the following children were born: Charles, John, Anna, Henry, Elizabeth and Sarah, all of whom are living. Charles resides in Illinois, Henry in Pennsylvania; the remaining children living in Cass County. Mrs. Dietz died in December, 1881. Mr. Dietz has, by patient industry and frugality, become the owner of a good farm in Section 36, Washington Township. He is a liberal contributor to anything in the interest of his adopted State and county, and is a devout member of the Lutheran Church.

CANADA GARD (deceased) was one of the most prominent citizens of Cass County, a native of Union County, Ind., and born October 1, 1823, son of Lot and Ann (Vance) Gard. When quite young his parents died, after which sad event he made his home with his cousin, John Gard. His education was obtained in the common schools, and September 20, 1842, he was married to Mary Rinehart, a native of Preble County, Ohio, born March 3, 1830, a daughter of David and Magdaline (Fellend) Rinehart. After marriage Mr. Gard resided in Preble County till 1854, then removed to Cass County and settled in Section 31, Washington, where he purchased eighty acres of unimproved land, which he cleared and made a home, and resided upon until his death, which occurred October 6, 1879. He was a self-made man, and his battle against poverty was successful. He was industrious, honest and upright and true to all of life's obligations, and his death was universally mourned, his widow surviving until April 18, 1878. They were the parents

of the following children: Hugh I., born December 29, 1850; Jacob F., born September 16, 1853, died October 16, 1875; David L., born April 11, 1856; Obed C., born March 7, 1859; Lydia M., born October 5, 1862; John W., born April 19, 1865; Sarah R., born September 15, 1867, died November 6, 1884; and Mary E., born January 2, 1870. After the death of the mother the care of the family devolved on the eldest son, Hugh, who, with hereditary resolution, took up the task so sacredly imposed upon him, and continues to reside upon the home farm. Obed C., the fourth child, was united in marriage with Miss Dilla M. Bridge, a daughter of John and Margaret, and now resides in Young America.

MRS. AMELIA GARVER is a native of Union County, Ind., where she was born February 17, 1817, a daughter of William and Rebecca Elder, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. The parents were married in Warren County, Ohio, where they resided three years; then immigrated to Union County, Ind. Here our subject passed her young days attending the district schools, receiving a fair education, and at the age of twenty-one was united in marriage with Abraham Garver, a son of Christian and Elizabeth Garver, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Garver was also a native of Pennsylvania, was born July 14, 1813. When he was quite young his parents removed to Preble County, Ohio, where he passed his boyhood days on a farm and assisting his parents until he was twenty-one, at which age he began to do for himself. He and his wife began married life as renters in Union County, Ind., where they resided until 1862, in which year they removed to Cass County and settled on the farm where Mrs. Garver now resides, and which consisted of 320 acres of wild land. They engaged in clearing and farming until Mr. Garver's death, which occurred July 18, 1884, greatly mourned by his family and friends, and highly respected by the whole community for his purity and probity of character. He left in very comfortable circumstances, thanks to his foresight and tender regard for them, his widow, and children, named as follows: Jonathan A., born March 11, 1839; William M., born April 2, 1842, died April 18, 1843; Angeline, born January 1, 1844, died July 18, 1845; Mary E., born May 6, 1845, died February 24, 1859; James L., born January 24, 1847; Lemuel E., born December 19, 1848; Louis F., born February 27, 1851; Louisa V., born February 13, 1853, died April 19, 1885; Emanuel W., born April 2, 1855; and Rebecca E., born March 21, 1857. Louis F., the seventh child, was reared on the farm and chose farming for his occupation. December 9, 1880, he married Margaret J. Shields, a native of Cass County, born June 26, 1864, and by whom he is the father of three children: Edison M., born September, 1881; Anna A., born November 18, 1883; Earl F., born September 18, 1885, all of whom are living. Mrs. Garver now resides on the old home farm. With

her dwells her daughter Rebecca, now the wife of James McMath, to whom she was married December 28, 1879.

ROMAN GREMELSPACHER is a native of Germany, where he was born February 27, 1836, son of Andrew and Rosa (Eckman) Gremelspacher, natives of Germany. He received only a common school education, and at the age of twenty left the land of his birth, crossed the Atlantic and became a resident of the United States. He located near Cincinnati, Ohio, where he worked at carpentering and continued to reside one year, and then removed to Union County, Ind., where he remained until 1865, in which year he came to Cass County and purchased the farm where he now resides. After coming to Cass County he followed carpentering for a short time, after which he devoted his entire attention to farming. Mr. Gremelspacher began for himself a poor boy, and the characteristic traits of German people, consisting of industry and frugality, have been a marked feature in his life, and by hard labor he has secured a well-improved farm located in Section 32, Washington Township. On August 15, 1867, he was married to Matilda Martin, who was born February 19, 1848, in Somerset County, Penn., a daughter of Peter and Rebecca (Long) Martin. Five children were the fruits of this union: Marvin L., born April 4, 1868; William A., born October 16, 1870; John F., born March 11, 1873; Charles A., born June 4, 1877, died June 15, 1878; Rosa R., born August 27, 1880. The parents are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Gremelspacher is a Republican, and one of the enterprising and progressive men of his township.

JOSEPH GURTHIE, farmer, was born February 2, 1841, in Switzerland County, Ind., son of William and Margaret (Jaap) Gurthie, natives of Scotland. The father was born in 1795 and immigrated to the United States in 1820, settling in Switzerland County, Ind. The mother was born August 7, 1812, came to America in 1819, also settled in Switzerland County, Ind. They were married in 1812, and in 1846 removed to Cass County, where they resided until their respective deaths, which occurred as follows: The father died September 9, 1855, and the mother July 2, 1881. They were farmers by occupation, honest citizens, and obliging neighbors; were the parents of twelve children: John, William, Agnes, Thomas, Jane, Alexander, Anna, Isaac, Joseph, James, Elizabeth and Robert, all of whom are living, except Isaac and Agnes. Joseph came with his parents from Switzerland County, was reared upon a farm, secured a good English education, and for a number of years was engaged as a teacher in the public schools of Whitley, Carroll and Cass Counties. December 20, 1862, he enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Indiana Battery, with which he remained until he received an honorable discharge on August 3, 1865. He was an active participant in numerous hotly contested engagements, among

which was the siege of Knoxville, the Atlanta campaign, Columbia, Franklin and Nashville. He was married at the age of twenty-eight to Angenette, daughter of William and Martha Plank, respected citizens of Carroll County, Ind. The wife and mother died November 28, 1870, after bearing one child—Elburton, born November 16, 1870, died February 13, 1871. July 4, 1872, Mr. Gurtbie married for his second and present wife, Caroline M. Bradley, adopted daughter of Charles and Sarah Bradley. She was born July 5, 1847, in Medina County, Ohio, where she received a good education, thus enabling her to teach in the public schools of her native State. The greater portion of Mr. Gurtbie's life has been passed in farming; he began life a poor boy, and although not a man of great wealth, yet he has, by hard labor and frugality, secured a valuable farm, located on Section 6, Washington Township. He is one of the prominent and progressive men of his township, takes an active interest in educational matters, and is always identified with the progress of his community. Politically he is a Democrat, and at one time held the office of justice of the peace.

JAMES GUY, one of the oldest residents of Washington Township, was the youngest son of a family of seven children born to John and Mary (Richardson) Guy. The former was a native of North Carolina and the latter a native of Ireland, both being of Irish descent. About 1800 they were united in marriage and began life together in North Carolina. About 1808 they immigrated to Wayne County, this State, and settled on a farm and resided there until 1828, when they removed to this county and settled on the land where Logansport now stands; then in 1831 they moved north of Logansport into Bethlehem Township, where they resided until 1848, when they came to Tipton Township, where they resided until the death of Mrs. Guy, which occurred in January, 1852. Mr. Guy made his home with his children until his death, which occurred in January, 1856. Mrs. Guy was a member of the Christian Church; they are interred in what is known as the Tabor Prairie Cemetery. James, our subject, was born in Wayne County, this State, May 23, 1817. He spent his boyhood and youth principally in this county, receiving a fair education for that day of log schoolhouses. At the age of twenty-four he began to do for himself by engaging in farming. He had purchased a farm, in Section 34, of wild land, and he began to clear up a home. At twenty-five years of age, or on August 12, 1841, he was united in marriage with Sarah A. Wasson, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Fleming) Wasson, a native of North Carolina, of Irish extraction. Sarah A. was born January 18, 1821, in Wayne County, this State, where she spent her young life, receiving a fair education. Mr. and Mrs. Guy were blessed with ten children, namely: John F., born July 17, 1842; Louisa, April 3, 1844; Jefferson, February 5, 1846; Priscilla, born

January 25, 1848; died in October, 1848; David, born October 15, 1849; Minerva A., March 25, 1852; Martha A., August 12, 1854; Emma J., March 22, 1857; Granvil, March 19, 1859; James D., December 29, 1860; Ida E., February 29, 1864; Emma Jane, died November 17, 1885. Those deceased are interred as follows: Priscilla, in the Tabor Prairie Graveyard, and Emma J., in the Miller Graveyard, Deer Creek Township. Mr. and Mrs. Guy are members of church. Mr. Guy is a member of the Dunkard Church, Mrs. Guy of the Christian Church. Politically Mr. Guy is a Democrat and firmly believes in the principles of his party; he voted for James K. Polk, and has voted the ticket ever since. He began life a very poor man, and when he moved on to the farm where he now resides, he had nothing but his empty hands and a willing heart, but by dint of industry and perseverance he has accumulated considerable property. He now owns one of the best farms in Section 34; it contains 240 acres of fine tillable land. His improvements are modern, and a visit to his home will convince one that Mr. Guy believes in substantial improvements; being raised on a farm he adopted this as a life profession, and to-day is one of Washington Township's most successful farmers. He and Mrs. Guy are now in fair health, and bid fair to live and enjoy many years of happy old age where they have spent the best part of their lives in making a comfortable home. He has seen the wilderness of many timbered lands transformed into beautiful farms, and the village of Logansport into a beautiful thriving city.

LOUIS J. LEEDY, farmer. Among the pioneers of Cass County are the parents of him whose name heads this sketch. The father, Daniel Leedy, was a native of Pennsylvania, and on September 22, 1849, was united in marriage with Elizabeth Nelson. The mother was born October 9, 1824, in Hamilton County, Ohio, a daughter of William and Mary A. (Butler) Nelson, who came to Rush County in an early day; thence, in the winter of 1864 or 1865, removed to Cass County and settled in Clay Township, where they purchased a large tract of unimproved land and began to make a home for themselves. Daniel Leedy and wife located in Washington Township, and were the parents of the following children: Susannah, born May 14, 1842, died April 22, 1885; Esther C., born April 24, 1844, died October, 1845; Ira N., born June 12, 1847; Andrew B., born April 1, 1849; Mary A., born April 22, 1851; Louis J., born July 30, 1854; William H., born October 19, 1855; Rebecca A., born October 27, 1857; Charlotte J., born January 15, 1860; Amy S., born October 7, 1861, died March 13, 1865; Oliver M., born February 15, 1864, died January 27, 1866, and Henry D., born January 18, 1866. The father died September 3, 1868. He was an honored and esteemed citizen and a member of the Dunkard Church. The mother is still living in Washington Township, and is also a

member of the Dunkard Church. Louis J., the immediate subject of this sketch, is the sixth child, and was born upon the farm where he now lives. He received a common school education, and on attaining his twenty-second year commenced farming for himself, which has since been his occupation. October 3, 1876, he was married to Clarence E. Tully, who was born in Union County, Ind., August 14, 1850. This marriage has been fruitful in the birth of four children: Percy W., born August 7, 1877; Olive G., born February 18, 1879, died in infancy; Claudius C., born July 25, 1880; and Karl F., born September 17, 1882. Mr. Leedy began farming on the old homestead, in which he owns a third interest. He is one of the progressive and prominent young men of his township, and both he and wife belong to the Christian Church at Logansport.

AMERICA J. LYON, the subject of this sketch, was born August 24, 1833, in Brown County, Ohio; when she was eight years old her parents moved to Shelby County, this State, and five weeks later, her mother was called away. America was the third of a family of seven children born to James and Matilda (Davour) Charles, natives of Ohio, and the former of Irish, the latter of Holland-Dutch descent; the children were Andrew J., Nancy, America J., James W., Robert G., Alvira, William R., of whom Alvira, William and James W. are deceased. America came to this county with her parents in 1846, and settled in Jackson Township, January 23, 1852. She was married to Almon Lyon, the eldest son of Charles and Sarah Lyon, the former born January 27, 1791, the latter born December 26, 1795. Almon was born in Ohio, June 20, 1818; here he spent his boyhood and youth. To this union was born five children, namely: Henry G., born October 16, 1853; Amanda J., June 4, 1855; Charles W., April 20, 1863; Almon, May 2, 1866; Stephen, April 23, 1873, all of whom are now living. Mr. Lyon was called away on July 5, 1877, and, strange to say, twenty-two years before this, to the day, his father died. Mr. Lyon was one of the respected citizens of this county and a successful farmer: by dint of industry he accumulated considerable property, and left to his widow and children a comfortable home, consisting of 320 acres of fine land. Mrs. Lyon still continues to reside on the old home farm, and takes pride in educating her children. She is now in good health, is a little past the meridian of life and bids fair to enjoy many years of happy old age. Charles owns a home of his own adjoining his mother's. Amanda, Almon and Stephen are living at home with their mother. Henry is married and lives in the vicinity.

JESSE MARTIN, farmer, is a native of Somerset County, Penn., where he was born May 4, 1834, son of Peter and Rebecca (Long) Martin, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German extraction. They were married in their native State, in 1828, immigrated to Cass

County in October, 1849, and purchasing several hundred acres of heavy timber land, on Section 27, Washington Township, there located and engaged in farming. Jesse is the third child of a family of eight children born to his parents, and was reared upon the farm, and in addition to the education received at the common schools attended the seminary at Logansport and afterward was engaged in teaching school. At the age of twenty two he began to do for himself, and accordingly purchased 80 acres, where he now lives. This farm he has increased to 275 acres, besides giving to two of his sons a good farm. He married Miss Christina, daughter of John and Barbara (Leibenguth) Munnery, October 8, 1857. This lady was born May 13, 1833, in Northampton County, Penn., and has borne her husband these children: Emmeline M., born August 1, 1858, wife of John Wendling; Edwin F., born January 13, 1860; Rolland T., born May 9, 1862; Albert J., born March 15, 1864; Irvin D., born May 14, 1866; John P., born October 12, 1868; Minassah M., born January 11, 1871, and Franklin O., born May 13, 1873. Two sons, namely Albert and Irvin D., are being educated in Washburn College at Crawfordville, Ind. Mr. Martin has made his own way in the world, and is respected for his energy and his personal character. Himself and entire family are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he has held the position of elder since 1858. Politically he is a Republican.

JOHN PALMER, farmer, was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, February 9, 1842, and is the eldest of a family of seven children born to Amos and Fannetta (Hays) Palmer, natives of Ohio. John was reared in Ohio until thirteen years of age, coming with his parents in 1855 to Cass County. They settled in Clinton Township, where they remained only a few months, then removed to Logansport, where they resided one year, when they removed to Section 24, Washington Township, which has ever since been their home. Our subject received a good common school education, and embarked on his career as a school teacher, which profession he followed with marked success for some time, and in addition to teaching was also engaged in farming. October 29, 1870, he was married to Mary Best, a native of Cass County, born May 18, 1845, a daughter of Christian and Sarah E. (Housman) Best. Three children were born to this union: Charles, born May 28, 1874; George H., born February 20, 1876, and Adolbert L., born September 27, 1878; they also have living with them Miss Alice Kensingier, who has made her home with the parents for twelve years. Mr. Palmer owns a fine farm of 160 acres, under a good state of cultivation. As a Democrat, he is always interested in public affairs, and has held the office of township trustee two terms, which trust he has filled with credit to himself and constituents. He is also a member of the Logansport & Rock Creek Gravel Road Company, of which he holds the position of

president. He is one of Washington Township's best and most energetic citizens.

MATTHEW H. PIERSON, farmer, is a native of Butler County, Ohio, where he was born March 28, 1843, son of Cyrus and Maria (Curtwright) Pierson, the former a native of New Jersey, the latter of Ohio. Mathew H. spent his boyhood days in his native State; attended the common schools, from which he obtained a fair education, and in 1857 came to White County, Ind., with his parents, with whom he remained until their respective deaths, which occurred as follows: The father died October 26, 1874, and the mother May 8, 1884. They were highly esteemed citizens, respected by all who knew them. He was married December 6, 1866, to Miss Mary A. Jenness, a daughter of Oliver and Christena Jenness, and a native of Miami County, Ind., born December 27, 1846. Six children were born to this union: Oliver J., born September 25, 1867; Carrie J., born December 2, 1869; Lillie G., born May 6, 1876; Emma L., born June 2, 1878; Merchessa M., born May 4, 1880, and Christena, born December 27, 1881, all of whom are now living. The occupation of Mr. Pierson has always been farming, he at present owning a good farm in Section 27, Washington Township. He is looked upon as one of the best citizens of his township. His politics is Republican.

WILLIAM SNIDER, SR., one of the pioneers of Cass County, was born in Bedford County, Penn., March 21, 1814, his parents also being natives of the "Keystone State" and of German extraction. Our subject was reared upon a farm, receiving such education as the common schools of that day afforded. His father dying when he was only eight years old, the lad was bound out to Simon Shatchur, with whom he remained until he was seventeen. In 1838 he came to Miami County, Ohio, where he worked at carpentering, and in 1845 removed to Cass County. He entered a quarter section in Section 20, Deer Creek Township, where he spent years of toil in clearing and making a home. On attaining his majority he received \$180 as a legacy from home, this being his start in life, and upon which he has built up his present wealth. This was the beginning of accumulation, and he now owns 430 acres of choice land, all of which is highly improved. In 1876 he purchased twenty acres of unimproved land located in Section 11, Washington Township, and near the city limits. This he has nicely improved, and here he expects to spend the remainder of his life amid the comforts and luxuries of a pleasant home, having amassed a sufficient fortune to retire from active life. September 29, 1839, he was married to Miss Catherine Senseman, a native of Lancaster County, Penn., born September 23, 1823, a daughter of William and Catherine Senseman, also natives of Lancaster County. Their children are fourteen in number, and named as follows: Justina, born February

12, 1841; Elizabeth, born September 17, 1842; Samuel, born September 1, 1844; Henrietta, born August 30, 1846; died October 18, 1847; John, born October 15, 1848; William, born December 10, 1850; Franklin, born December 27, 1852; died March 3, 1879; Mary, born January 13, 1855; Catherine J., born June 2, 1857; Sarah, born May 16, 1859; died June 26, 1868; Charles, born April 27, 1861; Allen, born September 26, 1863; Martha, born October 1, 1865; and Minnie, born January 24, 1868. The deceased are interred in the Hoover Burying-ground in Deer Creek Township. Mr. Sander possesses the confidence and esteem of the entire community. He and wife have been active members of the German Baptist Church for over thirty years.

JOHN G. SEYBOLD, an old and respected citizen of Cass County, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, September 11, 1824, son of John G., Sr., and Jacobina (Fullmer) Seybold, both of German extraction. Our subject was reared on his father's farm, received a common education, and at the age of twenty began life for himself as a farm hand. In his twenty-sixth year he married Ursula Munger, the nuptials being consummated July 19, 1849. Mrs. Seybold was born in Germany May 28, 1831, and when three years old came with her parents, Joseph and Mary (Rude) Munger, to the United States and located in Anglaize County, Ohio. Shortly after their marriage they removed to Darke County, Ohio, where they lived until 1864, in which year they came to Cass County and settled on the farm where they now live. Mr. Seybold began at the bottom of the ladder and steadily worked his way upward. He now owns a fine farm of 287 acres adjoining the city of Logansport, and his possessions are the true reward of industry and economy, and his career is a good example of what may be attained by well directed diligence. Eleven children were born to him: George, born April 30, 1850; Sarah J., born August 30, 1851; Rosetta H., born October 10, 1853; John B., born January 10, 1856; Mary J., born January 20, 1858; Joseph A., born February 27, 1860; Henry S., born August 23, 1862; Charles L., born August 28, 1864; Oscar M., born November 30, 1866; Ira W., born October 7, 1869; and Clara C., born November 17, 1871; all of whom are now living. Mrs. Seybold is a member of the Catholic Church. Mr. Seybold takes an active part in the Cass County Agricultural Society, of which he has been director for thirteen years; also served as superintendent for four years.

MRS. MARY C. STORER, widow of Samuel B. Storer, is a native of New Jersey, born September 15, 1817. She spent her early life at home, or until the death of her parents, Jonathan and Huldah (Denman) Miller. About the age of twelve years she emigrated to Union County, Ind., where she lived with her sister until her marriage, which was solemnized June 13, 1849. After their

marriage they removed to Ohio, where they resided until 1851, then removed to Cass County and engaged in farming, which occupation the family has since followed. Samuel B. Storer was born August 11, 1811, in Middlesex County, N. J. At the age of five years he came to Preble County, Ohio, and later became an apprentice to the tanner's trade, which occupation he followed until his marriage. He was an industrious citizen and universally respected by all who knew him, and his death, which occurred December 23, 1884, was cause for great regret among neighbors and friends. He and wife were parents to six children: Isaiah, born August 21, 1841, died December 14, 1885; Mary A., born March 15, 1844; Silas, born October 3, 1847; Lorinda, born December 2, 1849; Adaline, born January 7, 1857, and William, born July 4, 1859. Mrs. Storer and her son, Silas, now reside comfortably and happily on the old homestead in Washington Township, and are considered among the best of their township's citizens.

WILLIS R. TOUSLEY was born in the State of Michigan February 19, 1848, son of Isaac and Julia A. (Murdock) Tousley, natives of New York and of English and Scotch descent. They immigrated to Logansport in 1851, where they have since resided. Willis was reared by his parents, attended the schools of Logansport, from which he received a good education, and at the age of sixteen began life for himself by engaging in telegraphy, which occupation he has since followed. He was for a period of four years engaged in general merchandising at Anoka, where at the present time he has charge of the telegraph office and is also railroad agent, which positions he has filled for twenty years. In 1870 he was married to Miss Alice Jackson, who died in 1872, after bearing one child, Charles E. February 1, 1875, Mr. Tousley was again married to Sadie K. Jackson, and this union has been fruitful in the birth of three children, namely: Mathew, Cleo and Lillie. Mr. Tousley started in life a poor boy and has made his way up the ladder of prosperity by innate ability, industry and management. He now owns and occupies the finest residence in Anoka, besides owning other valuable property. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities. He is a Democrat in politics, and one among the progressive citizens of Washington Township.

JAMES S. TWELLS (deceased) was born in Philadelphia, Penn., February 20, 1814, a son of Godfrey and Maria Twells, old and respected citizens of Philadelphia, Penn. James S. spent his early life at home with his parents, receiving a good education. He was united in marriage with Harriet Henderson, a native of Chester County, Penn., and in 1841 came to Cass County, locating in Bethlehem Township. To them were born five children: Godfrey, born September 28, 1838; Elizabeth, born September 14, 1840; Maria, born February 22, 1843; Richard, born May 11, 1845, and Mary,

born September 29, 1847, died November 21, 1859. Mrs. Twells died December 21, 1849. Mr. Twells was again married May 20, 1852, to Rebecca Lytle, a native of the District of Columbia, born May 2, 1833, a daughter of John and Sarah (Sinclair) Lytle, natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland, respectively. The father was a prominent physician of the District of Columbia, and immigrated to Cass County in 1836, where he resumed the practice of his profession with success until his death, which occurred September 9, 1872. He was a highly esteemed citizen, and died in the religious belief of the Quakers. To the second marriage of our subject was born seven children, viz. Sarah, born May 8, 1853; John, born February 2, 1855, died October 20, 1855; William S., born July 15, 1856, he was suddenly and accidentally killed while felling a tree on March 27, 1877; Julia D., born January 12, 1864; Wyndham S., born September 14, 1864; John L., born June 30, 1866, died May 8, 1885; and Ella, born August 19, 1869. Mr. Twells departed this life July 1, 1885; he was a good citizen, a kind husband and father, and his death was universally mourned in the neighborhood, especially by his devoted wife and family. Mrs. Twells is now residing on the home farm with her son Wyndham S.

MICHAEL WENDLING, farmer and stockraiser, was born August 15, 1830, near Strausburg, France, his parents being John and Margaret (Schini) Wendling, also natives of France. Michael was raised in his native country through infancy and boyhood till he had reached the age of fifteen years, when he came with his parents to America, he having in the meantime received a good education in both French and German. The parents looking for a larger field in which to exercise their powers of thought and action, their desire led them to the great and free republic of the western continent. Emigrating from France in 1846, they located in Butler County, Ohio, and engaged in agricultural pursuits, and here Michael remained with his parents until twenty-one years old. August 10, 1854, he was married to Mary M. Schmitt, daughter of George and Barbara Schmitt, natives of France. Mrs. Wendling was born July 5, 1830, in France, where she passed her early life and received a good education, and in 1848 came to America with her parents, who settled in Pittsburgh, Penn. Mr. Wendling began life with little or no capital, but with him steady effort has brought its legitimate fruit—success. He is the owner of a farm located in Section 34, Washington Township, on which he is engaged in the raising of fine stock. Mr. Wendling has had seven children, all of whom are living: John H., the eldest, was born August 28, 1855; is married to Emeline Martin, and lives in Tipton Township; George W., born January 4, 1857, is engaged in civil engineering in New Mexico; Christian F., born October 8, 1858, owns and controls a fine farm in Tipton Township; William B., born August 5,

1860, also engaged in civil engineering in New Mexico; Charles C., born September 5, 1864, farming on the home farm; Jacob B., born October 14, 1867, and has just completed a course of civil engineering, graduating from the Danville (Ind.) College, July 17, 1886, and Eli E., born April 14, 1871, engaged in farming at home. The parents are members of the Lutheran Church.

HENRY WIPPERMAN, a respected citizen of Washington Township, was born in Germany February 23, 1832, and when an infant immigrated with his parents to the United States, locating in Pennsylvania, and when six years old removed to Cass County, settling in Clinton Township. Here young Henry was reared on a farm; attended the district schools, and at the age of sixteen began working at the carpenter's trade on his own responsibility, and followed this occupation for twenty years. In 1852 he went to California, and there engaged as a mill-wright, in also mining, until 1866, in which year he returned to Cass County. He was married, in California, February 14, 1861, to Matilda Ossenbeck, a daughter of Frederick and Maria Ossenbeck, natives of Germany. Mrs. Wipperman was born in Logansport, Ind., September 21, 1837. She received a good education in her native county, completing her studies in California, where she had gone to regain her health. Two children were born to this union: Franklin H., born December 15, 1861, and William F., born June 8, 1867, died August 8, 1867. The wife and mother died July 23, 1867, and for his present wife Mr. Wipperman selected Maria C. McGinnis, to whom he was married February 18, 1873. She is a daughter of Jacob and Ann (Pride) Short; was born January 29, 1837, in Sussex County, Del., and immigrated to Pennsylvania with her parents in 1839; thence, in 1847, to Cass County. By hard work and prudential economy Mr. Wipperman has obtained a competence, now owning two fine farms, besides several dwellings in Logansport, and is at present living at his pleasant country home, a short distance south of the city. He is a member of the Democratic party, and served one term as county commissioner. Himself and family are members of the English Lutheran Church.

MRS. MARGARET WOODLING was born in Union County, Penn., January 9, 1820, a daughter of Jonathan and Susan (Whittenmyres) Aurandt, also natives of Union County, Penn., and of German extraction. In 1827 they removed to Crawford County, Ohio, where they resided until their death. Our subject was reared by her parents, her educational advantages being such as were accorded in the country schools of that day. March 22, 1837, she became the wife of David Woodling, by whom she is the mother of fourteen children, whose names are as follows: Thomas J., born June 28, 1839; James H., born November 14, 1841; Reason L., born November 12, 1843; Martha J., born February 27, 1846, died

March 13, 1846; William E., born July 10, 1847; Elizabeth A., born November 19, 1848; Maria S., born August 29, 1850; John I., born August 19, 1852, died April 7, 1854; Henry D., born September 20, 1854; Sarah E., born August 27, 1856; Samuel P., born May 25, 1858; Mary M., born June 2, 1861; Jonathan G., born March 11, 1863, and Charles E., born May 21, 1867. David Woodling, the father, was born February 20, 1815, in Union County, Penn., son of John and Susannah (Hendricks) Woodling, the former a native of Germany, and the latter of Pennsylvania, both being of German descent. David passed his boyhood days with his parents, receiving a good English and German education. He was an upright and industrious citizen, a prominent member of the Lutheran Church, and died April 16, 1882, after a long life of usefulness. Mrs. Woodling is now enjoying a quiet life on the home farm, which is one of the best in Section 33, Washington Township. She came to Cass County in 1845, and expects to pass the remainder of her days where she has spent the best part of her life. She is a worthy member of the Lutheran Church.



